

# New Zealand Herald

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAN the cause of truth be served by falsehood? The "EVANGELICAL" "Evangelical" world to a large extent believes it can MAINSTAYS. for the "Evangelical" world largely believes that its cause is that of truth and it never ceases to support it by the publication and repetition of infamous falsehood. We perceive, for example, that the world in question still builds up its cause by the dissemination of a ribald work, the composition of a ribald woman, and a knot of men who were her fit companions, and which goes by the name of the "Awful Disclosures" of Maria Monk. The book and its author, nevertheless, have received frequent exposures, and even apart from this, because of their evident beastliness and stupidity, must long since have been forgotten had it not been that the "Evangelical" world considered, and still considers, them necessary for the welfare of its cause. The latest exposure they have received is at the hands of a daughter of the wretched woman in question, who, on becoming a convert to the Catholic Faith felt it devolved upon her to make known the particulars of her mother's career, and has done so thoroughly in a book in which she relates her own life, in a manner, however, that the leading Catholic publications have severely criticised. Of that portion of this work which touches on Maria Monk and her infamous production the *Dublin Review* speaks as follows: "The experience and testimony of the authoress, she hopes, 'will expose the injustice and calumny that my mother heaped upon the Roman Catholic Church and her religious Orders.' We shall have great reason to thank her if this work be achieved. The first number of this review, (May 1836) contains an article on the then recently published "Awful Disclosures" of Maria Monk. Though so short a time had elapsed from the publication of this now notorious book, abundant evidence had already accumulated, and is summarized in that article, to utterly destroy its credibility. Maria Monk's book immediately met with unanimous (and by Catholics unsolicited) contradiction and condemnation from the Protestant Press of Montreal, where the convent scene of her recital was located. In that article, too, the reader will find affidavits of persons above suspicion—particularly of Dr. Robertson and Maria Monk's own mother—which testify [clearly to her 'mingled insanity and depravity,' and establish an *alibi* for her during a greater portion of time when she pretended to have been in the Hotel Dieu Convent at Montreal. But Maria Monk's book is still read and believed. Her daughter's biography makes known to us that the mother herself confessed that her own book of Disclosures was made up of lies. We learn that she never wrote the Disclosures, but gave certain details, etc., to designing men (one of whom had seduced her); that these dressed them up, and made the book which *paid*; and that they cheated her out of every cent of her share of the infamous transaction (p. 39). In a touching passage the author describes the exodus of her father, sister, brother, and herself from the New York home, from which the unfortunate Maria Monk had just secretly sold all the furniture to buy more drink. They left their desolate homestead ignorant of where their mother had gone. They had not walked far when they found themselves before a grog shop. 'Tick (the writer of the book in question) casually looked into the grog-shop, as she skipped along. It was a hurried glance, but long enough for her to see a woman, with drunken gestures, standing bareheaded in the middle of the floor, her back partly turned towards the street. It was her mother. That was the last time I ever saw Maria Monk.' Years afterwards, amidst the gaieties of Paris life, she heard that after much suffering and disappointed yearning to see her children once more, driven by remorse and grief to distraction, Maria Monk had died insane in an asylum! Mrs. Eckel (the writer) is courageous enough to add: 'There was a retributive justice in her tragic end.' Such, then, was the authoress of a standard "Dissuasive from Popery" much delighted in by our "Evangelical" friends, and which, we admit very fitly represents their tastes. Who is the author of that lesser "dissuasive" which we now find going the rounds of certain papers in the shape of an oath supposed to be sworn by every

Jesuit in the world? We do not know and we do not greatly care, but it is evidently the composition of some other rascal of the stamp of the woman we have described, for it is a malicious forgery, and that only. Meantime such publications are eminently worthy of the "Evangelical" sects: their creeds are nonsense and may well be backed up and made spicy by falsehood. We never expect to find any mention of what is high or holy amongst them except in the way of calumny and misrepresentation. Maria Monk and her "pals" are their very worthy teachers." Let them continue to repeat the lessons so given them, they will do themselves due honour thereby.

ORANGEMEN TO THE RESCUE. WHERE are the Orangemen? A magnificent opportunity opens for them to distinguish themselves in the face of all Europe. A telegram to the Melbourne *Argus* runs as follows:—"The anti-Jewish feeling in Berlin is increasing. A large meeting has been held, at which it was resolved to treat the Jews as Boycott was treated in Ireland by the peasants." Here are the Protestants of Germany taking example by mal-content Irish "Papists," for the German Protestants are the fiercest enemies of the Jews, and one of the court preachers it is who has the most bitterly denounced them. Mal-content Irish "Papists," then, are not altogether beyond the pale of humanity, since the tactics they pursue, in endeavouring to overthrow oppression and wrong, are considered worthy of imitation by Protestantism, religious and irreligious taken together, when it determines to attack the weak, and dispose of a rivalry that has awakened its unreasonable fears. But where are the Orangemen; is their zeal only alive when their Catholic fellow-countrymen aspire to freedom, or will they not now distinguish themselves by going on a pilgrimage to Berlin, to protest against the blot upon their cherished creed, and deliver the weaker party. This would be the consistent course for them to pursue, and the manly course. It would not, however, be the safe course; there would be no British soldiers or Irish constabulary at hand to protect these valiant defenders of the "Reformation," and, therefore, were it but for this alone, they will remain at home, and spend their bluster there in all security.

THE fair sex, we learn from the letter of our Roman "EVANGELIZATION" correspondent, is interfering most unfairly with the "evangelization" of Italy. Cannot the old ladies who so zealously support Exeter Hall, and BENEATH THE MYRTLE-BOUGH, yearn over the souls of benighted Italians, do anything to obviate so serious a danger? Cannot they prevail upon their Italian sisters who are young and attractive in appearance, to be kinder in their dealings with the dove-like missionaries who naturally must pine and droop under any shadow of ill-treatment? And what more natural also than that they should seek relief from harshness and inconsistency by a flight to that heaven they have been so diligent in serving, and from which it is but rational that they should expect an exceptionally kind reception—for a man who cannot fall from the grace that has fitted him to pluck "Popish" brands from the burning is necessarily secure of his wedding garment even when he becomes a suicide. So, at least, we fancy must have reasoned the Rev. Paul Guardiol, who poisoned himself through disappointed love the other day at Florence. Can nothing be done, meantime, to bring the deceitful fair one to penitence and punishment for having been the means of robbing the Lord's vineyard of a valuable labourer? We recommend the matter to the attention of the old ladies of Exeter Hall and to those good publications that are their coarse though feeble echo in these colonies. The subject is an important one, and most worthy of their attention. And we should say that Exeter Hall may find amongst its adherents some pundits most expert in dealing with the affairs of the heart. Take, for example, the Rev. John Nash Griffen, D.D., mentioned also, as amorously engaged, by our Roman correspondent, who more learned or more zealous than he, and who more ardent in the cause of Exeter Hall? Dublin itself has never produced a louder Boanerges against Rome, and that is saying a good deal. It is interesting to find, nevertheless, that this renowned preacher, has all along kept a soft corner within him for the gentler feelings of human nature, and that a strain of the gallant gay Lothario has at length openly broken out

to relieve the sombre hues of his long years of piety and the hours of his decline, for the reverend doctor must be at least on the shady side of sixty. Would it not be advisable, then, for Exeter Hall to institute "courts of love," and have these matters all arranged so as not to interfere with the dissemination of the "Gospel" truth. We know that in former days such courts were held, and that their officers were the enlightened opponents of Rome, and there seems to be, now, an occasion for their re-establishment. They can be managed quite consistently with the march of the "Reformation," nor, in this connection, will they be even an innovation. It will be interesting to find our modern missionaries recognized as the troubadours of heavy prose.

OUR excellent contemporary, the *Diago Daily Times* will not go to Timbuctoo for a subject whereon safely to ventilate his ignorance. He will persist in treating of Irish affairs, concerning which his ignorance must be generally patent; and, since our contemporary borrows a certain importance from his position as the oldest established, if not the chief, daily in Dunedin, we are unable to omit all notice of his Irish articles, as otherwise we would gladly do. For, under ordinary circumstances, the pursuit of merely stupid utterances is a vacuous as well as a tiresome occupation. Our contemporary, nevertheless, has a little merit, and we are anxious to give him credit for all he can claim. He can actually see that it has been anomalous for the English Government to have been meddling in Eastern matters abroad, while at home their own affairs in Ireland were being allowed to become so much involved in confusion. He has also had the nous to perceive that the resolution of interference in Irish affairs,—for it appears to have been no less,—passed in Congress, was a very severe snub to the British lion. He seems to think, however, that, had Lord Beaconsfield been in power instead of Mr. Gladstone, the "prestige of the British name" would have been so bravely maintained that Congress would not have dared to wag a finger in the matter, and there we have no doubt whatever that he is once again mistaken. He is amazed, then, to find that the Irish tenantry have not had the confidence to await with patience the redress of their grievances from the British Parliament. He apparently does not know that Irish tenants have waited all their lives for such redress, and waited in vain, and that generation after generation has passed by and seen them waiting, all for nothing but disappointment—even his authority M. Froude would have told him that a British Parliament has never granted anything to Ireland unless following upon disturbance, and when compelled—whether through shame or through fear it matters not—to grant it. Our contemporary, then, having no knowledge whatever of the dealings of the British Parliament with Ireland, is sanguine as to the fine things Parliament has in store for the country in question. He is, nevertheless, not sanguine for the results; he tells us he is "inclined to think that till the Irish people are taught obedience to the law by stern repression, the Government might just as well leave amendments of the law alone." Our good contemporary, we need scarcely say, does not know that many centuries of "stern repression" have left the Irish people anything but obedient to the laws that command them to starve and perish on their native soil. Stern repression there can never be than has already been tried there; let us take an instance or two. Education, then, was repressed in Ireland, and the repression was carried out with vigour, but it did not insure obedience to the laws. There is still shown, for example, in the neighbourhood of Croagh Patrick, a cave in which a hedge-schoolmaster, a rebel against the law who was doing his best to teach the children of his neighbourhood, and taught them hidden away in holes and corners of the hills and fields as was, and long continued to be, the custom, was smothered with forty of his "scholars" by the troops who were sent sternly to repress him, and who kindled a fire in the narrow mouth of the cave, and so accomplished their repressive mission. Again, in many a wild district, here and there is found a rock called *carrig an affron* on which the priest, suffering under repression that would have taken his life had he been discovered, and did take it occasionally, was accustomed to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass whilst watch for the repressing blood-hounds was kept by scouts chosen from the repressed people who knelt around in adoration. Still this repression was powerless to enforce obedience to the laws. Irishmen would continue to have their children taught whenever the opportunity offered, and they totally refused to obey the law that demanded the surrender of their religion. What reason is there to suppose that stern repression will now cow them into subjection to tyranny and ill-usage? Or what shall the repression be? Shall it be that, for instance, recommended by the gentle poet Edmund Spenser, who seeing them already repressed to such a condition that they seemed to him beneath the very beasts of the field, crawling on all-fours and feeding on human carrion, recommended that their condition should be prolonged so that they might prey upon one another and perish utterly? It is difficult to imagine what new or more effectual form of repression may be tried, for every known form seems already to have been employed, but without the effect of

enforcing obedience to unjust and infamous laws. Repression has had its day and it has failed signally; its effect now will be to make every Irishman on the face of the earth, who deserves the name of man, a determined insurgent against England. The limits of human endurance in this respect have been reached, and unless the British Government now once for all make up their minds to do common justice—no more is demanded of them—all questions of Home Rule, and of accommodation of any other sort, may finally be cast aside. England will be compelled to continue her policy of repression, and the only course left open to Ireland will be to watch for whatever opportunity may offer for her to assert her independence by the strength of her own arm and the aid that may be afforded her by her sons united throughout the world. The policy of repression will bring about its own punishment, and cannot be maintained with safety to the empire.

#### ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

REPRESSION, instead of justice, for Ireland, does not by any means gain the sympathy of Englishmen without exception. It seems to be pretty well confined to the insensately bigoted, the merely silly, of whom we have a prominent example or two amongst ourselves, as we have seen, and the interested. The Land League has, on the contrary, many well-wishers and sympathisers amongst the more fair-minded portion of the population, and there can be no doubt that the prosecutions undertaken by the Government have awakened feelings amongst the English masses that are marked by anything rather than approbation. It is, for example, very suggestive to find a large meeting of English Radicals held in London for the express purpose of protesting against these prosecutions, and at which not only several of the Irish members of Parliament spoke but also many Englishmen. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, also, who was supposed to be included in the prosecutions was met on his way to Ireland at the Euston Square Station by a numerous crowd, composed of members of the body referred to, and presented by them with an address in which the following passage occurs: "We would ask you to convey to your noble leader, Charles Stuart Parnell, our sense of admiration of the courage and ability he has displayed as leader of the Irish people." Such a heaven as this, spread through the English masses cannot fail to produce a good effect; and it becomes more and more evident every day that the Government must be aware that in dealing with the Irish question, they have a far wider subject for consideration than the repression of a mere population of Irish peasants and their leaders. They have to do with the broad question of liberty generally, and it is understood to be so by a large section of the English people themselves. It remains to be seen how far the "No-Popery" cry may be utilised in this matter, and if that fails to turn the tide that seems now generally setting in, the condition of Ireland must of necessity be ameliorated. Can the "ugly Puritan element" shut the eyes of Englishmen once they are opened as well as prevent their opening? This it is that we have yet to learn, and on the answer momentous issues hang.

#### BOMBASTIC NONSENSE.

THERE is certainly some Orangeman who occupies an influential position with regard to the European telegrams forwarded to this colony, otherwise we should never receive so much news respecting so thoroughly insignificant and contemptible an organisation. As to what Orangemen think, or intend, or pretend to intend, we do not suppose any one with an ounce of sense in the British dominions cares one straw. Such telegrams, therefore, as the following are simply a waste of the electric force, if it can be wasted:—"The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has announced its resolve to frustrate the Irish Land League. It is also intimated that in consequence of numerous requests for arms the Grand Lodge has arranged for a supply from England, to be distributed in the west and the south of Ireland." Can any one tell us what is the attitude of those threadbare three tailors of Tooley-street with regard to this question? And to whom in the west and south of Ireland are arms to be distributed? Have the landlords there already become so impoverished as not to be able to buy guns and pistols for themselves? Or are the parsons or Scripture readers of the Irish Church Missions to become men of war in earnest, and blaze away promiscuously at unswerving papists? The following telegram, on the other hand, we believe to be correct enough, though hardly so important as to deserve transmission to the extreme ends of the earth:—"December 21st. The Orangemen of Londonderry assembled at Coleraine and burned effigies of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar, the Land League leaders." This we accept as perfectly true, indeed we might have concluded without any telegram, that just such senseless performances had taken place among the people in question; for outrages of all descriptions are quite in their line, and what we know they are always engaged about without being told a word of the particulars. Let them bluster and storm then, it pleases them and does no one any harm. The Queen's crown, for example, is still firm on her Majesty's head, though they tumultuously threatened to kick it into the Boyne some ten or eleven years ago, and the Land League will now accomplish in the

teeth of their windy fury exactly all that it would accomplish if they were to keep silent. They are of no consequence whatever.

**STARTLING RESOLUTIONS.** THE resolutions adopted by Congress have been telegraphed to the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The telegram runs as follows:—"London, December 20th.—Mr. King has, with the approval of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States, drafted resolutions to be submitted to Congress expressing regret at the unhappy position of Ireland, and that the British Government appear unable to fulfil their normal duties for the protection of life and property, also that the Hon. Mr. Evarts, Foreign Secretary of State, be instructed to inform the Government of Great Britain that it is thought to be expedient that there should be immediate reforms in Irish affairs, and that the pacification of the country should be prosecuted in a kindly and considerate spirit. A telegram from America, stating that Congress is likely to adopt these resolutions, has caused much excitement here." This, it will be at once seen, is a good deal more than a mere expression of sympathy with Irish peasants in their attempt to obtain the redress of their grievances, important though that would have been. It is a direct and deliberate interference in the internal affairs of England, and, probably, the most thorough slap in the face ever administered by one powerful nation to another in the time of peace. We can easily believe that it has caused considerable excitement in London. Indeed, had John Bull had a fit of apoplexy on the spot, there would have been nothing to surprise us. It is amusing to see the in-his-own-eyes arbiter of Europe so coolly dealt with, and it will be still more amusing for us to watch how, under, perhaps, a little pretence of bluster, he prudently pockets the insult. John Bull has taken a lesson north of the Tweed, and is grown very canny of late years. Sparrow-hawking, to borrow an illustration from Sir Walter Scott, is more suited to the disposition of his old age than the pursuit of the higher game.

**FALSE ALARMS.** WE are glad to perceive that the *London Times* has at length taken heart of grace so far as to contradict some of the false reports circulated with regard to the Irish movement. We clip the following, for instance, from his Dublin correspondence of Oct. 31 (weekly edition): "There is no truth in the report which has been published that armed men had been seen lurking in the woods near Derreen, county Kerry, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne. About three weeks ago some strangers did make their appearance in the neighbourhood, probably for the purpose of posting bills announcing a League meeting, and their appearance gave rise to various reports, all much exaggerated. An investigation was held yesterday at Ballynasloe respecting an alleged outrage upon Mr. Pollok, J.P., which was reported by a Press agency. It was found that the statement was unfounded, and much indignation was expressed at it, as there has been no agrarian crime in the district." This is a fair illustration of what has been going on all over the country. Everywhere the reports of outrages that never occurred have been circulated, and the state of things has been thus immoderately exaggerated. At the Land League meetings, also, we find that it has been the custom for some one among the audience, most probably in jest, or even satire, as any one who knows anything of the nature of an Irish crowd will readily understand, to cry out now and then in the way of commenting on something said by the speakers "shoot them," "give them an ounce of lead," and forthwith out goes the news that murder was openly advocated, and that none of the leaders present deprecated the thirst for blood so recklessly displayed. It will be seen, then, of what nature is the material drawn on by those who are induced by party-spirit, bigotry, or interest, to blacken the cause of Ireland in the eyes of the world.

**A GRIEVOUS FAILURE.** THE "Evangelical" world is hardly fulfilling its promises of peace and blessing to all mankind. The "Evangelical" world of Germany, as we have seen has taken a leaf out of the book of the mere Irish "Papist," and is about to visit the Jews of its country with isolation, as Captain Boycott was so successfully visited in distant Mayo. The "Evangelical" world of South Africa, again, the pious Dutch Boers, so thoroughly versed in the Bible, and who so mortally detest the very name of anything connected with Rome, have set upon a portion of that arch-champion of the "Gospel," the British army, and, taking it unawares and impeded in freeing waggons from a marsh, have inflicted a grievous defeat on it, together with the loss of 30 men. The same enlightened children of the "Reformation" have, moreover, in cold blood, murdered five unfortunate English residents of the town of Potchefstroom, of whose command they had possessed themselves; in fact if they had never been "reformed" at all they could not possibly have behaved themselves in a more villainous fashion. Britannia then, for the nonce, finds herself pretty evenly weighted, since the duty devolves upon her of coercing "benighted Papists" in Ireland, and enlightened "Evangelicals" in South Africa. Let us, however, remark that the "Papists" must be coerced because they

object to the grinding oppression of centuries, while the "Evangelicals" have never been oppressed, and only restrained so far as to prevent in some degree their barbarous treatment of the Kaffirs, and make it possible for other white men to inhabit the same continent with them and in their neighbourhood. Let us further remark the murders committed by these Dutchmen, and compare them with the outrages reported of Ireland, and with which the whole world is ringing. Decidedly "evangelicalism" is not fulfilling the promises it keeps bellowing throughout the world. Has its distribution of Bibles, after all, not reached the required number, or what can possibly be the reason of the failure?

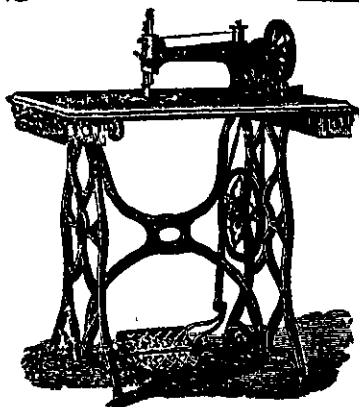
**THE LAND LEAGUE PROSECUTIONS.** THE members of the Land League who are to be prosecuted are the following:—Messrs. Parnell, John Dillon, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, Sexton, M.P.'s; P. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League; Thomas Brennan, Secretary; Michael O'Sullivan, Assistant Secretary; M. P. Boyton, M. Harris, J. Nally, P. J. Gordon, John W. Walsh, and P. Sheridan; fourteen in all. The charges are conspiracy to prevent the payment of rent, conspiracy to resist the process of ejectment, conspiracy to prevent the taking of farms from which tenants have been evicted, and conspiracy to create ill-will among her Majesty's subjects. The penalty is two years' imprisonment and a pecuniary fine. It will be evident, therefore, that if the gentlemen concerned be found guilty a great blow will be struck on the cause they have so ably advocated in Parliament and before the world—for, whatever may be otherwise thought of Mr. Parnell, the gratitude of all Irishmen must be continually his for having more effectually than any other man made known their cause abroad. They will be shut up in prison, and, although subjected to incarceration only, for the sentence for conspiracy does not involve anything more than this, their career of usefulness will be hindered. There will be no more protesting on their part against injustice, or the organisation of resistance to it; no more fighting the battle of Ireland within the walls of Parliament. Two years will be lost to the cause, and in all probability what has already been accomplished may be undone. The necessity, therefore, for a vigorous defence will be seen clearly. But this defence will, necessarily, be costly, and on whom is the expense to fall? The means of no private individual, however wealthy he might be, could stand it without ruin, and even the members of the Land League collectively could not undertake to encounter it? In this dilemma the gallant Irishmen of America have, as usual, come forward and declared that they are willing to bear the burden; already subscription lists have been opened among them, and a good round sum has been forwarded to Ireland. It is not, however, fair that the whole cost of Ireland's troubles should be cast upon her children in America; those of them who have sought a home elsewhere are also bound to contribute their share, and, as they would partake in the joy and triumph of a conquest of freedom and prosperity, to partake also in the measures necessary for the attempt to bring this about. It is not necessary for us to say much on this subject; it is, we are convinced, a popular one among our readers, and we have no doubt that already in many parts of the colony steps have been taken to inaugurate the collection of which we spoke in a recent issue. We have, indeed, ourselves already received several subscriptions which we forward to the Secretary of the Land League in Dublin by this day's mail, and of which a list will be found in another column.

Because John Kelly's organ threatens to publish a biography containing disgraceful exposures of the character of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the *N. Y. Herald* retaliates by howling that this is a Protestant country, and that "the vice of the Catholic Church" must be stamped out by Protestant boots. And yet it was a Protestant boot that kicked a certain cowardly blackguard out of the Union Club.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: "The *Cologne Gazette* and *Berlin Post* combine to attack and denounce Mr. Gladstone. The former calls him a dangerous fanatic, and attributes the agitation in Ireland to the contagion of his revolutionary scheme in the East. The *Post* accuses him of pursuing a policy in the East opposed to the true interest of England."

A curious incident in connection with the execution of the March Decrees occurred last week at Marseilles. Two or three ladies, apparently belonging to the best society, were walking quietly in the direction of the Capuchin Convent, when they were accosted by the police and ordered to move off. One of the ladies drew herself up and exclaimed, "Government of brigands, government of thieves!" She was instantly surrounded, arrested, and led away to the police office. "Madame," said the wrathful inspector, "this will teach you to be less insolent another time." "Learn to know your own place," replied the offended dame. Arrived at the *poste* the lady was questioned. "Your name? Your residence?" The arrested one answered, and the result was general stupefaction at the police station. Humble apologies were offered, and the prisoner took her departure in triumph. Who was the lady in question? The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* believes that she was none other than Madame Poubelle, the wife of the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone. At the meeting of the Marseilles Municipal Council, held on Friday, the Mayor promised, at the request of M. Castan, to institute an inquiry into the affair.

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"	" " Two Stout Gold Covers, Chronometer Movement with Center Second Hand, splendid Watch for presentation	...	3	0	0
"	" " CHRONOMETER, 3 Gold Covers, Movement of finest workmanship, Center Second Hand, repeating hours and quarters...	...	8	15	0
"	" " Imperial Chronometer, showing days, date, weeks and month on dial, repeating hours, quarters and eighths, 3 heavy Gold Covers, warranted for 5 years, and without doubt the best and handsomest watch in existence	...	15	0	0

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## THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

(From a lecture by the Rev. Father Graham, of Glengarry.)

It was a beautiful June day, in the year of our Lord, 1314, when 30,000 Scottish men, with their clergy and their good King Robert at their head, took up a position near Bannockburn. In the distance the Grampian hills lay soft and indistinct in the morning haze. To right and left the country stretched away, dotted here and there with villages or monasteries, whose Gothic steeples and towers glittered in the morning rays. At different points on the field the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was being offered to the Most High, and, from time to time, the grand old hymns, even then consecrated by ages of faith, arose in harmonies that swelled on the air and died away in soft echoes down the neighbouring valleys.

Presently a distant murmuring as of many waters falls on the ear of the Scottish host. They stretch forward and gaze anxiously upon the point whence they knew the enemy must emerge. They had not to wait long, like a river foaming over the shallows, ere it is lost in the broad bosom of the ocean, rolls out upon the plain the mighty power of Edward. Host after host it moves in solid phalanxes until the green sward and barren summit are covered from sight. It flashes gold and silver, copper and burnished steel, banners, gay plumes, richly caparisoned horses, pennants and spears. There come the Pierces, the Howards, De Bohuns, De Wintons, the Salisburys, and the other proud representatives of that Norman nobility—(the more skilful the thief the greater the noble)—which had cast in its fortunes with William of Normandy, and supplemented their beggarly patches of barren Normandy vineyards with the rich acres and pleasant meadows of England. There impatiently plunges and caracols that superb cavalry, whose iron hoofs had trampled down some of the bloodiest fields of Christendom, and victory from the very jaws of defeat. And courtier churchmen were there, with golden mace and brilliant casque, who would have been better employed at home praying Heaven to forgive the felon king who was trying to rob a gallant nation of its freedom. There were sycophant clerics there who flattered the dishonourable monarch, and remotely paved the way for the base, cowardly apostasy of the English hierarchy—glorious Fisher excepted—when another tyrant threatened. And there were gyves and chains too to bind King Robert and his faithful clergy and barons.

Gradually, slowly but surely, the English army rolled, coil upon coil, towards the right and left flanks of the Scottish army. As if by some invisible word of command the foemen stop. "How now?" cried King Edward. "Look? look! Your majesty!—the rebels kneel!" "It's for mercy!" shouts the exulting tyrant. And an old man, bent with age, blind and feeble, who sat upon a mule near the king, uplifted his sightless eyes, and, with impassioned gesture, cried: "No, no, Edward of England—the Scots kneel to their God, but not to you!" It was Wishart, who had been forty years Bishop of Glasgow, who spoke. England had held him a prisoner for years in a damp dungeon, had maltreated the saintly old patriot, and now had brought him back, compelled by the menaces of the Pope only, as they imagined, to learn the ruin of his people before his heart should break for ever.

The venerable Maurice, Abbot of Inchappay, the crucifix held aloft in his left hand, moved along the front of the patriot host, exhorting the men with impassioned eloquence, to fight faithfully that day for God and fatherland.

The gallant King Robert Bruce advances to reconnoitre the foe when the Baron de Bohun dashes forward from the English van straight toward the Scottish monarch. Bruce avoids the furious lance, raises his battle-axe and, in an instant, De Bohun lies, helmet and skull stricken through, dead on the field. Then commenced one of the most desperate battles the sun had ever looked down upon.

Hour after hour the dread conflict went on. The English cavalry fell into confusion amid the spiked caltrops and pits which the foresight of King Robert had prepared for them. They were slaughtered in thousands. Ordering his generals to stand upon the wings and keep the enemy's flank in check, the Scotch monarch sprang upon the English centre. His battle-axe flashed in the front of battle, and his heroism made his soldiers heroes. He pierced the army of his foe. His right and left wing charged in petuously upon the enemy's flank. At this critical moment thousands of camp-followers, witnessing the probable fate of the day, poured down from the neighbouring hills with frantic cries and fierce gestures. The English, imagining them to be a fresh army, completely lost heart. They threw down their arms and fled from the field. In vain the haughty King Edward called upon them to stand; in vain the proud chivalry of England entreated; in vain did some heroic captain rally a few hundred to his standard and attempt to stay the torrent of defeat; the English fugitives still kept on. Behind thundered Bruce with his maddened warriors, their axes and swords dripping with the blood of their inveterate foes. The sun, ere it sank behind the mountain that day, revealed the thousands of dead and dying and the scattered fugitives of what had been that morning the greatest and most efficient army the English king had ever led.

So Scotland's freedom was won!

## CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

(From our Christchurch Correspondent.)

The Catholic city schools were examined during last week, the distribution of prizes in the parochial ones coming off on Friday and Saturday last. The examiners were Rev. F. Ginaty, Dr. Doyle, Mr. W. B. Percival, Mr. R. H. Loughnan and Mr. A. Bathurst, and, from the enclosed account taken from the *Press* newspaper, they were evidently satisfied with the result.

"The examinations of the various Catholic schools of this city have just been concluded. The results obtained, according to the examiner's reports, are eminently satisfactory, and evince much application and attention both on the part of teachers and taught.

St. Leo's High School, which now ends its first term of existence, was examined by Dr. Doyle in Latin and Geography, by Mr. W. B. Percival in English, and by Mr. B. A. Loughnan in French. All the examiners in their reports remark on the clearness and precision of the written answers, and compliment the principal on his method of tuition. In Latin the papers were said to be particularly good for boys who have only studied the language for one term, and showed a thorough drilling in the rudiments. English grammar seemed to be remarkably well understood, and the French elements were completely mastered. The Select High School for young ladies was examined by Father Ginaty, who was very gratified with the results. Father Ginaty also examined the three female parochial schools—St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and the Holy Angels—and in distributing the prizes yesterday, said that he had been particularly gratified by the truly remarkable manner in which the infant division replied to the questions he had put to them. In saying this he did not, however, wish to disparage the others. All had well earned their vacations, and he felt more than satisfied at their progress. The male parochial schools were examined by Mr. Bathurst, who, in his report, complimented the three teachers on their patience and skill. He speaks highly of the manner in which the boys read and spell, and was struck by the knowledge which the first class possessed of higher arithmetic and book-keeping. He found the intermediate classes well up in history and geography, while all seemed to be exceedingly well-disciplined. All the above schools, which include more than 600 pupils, will reopen on Monday, January 24th."

The side schools at Papanui and Halswell were examined by Mr. E. O'Connor, senior master of the Catholic Boys' School, Christchurch, on Monday, the 20th inst. In his report to Rev. Father Ginaty he particularly dwelt on the efficiency of the pupils in the three R's, especially reading and geography. The spelling was also most creditable for country schools, the writing and exercise books, showing evident pains on the part of both teachers and pupils. The teachers are Miss Kealy and Miss Bourke, both accomplished ladies and possessed of many virtues which should render them an acquisition to parents and their pupils. The discipline in these schools is almost perfect, the teachers guiding their pupils entirely by signal, which they thoroughly understand.

To-day I had the pleasure of attending a musical entertainment and distribution of prizes at the Select Schools, taught by "the Religious of Notre Dame des Missions," of which the following is the programme:—

Solo (6 pianos and harmonium)—"March from Norma," Misses Merson, Hulbert, Pope, Moynihan, Cronin, O'Neil, and O'Brien.

Prologue—delivered by Miss Mulligan.

Duet (6 Pianos)—"Wild Flowers,"—Misses Redfern, K. Conley, Marsh, O'Brien, Merson, Hulbert, Cronin, McGarva, Pope, Geoghagan, O'Grady, and Moynihan.

Part Song—"The Elfin Call,"—Young Ladies of Senior Class.

Solo (4 Pianos)—"The Orphan's Prayer"—Misses O'Brien, Geoghagan, Merson, and Hulbert.

Recitation—"The Parting Song,"—Miss E. Holley.

Duet—(Vocal)—"How sad to say farewell,"—Misses Crone and F. Morton.

Solo (6 Pianos)—"The Maiden's Thanksgiving,"—Misses McGarva, O'Neil, Cronin, Geoghagan, Pope, and Moynihan.

French Chorus, with Solo—"La France,"—Young ladies of Senior Class.

Duet (6 Pianos)—"Invitation to the Waltz," Misses Mulligan, Merson, Heslop, Conway, M. Conway, M. Moir, O'Neil, Kennedy, Flavanah, Bird, O'Connell, and Hulbert.

Song—"Beautiful Roses,"—Young Ladies.

Solo (Piano)—"Alma," (a battle piece)—Miss O'Brien.

Recitation—"The King of Arragon's Lament for his Brother"—Miss Morton.

Song, in parts—"I heard a voice in the tranquil night,"—Young Ladies.

Duet (6 Pianos)—"Qui Vive,"—Misses O'Brien, Pope, Moynihan, O'Grady, Merson, Hulbert, Cronin, McGarva, Geoghagan, Duncan, and K. Conley.

Recitation—"The Freed Bird,"—Misses Hulbert and Merson.

Song, with Chorus—"Come, Birdie, Come,"—The Junior Class.

Duet (5 Pianos)—"Thy Voice is Near,"—Misses Mulligan, Merson, Kennedy, M. Moir, Phipps, McGrath, O'Connell, Flavanah, Conway, and M. Conway.

Solo (Vocal)—"Carissima,"—Miss Burke.

Recitation—"Gertrude, or Fidelity till Death,"—Miss Moir.

Song, in parts—"The Flower Gatherers,"—Young Ladies of Senior and Junior Classes.

Solo (2 Pianos)—"Sparkling Cascades,"—Misses O'Brien and Geoghagan.

French Song—"Le Papillon,"—Junior Class.

Solo (6 Pianos)—"Sparkling Sunbeams,"—Misses Hulbert, Merson, O'Grady, Pope, Moynihan, and Cronin.

Glee—"True as the Stars,"—Young Ladies of Senior Class.

Recitation (French)—"L'Adieu de Marie Stuart,"—Miss E. Holley.

Trio and Solo (6 Pianos and Harmonium)—"Mozart's Gloria,"—Misses O'Brien, Merson, Moynihan, O'Grady, Hulbert, O'Neil, Pope, Cronin, Geoghagan, and Boylan.

Recitation—"Bernardo del Carpio,"—Misses Crone, Morton, and Comer.

Duet and Solo (Piano)—"Sans Souci,"—Misses O'Brien, Geoghagan, and Pope.

Solo (Vocal)—"The Nightingale,"—Miss Phipps.

Solo (3 Pianos)—"The Christmas Chimes,"—Misses Merson, Hulbert, and Mulligan.

Solo (6 Pianos)—"Messenger of Love,"—Misses Pope, McGarva, Merson, Hulbert, Kennedy, and O'Connell.

Duet (Vocal)—"Dear Happy Rome,"—Misses Bush and Crone.

Duet (2 Pianos)—"Chilperic,"—Misses O'Brien, O'Grady, Geoghagan, and Dobbs.

Distribution of Prizes, Senior Class.

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supervision of the Treasurers and a Com-  
mittee of responsible subscribers present, im-  
mediately on the subscription list being  
closed.

Subscribers residing at a distance are par-  
ticularly reminded of the wishes in Postal  
Service, and are requested to make early ap-  
plication to prevent disappointment.

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by telegram, and general result by circular.

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enclosed Circulars and information among  
your friends and acquaintances. Whenever  
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place as soon as list is complete; in any  
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Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	Wm. McConnachie
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Binding dress goods with the same material,  
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at one operation without showing the stitches.  
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Distribution of Prizes, Preparatory School.

French Song—"Quel beau jour,"—Senior Class.

Part Song—"The Holidays,"—Young Ladies.

Before entering upon the entertainment, &c., permit me to refer to what I must call a grand exhibition of the pupils work for the last twelve months, which came off in one of the side schools attached to the Convent. One might have thought all the time he was in this room he was in a fancy bazaar, as really mostly all the articles exhibited (and they were legion) attracted the notice of every spectator, which must have been 200. By referring to the prize list which I enclose, your readers will perceive the subjects exhibited, also the names of some of the owners. Yet though criticism is said to be invidious, especially when everything was so satisfactory, I must especially notice a few of the exhibits as deserving special mention.

Drawing.—Misses Holley, Morton; O'Neill, Mulligan, Comer, and Crone.

Lace Work.—Misses Holly and Reilly.

Plain Needle Work.—Misses Holly and O'Neill.

Flower Making.—Misses Kennedy and Moir.

Fancy Work.—Misses F. Morton and Herbert.

Map Drawing.—Misses Comer and Moynihan.

The above especially attracted my attention, though they are not by half the number I should be pleased to name if time and space permitted.

The entertainment opened with a solo on six pianos and harmonium, nicely played, and was followed by a prologue by Miss Mulligan, a lady-like child scarcely nine years old, who, considering the large audience before her, acquitted herself well.

The playing all through was very correct, as also the time, making the listener imagine though 6 and 7 instruments were at work there was only one playing. Those most efficient in this subject appeared to be Misses O'Brien and Geoghegan. The singing even of the little ones must have been a cause of pleasure to the audience, especially that of Miss Phips, also Miss Burke. A duet by Misses Crone and F. Morton was most pleasantly sung, both voices blending with the greatest ease, showing evident confidence in one another. A glee, "True as the Stars," a trio and solo, Mozart's "Gloria," a solo, "The Maiden's Thanksgiving," all played by 6 pianos, were in my mind the best of the programme, and deserve great praise for those young ladies who gave them and their excellent mistresses. Recitations were given by the Misses Holly, Hulbert, Merson, Morton Moir, Comer and Crone. Taking everything into consideration there is marked progress in this year's exhibits to that of last year's, though the ages of the young ladies are somewhat equal.

Rev. Father Ginaty subsequently distributed the prizes, and pre- faced them by thanking the young ladies for the interesting and pleasant entertainment they had just terminated. He also expressed the pleasure he felt at witnessing the great progress since last year, and further stated that, though he had taken active part in examinations for many years, he never saw the quality of the work shown that day surpassed and seldom met with young ladies displaying such general knowledge of even most difficult subjects as those attending the Select High School taught by the good Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, Christchurch.

Last year the distribution was made by His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, and, no doubt, he will be pleased to know that every one connected with the institution profited by his advice then, namely, "to persevere and show better results next year." Enclosed are the prize lists of all the Catholic schools in the parish of Christchurch, and I think your readers will allow that the good parish priest must be well provided with funds in order to supply so many deserving youths with suitable awards.

#### LIST OF PRIZES SACRED HEART SELECT SCHOOL, CHRISTCHURCH.

General Subjects.—Exemplary Conduct: Prize, Misses Alice Funston, 1; Merson, 2. Next in merit, Misses O'Brien, 1; Ellen Holley, 2; Agnes Dobbs, 3; O'Neill, 4. Deportment Politeness: Prize, Misses Crone, 1; Ellen Cronin, 2. Next in merit, Misses Moir, 1; Olive Redfern, 2. Practical Attendance: Prize, Misses Kennedy, 1; Alice Funston, 2. Next in merit, Misses Annie Moynihan, 1; Martha Bush, 2. Amiability: Prize, Miss O'Reilly. Next in merit, Miss O'Brien. Music: Prize, Misses O'Brien, 1; Merson, 2; Ellen Cronin, 3. Next in merit, Misses Pope and A. Moynihan, 1; Hulbert, 2; O'Neil, 3. Drawing and Illuminating: Prize, Misses Ellen Holley, 1; Morton, 2. Next in merit, Misses O'Neil, 1; Crone, 2.

First Division.—Writing Plain and Ornamental: Prize, Miss Annie Moynihan, 1; Next in merit, Misses O'Brien, 1; E. Holley, 2. Reading and Recitation: Prize, Miss E. Holley. Next in merit, Misses Comer and Moir. Grammar Analysis and Parsing: Prize, Miss O'Brien. Next in merit, Misses Holley and Moynihan. Bible History, Prize, Miss O'Brien. Next in merit, Misses O'Brien and A. Moynihan. English History: Prize, Ellen Holley. Next in merit, Misses A. Moynihan and Holley. Universal History and Chronology: Miss O'Brien. Next in merit, Misses E. Holley and A. Moynihan. Geography: Prize, Miss O'Brien. Next in merit, Misses Ellen Holley and A. Moynihan. Mapping and Use of the Globes: Prize, Miss Comer. Next in merit, Misses O'Brien and A. Moynihan. Arithmetic and Book-keeping: Prize, Miss Comer. Next in merit, Misses O'Brien and Moynihan. Composition and Letter-writing: Prize, Miss Ellen Holley. Next in merit, Misses Moir and Moynihan. Singing: Prize, Misses Fanny Morton, 1; Crone, 2. Next in merit, Misses Phipps and Burke. French: Prize, Misses Ellen Holley, 1; Annie Moynihan, 2; Kennedy, 3. Next in merit, Misses O'Brien, Alice Funston, Martha Bush. Lace Work: Prize, Miss O'Reilly. Next in merit, Misses Moir and Mulligan. Fancy Work: Prize, Misses Comer, 1; F. Morton, 2. Next in merit, Misses Moir, Morton, Hulbert, Flannigan. Plain Needle Work: Misses Ellen Holley, 1; O'Neil, 2. Next in merit, Misses Comer, O'Brien, Reston, Mulligan. Flower Making: Prize, Miss Kennedy. Next in merit, Misses Ellen Holley, Moir, McGarva. Christian Doctrine: Prize, Misses O'Brien, 1; Olive Redfern, 2. Next in merit: Misses E. Holley, Moynihan, McGarva, and O'Neil. As-

tronomer: Prize, Miss O'Brien. Next in merit, Misses E. Holley and Moynihan. Botany and Scientific Subjects: Prize, Miss Annie Moynihan. Next in merit, Misses O'Brien and Ellen Holley.

Second Division.—Plain and Ornamental Writing: Prize, Miss Rebecca Courtney. Next in merit, Misses O'Grady and Pope. Reading and Recitation: Prize, Miss Morton. Next in merit, Misses Pope and O'Grady. Grammar, Analysis and Parsing: Prize, Miss Pope. Next in merit, Misses O'Grady and McGarva. Bible History: Prize, Miss O'Grady. Next in merit, Misses Pope and McGarva. English History: Prize, Miss O'Grady. Next in merit, Misses O'Neil and Pope. Universal History: Prize, Miss O'Grady. Next in merit, Misses O'Neil and Pope. Universal History: Prize, Miss O'Grady. Next in merit, Misses Pope and McGarva. Chronology: Prize, Miss O'Grady. Next in merit, Misses Pope and McGarva. Geography: Prize, Miss O'Neil. Next in merit, Misses Courtney and O'Grady. Arithmetic and Book-keeping: Prize, Miss McGarva. Next in merit, Misses O'Grady and Courtney. Composition and Letter-Writing: Prize, Miss Pope. Next in merit, Misses O'Grady and McGarva.

Third Division.—Writing, Plain and Ornamental: Prize, Miss Alice Funston. Next in merit, Misses O. Redfern and M. Bush. Reading and Recitation: Prize, Miss Alice Funston. Next in merit, Misses Crone and M. Bush. Grammar, Analysis and Parsing: Prize, Miss Kennedy. Next in merit, Misses Bush and A. Funston. Bible and Universal History: Prize, Miss Kennedy. Next in merit, Misses Bush and A. Funston. English History and Chronology: Prize, Miss A. Funston. Next in merit, Misses Kennedy and Crone. Geography: Prize, Miss M. Bush. Next in merit, Miss Funston and Kennedy. Arithmetic and Bookkeeping: Prize, Miss Crone. Next in merit, Misses Bush and Katie Conley. Composition and Letter Writing: Prize, Miss O'Reilly. Next in merit, Misses Funston and Bush. Entering Exercises: Prize, Miss A. Funston. Next in merit, Miss Kennedy.

Fourth Division.—Writing, Plain and Ornamental: Prize, Miss Fanny Morton. Next in merit, Miss Hulbert and Louise Funston. Reading and Recitation: Prize, Miss Raphael. Next in merit, Misses Dobbs and Hulbert. Grammar and Parsing: Prize, Miss Hulbert. Next in merit, Misses Raphael and Morton. English History and Chronology: Prize, Miss Dobbs. Next in merit, Misses Hulbert and F. Morton. Bible and Universal History: Prize, Miss Flavian. Next in merit, Misses Dobbs and Hulbert. Arithmetic: Prize, Miss O'Connell. Next in merit, Misses Flavian and Hulbert. Composition and Letter Writing: Prize, Miss Hulbert. Next in merit, Misses F. Morton and S. Funston.

Special prizes for keeping 1st place in class for 6 months awarded to: 1st class Miss O'Brien; 2nd class, Miss O'Grady; 3rd class, Miss Kennedy.

Fifth Division.—Writing and Dictation: Prize, Miss Margaret Moir, 1; Miss Agnes Dobbs, 2; Miss Conway, 3. Next in merit, Miss Margaret Conway, 1; Miss Phipps, 2. Reading: Miss Agnes Dobbs, 1; Miss Margaret Conway, 2. Next in merit, Miss Mary F. Courtney, 1; Miss Sullivan, 2. Grammar and Parsing: Prize, Miss Tait. Next in merit, Miss A. Dobbs, 1; Miss Reston, 2. History: Prize, Miss Mary F. Courtney. Next in merit, Miss Bird, 1; Miss Sullivan, 2. Geography: Prize, Miss Conway; Next in merit, Misses Bird and Tait. Arithmetic: Miss Conway, 1; Miss Reston, 2. Next in merit, Miss A. Dobbs, 1; Miss M. Moir, 2. General Progress: Miss Bird, 1; Miss McGrath, 2; Miss Sullivan, 3.

Preparatory School.—Exemplary Conduct: Prize, Miss Mulligan. Next in merit, Miss Bryant. Politeness and Amiability: Prize, Miss Bryant. Next in merit, Miss F. Westway. Singing: Prize, Miss Maud Oakes. Next in merit, Misses Gamble and Mulligan. Punctual Attendance: Prize, Miss Elsie Reston. Next in merit, Miss Fanny Abbott. Prize for General Improvement: Prize, Miss Mulligan. Reading: Prize, Miss Heslop. Next in merit, Misses M. Oakes and Bryant. Writing: Prize, Miss A. Bird. Next in merit, Miss F. Clarke. Arithmetic: Prize, Miss Francis. Next in merit, Misses E. Reston and Bird. Dictation and Spelling: Prize, Miss M. Oakes. Next in merit, Misses J. Heslop and A. Bird. Grammar: Prize, Miss E. Reston. Next in merit, Misses M. Oakes and A. Bird. Geography: Prize, Miss A. Bird. Next in merit, Misses E. Reston and J. Oakes. Catechism: Prize, Miss A. Bryant. Next in merit, Misses E. Reston and Walsh. Writing: Prize, Miss Flanagan. Next in merit, Miss Barrett. Reading: Prize, Miss Barrett. Arithmetic: Prize, Miss Clarke.

Third Class.—Writing: Miss E. Hill. Next in merit, Miss J. Mulligan.

Fourth Class.—Writing and Reading: Prize, Miss May Morton.

Special prize for keeping 1st place in class for 12 months awarded to Miss Mulligan.

#### PRIZE LIST OF ST. MARY'S PARISH SCHOOL.

First Class.—Good Conduct: Misses Mary Fuller, Cressy Sherrin. Reading: Misses Annie McGill, Mary Gallaher. Dictation and Writing: Miss Rose Holloway, Annie Dineen. History: Miss Mary Ann Duke. Geography: Miss Mary Prendergast. Grammar: Miss Mary Goggin. Arithmetic: Katie Fanning, Margaret Rodgers. General Improvement: Miss Mary Ann Quinn.

Second Class.—Reading: Miss Margaret Cunningham. Writing: Misses Katie Shea, Katie Archer. Grammar: Miss Katie O'neilly. Geography: Misses Bridget Hoban, Mary J. McAdams. Arithmetic: Misses Katie Booth, Grace Fanning. General Improvement: Misses Maggie Lawler, Norah Cassin, Norah Luthwick, Annie Lee, Lizzie O'Leary, Sarah Fuller, Emily Harrington, Louisa Duffy.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

Good Conduct: Misses Maggie Hennelly, Nellie Duke. Attendance: Misses Gertrude Donoughe, Grace Laffarty, Mary O'Neill, Margaret Cratti. Catechism: Misses Katie Hamilton, Maggie Bronaban, Katie McTaggart. Writing: Misses Beatrice O'Malley Julia Berg, Katie Shannon. Reading: Misses Johanna Shea, Nellie Hoban, Polly Fuss. Spelling: Misses Mary O'Reilly, Katie Leonard, Katie Sullivan. Arithmetic: Misses Mary Ann Creary, Margaret Tuckington.

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JOHN OGG ... PROPRIETOR.

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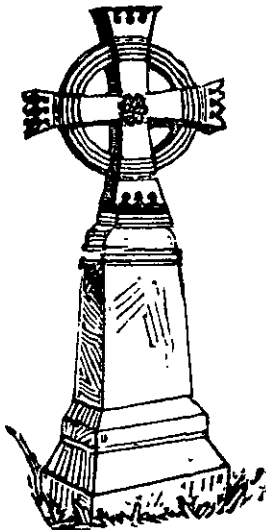
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**JAMES COUSTON,**

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Surveying Optical, and Nautical Instrument Maker. Optician to the Dunedin Hospital, and for many years Optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has REMOVED to those premises adjoining the Athenæum, Octagon, Dunedin.

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FAMILY GROCER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

121, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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Obtain Cash List, and you will save many pounds, which will go to buy the child a frock.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

G. NICOLL,

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Has removed from George street, to

GT. KING STREET,

Opposite Kincade a d McQueen.

[A CARD.]

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Are prepared to execute Orders for all descriptions of Wines and Spirits, in any quantities, from Two Gallons upwards

PRIVATE FAMILY TRADE.

We have added to our Wholesale Business a BOTTLE DEPARTMENT for Family requirements, where the Genuine Article can be obtained in Two-gallon Demijohns or One dozen Cases, at moderate cost, every line being guaranteed:—

PORTS.

Old Particular Tawny Special Quality  
Graham's 6-Diamond

6-Grape " Full-bodied and Delicate  
Rich in Flavour

5 " " Good Sound Genuine Port

3 " " Light Dinner and Cheap Wine

SHERRIES.

Sandeman's Dry Amontillado

Very superior, pale, and delicate; 10 years old  
6-Diamond

⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ Dry and Full  
Flavoured

5 " ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ Fruity and

Ladies' Wine

4 " ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ Medium

Dinner

3 " ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ ⇄ Dinner and

Moderate Cost

Fine Old Sherries:

Hocks Of every description

Champagnes All Qualities and Brands

Clarets, VD And other Brands

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partment, where all the usual necessaries

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Dunedin, 30th November, 1880.



### HOLY ANGELS SCHOOL.

Good Conduct: Miss Mary Nee. General Progress: Miss Lucy Fanning. Reading and Catechism: Misses Teresa Shea, Bridget Mallex. Spelling: Miss Julia O'Malley. Grammar: Miss Sarah McCormick. Geography: Misses Catherine Gerange, Mary A. Arnold. General Progress: Misses Lizzie Geoghagan, Ellen Laffarty, Jane Luthwick, Josephine Fern, Agnes Walsh.

### PRIZE LIST OF CATHOLIC BOYS' PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

Sixth Standard: James O'Malley, 1; E. Conner, 2; W. Geoghagan, 3; J. Smyth, 4; J. Hendron, 5; J. Nevis, 6.

Fifth Standard: W. Smyth, 1; J. Hully, 2; J. Joyce, 3; J. O'Neill, 4; F. Mahoney, 5; M. Garty, 6; G. Musson, 7; Jno. O'Connell.

Fourth Standard: H. McElroy, 1; J. Heelip, 2; C. O'Malley, 3; J. Hennessy, 4; J. Lafferty, 5; G. Gamble, 6; Thos. Sullivan, 7.

Third Standard: W. Docherty, 1; F. Cooper, 2; F. O'Malley, 3; T. Brosnahan, 4; B. Bohen, 5; T. Mulla, 6; W. Garrigan, 7; C. Carr, 8; M. M'Namara, 9.

Third Standard: Second Division—J. Howard, 1; J. Kearney, 2; J. Arnold, 3; J. Cusack, 4; J. Smith, 5; J. Archie, 6; J. Quin, 7; J. Foley, 8; C. Pilliett, 9.

Second Standard: W. M'Auliff, 1; E. Donnelly, 2; J. Dempsey, 3.

Second Low Division—M. Mannix, 1; Shanly, 2; Reaton, 3.

First Book: O'Malley, 1; M'Auliff, 2. First Low Division: J. S. Barrett, 1; A. O'Neill, 2.

The good conduct prize in the senior division of the school was awarded to James O'Malley and to Wm. M'Auliff in the junior division.

### LIST OF PRIZES, ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, PAPANUI.

Good Conduct and Politeness.—1st Class, Mary Daley; 2nd Class, William Marsh; 3rd Class, Martha Daley. Regular Attendance.—1st Prize, Edward Marsh; 2nd Prize, Donald Kennedy. Reading and Spelling.—1st Class, William Penninghouse; 2nd Class, Donald Kennedy; 3rd Class, Joseph Flanagan; 4th Class, Charles Flanagan; 5th Class, Joseph Penninghouse. Geography and Grammar.—1st Class, Florence Marsh; 2nd Class, Charles Penninghouse. Arithmetic and Writing.—1st Class, Florence Marsh; 2nd Class, William Marsh. Catechism.—1st Class, William Penninghouse; 2nd Class, Ellen Marsh; 3rd Class, Charles Penninghouse; 4th Class, Frank Blumsky. Alphabet Class.—1st Prize, Joseph Blumsky; 2nd Prize, Christopher Flanagan; 3rd Prize, Katie Marsh. Singing.—Prize, Ellen Marsh. Special Prizes.—1st, Mary Watemburg; 3rd, Julia Rodez; 3rd, Annie Felski.

### PRIZE LIST, ST. AGNES' SCHOOL, HALSWELL.

Good Conduct and Politeness.—1st Prize, Mary Burrows; 2nd Prize, Alice Sullivan. Catechism.—1st Class, Ernest Sullivan; 2nd Class, Alice Sullivan; 3rd Class, Emily Sullivan; 4th Class, John Jackson. Reading and Spelling.—1st Class, Mary Burrows; 2nd Class, Mary Ennis; 3rd Class, George Sullivan; 4th Class, Thomas Sullivan. Arithmetic.—1st Class, Henry Burrows; 2nd Class, Michael Slattery; 3rd Class, Charles Schmoski; 4th Class, Thomas Curran. Geography and Grammar.—1st Class, Mary Burrows; 2nd Class, Alice Sullivan. Writing.—1st Class, Maria Mealing; 2nd Class, Teresa Mealing; 3rd Class, Charles Schmoski; 4th Class, Teresa McLean. General Application.—Elizabeth Curran and Adelaide Sullivan.

### MR. PARNELL IN GALWAY.

THE following speech is in reply to the toast "Irishmen Abroad":—Mr. Parnell, M.P., on rising, was received with enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed again and again, the company standing. When silence had been restored, the hon. gentleman said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel very much indebted to you for having permitted me to reply to this toast, because I almost think that I have not had an opportunity of paying my tribute of gratitude and esteem to our fellow-countrymen abroad since I returned from America just before the last general election. Now, I was during my trip in the United States brought in contact with the Irish people abroad in a way, perhaps, that no one ever has been before me. The circumstances were very peculiar and exceptional, and I must confess that I was surprised at the experience which met me there. I had no notion of the position to which our people had attained in America, not the slightest; and when I saw them in every city, when I became acquainted with their strength and power, and when I recognised the great love which they have for their own country, those of them who were born in Ireland and those of them who were born in America of Irish parents (cheers), and I draw no distinction between the two except in so far as a practical education which those of our people born in America have received enables them to be of even greater use to Ireland, and to place their talents to a greater extent for the advantage and service of Ireland than those of our people who were born here and driven into exile in times of famine, I say I draw no distinction between the two save in my admiration and wonder that those men and women who have never seen Ireland should feel the affection and love and devotion to this country quite equal to that of any man living in this country (loud cheers). When I started for America on the trip by which I obtained this experience Ireland was threatened with a great famine—a famine of which we had given warning for many months previously; and we had repeatedly entreated the Government of England to come to our help, and by affording employment to our people to save them from a repetition of the scenes of 1847 and 1848. Up to the date of my departure there had been no response (loud cheers, and cries of "No"); but immediately it was announced that I and my friend—Mr. John Dillon, the member for Tipperary (cheers)—were to sail for America on this begging expedition, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland also issued her appeal to America (some hisses). The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the first time, through his wife, admitted the imminence of famine, and his Government had done nothing to prevent it, but the Government were not ashamed to beg to the world for our people

furnished by their laws while they themselves refused to give one penny or to allow our people to work for a living (cheers). Well, we sailed for New York, and it was only on my entry to New York that I first commenced to appreciate the undeveloped power that is available for your succour, not only in the matter of charity, but in other matters of a very different nature, if you call upon them (loud cheers); and I was perfectly amazed at the extent of the sympathy which the name of Ireland obtained in every quarter of the United States of America (hear, hear). Now, it was not very pleasant for us to beg for Ireland. I have many times carried my hat (loud cheers), personally and literally, through the crowded meetings in America, and I have received the ten cent. pieces of the poor and the hundred dollars of the rich (cheers); but when we were making this application to save the heart of our people from being broken, as it was broken in '47 and '48. We promised that it should be the last time, and that our people would never again consent to pay those rackrents to the landlords or to put themselves in the position of having to starve (cheers, and "Never"). We promised this in their name, and nobly the West of Ireland has redeemed that promise (loud cheers). Recollect there have been three bad harvests. The harvest of '78 was worse than the harvest of '77, and I am inclined to think that the harvest of '77 was as bad as the harvest of '79, which was supposed to have produced the distress in Ireland last winter. Our governors, who were watching all these things—who had all these statistics at their fingers' ends, made no sign. They set on foot no relief works, and, as I said before, we were simply left an object of charity for the nations of the world—for every nation except England. Well, I pass from this subject of our countrymen abroad with this remark—that I feel convinced that if you ever call upon them in another field and in another way for help, and if you can show them that there is a fair and a good chance of success (enthusiastic cheering), that you will have their assistance—their trained and organised assistance—for the purpose of breaking the yoke which encircles you, just in the same way as you had that assistance last winter to save you from famine. I pass, I say, from the subject of our countrymen abroad, and I come to matters which, perhaps, more immediately concern us at the present moment. You know there was a change of Government. The Liberal Government came into power. That Government was supposed to be friendly to this country. It knew that we had passed through this period of distress, and that if we had another bad harvest our distress would be intensified twice, or perhaps three or four fold. Did it, on its entry into office, do anything for the purpose of providing against a bad harvest? (No.) Did it set on foot any relief works? (No.) The only Relief Bill it introduced was simply a repetition of that of its predecessors. The Conservative Government asked for £750,000 for the Irish landlords. The Liberal Government asks for £750,000 of your money for the Irish landlords. That was the only difference between one Government and the other; and, so far as the imminence of famine went, had it not been for the bounty of Providence in sending a good harvest and the determination of the Irish people in refusing to pay rackrents, we should at this moment be in just as much if not a great deal more extremity than we were at this time last year (loud cheers). Well, we have got the Liberal Government to thank for the present state of affairs. They have done nothing; they tried to do something for a while in a half-hearted kind of fashion, and of course they failed, as everybody who tries in a half-hearted manner must fail, and the people have put their own shoulder to the wheel, and we are going to help ourselves perhaps for the first time in our history. I do not think there is anything more I can talk to you about this evening. I said almost all I had to say at your magnificent meeting—one of the largest I ever attended in this or any other county, and which we all had the pleasure of witnessing to-day. We are, perhaps, but now on the eve of an attempt on the part of the Government to close with the people of Ireland. It is like some of the many attempts that they have been making for the eighty years that have elapsed since the Union. The theory of government in Ireland is a pretended constitutional system, but at every time when it suits the convenience of England—that is to say, when it finds it cannot govern Ireland in its own way without the suspension of the constitution—it never scruples to show the sham of the constitutional system of government in Ireland by suspending the constitution (cheers). At one time it is the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; at another time it is a Coercion Act; again it is the sending of extra police into counties or the proclamation of martial law. They cannot suspend the Habeas Corpus Act without an Act of Parliament, and they can't pass a Coercion Act without an Act of Parliament, and so long as we are able to stand in Parliament I will undertake to say they will pass neither one nor the other (loud and prolonged cheering). If they desire, for the purpose of governing Ireland in their own way, to pass coercion laws, to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and to set in motion all the other paraphernalia of exceptional law which they enact from time to time for the purpose of ruling this country, they must do it without us. They must get rid of us first, and they understand this perfectly well. Now, I don't mean to say they can't get rid of us, but if they manage in any to convict the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party, then I say we shall resign our seats into the hands of our constituencies, as a solemn and sacred duty, to elect men in our place who will carry on our work, and who will offer just as stern a front in the House of Commons to coercion, so that, although they may get rid of half-a-dozen troublesome Irish agitators, and although they may be able to meet Parliament with projects of coercion free from the opposition of those agitators, I tell them that they will have other men to meet in their places worse than those who went before them. Now, in case we have to face a prosecution, I should like to do it with a light heart (laughter), and the way in which my heart can be made light is by the knowledge that I can be done without. Now, you can only do that by organising yourselves in every parish in Ireland. When you have a branch of the Land League established in every parish of Ireland you may laugh to scorn the attempts at coercion of this Liberal Government (cheers). And I would ask all those who are listening to me to-night to strain every

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Country will give him a liberal patronage and support in his new and  
much needed enterprise.

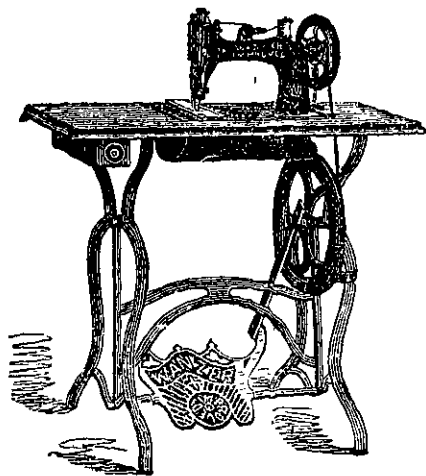
(Copy of a Letter received from Bishop Redwood.)

DEAR MR. O'CONNOR.—I most cordially give my patronage and  
blessing to your new undertaking—the establishment of a "Catholic  
Book Depot" at Christchurch. I trust you will be able by means of  
it, to meet one of the greatest wants of Catholics in that part of my  
Diocese, viz., a ready supply of sound Catholic Literature.

I remain, yours devotedly in J.C.,

FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M., Wellington.

Mr. E. O'Connor, Christchurch.



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**WANZER'S "IMPROVED" HAND AND TREADLE  
SEWING MACHINES,**

For Families, Dressmakers, Tailors, and Bootmakers.

WANZER'S "Improved" Hand Sewing Machine, No. 1, fitted with latest improvements, including 20 attachments...	£4 4 0
With new double stand ...	6 9 0
With panelled polished lock-up cover ...	7 4 0
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WANZER'S "Improved" Treadle Sewing Machine, fitted with all the latest improvements and at- tachments. No cogs to break, very large steel shuttle, winds bobbins without running Machine, and works backward and forward without stop- page; on polished walnut table, with drawer ...	£8 0 0
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WANZER'S "Improved" Treadle Sewing Machine for Family and Manufacturers of heavy goods...	£9 0 0

A. B. SIDFORD, 3, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

**THE MECHANIC & WORKING-MAN'S GRAND  
ART UNION.**

Mr M. FLEMING (Pink of Fashion), Dress Bootmaker, George  
Street (opposite Robert Burns Hotel), Dunedin, begs to inform the  
Mechanics and Working-Men Employers, Express owners, Cab  
Owners, and the Public in general, that he is now offering

**14 FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS,**

which he now holds under the Land Transfer Act, 1870, to be drawn  
for upon the Art Union principle, in 1000 shares of Ten Shillings  
each. The drawing will take place on or about the 6th day of  
January, 1881, due notice of which will be given through the Press.  
The drawing will be conducted by a Committee of Shareholders  
in the Art Union.

**FIRST PRIZE.**—A splendid Section, No. 65, Block III, at St. John's  
Wood. This is without exception one of the prettiest sites in the  
township, commanding a view of the City of Dunedin, fronting  
the Botanical Gardens, and can be seen from the Water of Leith  
Bridge. The City Trams run through St. John's Wood, North  
East Valley. Value, £100.

**SECOND PRIZE.**—Section 5, Block XLVII, St. Kilda, Dunedin,  
situated at corner of James and Dalgety streets; 50ft. by 100ft.  
This site is destined to become of special value and is very suit-  
able for a hotel or store. The section is within two minutes'  
walk of the Tram Cars. Value, £90.

**THIRD PRIZE.**—Section 8, Block I, Henley, being 11 full quarter-  
acre sections. This is a corner block, facing the bridge, and is  
only five minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The township  
of Henley is now one of the most promising inland townships in  
the Province, and building sites are rapidly going up in value.  
Value, £85.

<b>FOURTH PRIZE.</b> —Sec. 5, Block XVI, township of West Gore,	Value.	£25
<b>FIFTH</b> " " 17, " V, " "	"	£25
<b>SIXTH</b> " " 18, " V, " "	"	£22
<b>SEVENTH</b> " " 19, " V, " "	"	£22

(The above four sections are 90ft. x 110ft).

<b>EIGHTH PRIZE.</b> —Sec. 49, Block III, Township of Henley	£22
<b>NINTH</b> " " 28, " " " "	£22
<b>TENTH</b> " " 48, " " " "	£20
<b>ELEVENTH</b> " " 47, " " " "	£18
<b>TWELFTH</b> " " 27, " " " "	£18
<b>THIRTEENTH</b> " " 54, " " " "	£16
<b>FOURTEENTH</b> " " 55, " " " "	£15

Agencies are now being established for the sale of Tickets, and  
every care will be taken to place the whole of the tickets within the  
advertised time.

M. J. FLEMING, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**IMPORTANT.**

**MISS GRAHAM'S MILLINERY** is decidedly the best.  
Nothing to equal it in the Colony.

**ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS** in Hats and Bon-  
nets, Children's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in great variety

**BABY-LINEN** and Ladies' Underclothing, Flowers,  
Feathers, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.

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MILLINER,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**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

Intercolonial Steamer.

Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

exertion to set on foot such an organisation in this country as will show the Government the absolute futility of attempting to prosecute us in order to get rid of the present agitation (loud and prolonged cheering).

## THE FRENCH PRESS AND IRELAND.

A "Frenchman" writes as follows to the editor of the *Nation*.—"I read recently in the daily papers a Reuter's telegram conveying the observations of the *Republique Française* on Irish affairs, as also one or two lengthy articles contributed to the *Paris Debats* by its tourist correspondent, M. de Molinari. The organ of M. Gambetta, which apparently cares no more about one class than another in this country, delivers itself of the genial and solacing utterances, that "Ireland, after all, has brought on herself most of the evils under which she labours through her undisciplined spirit, her petulance, and the fanaticism of her masses." *In cauda venenum*. The representative of the *bourgeois* and the dear-to-the English *Debats* properly shows himself partial to the lords of the soil, and, after describing the "fourth class of Irish cabins" (those innocent of window), and compensating himself by a look at "dapper girls with blue eyes and black hair," arrives at the milk-and-water conclusion that Ireland's salvation will lie in "economy process, material improvement, and agricultural science." Forsooth, agencies like these are always safe, and when people can afford to wait, they may trust in them, as in the king, who can do no harm. But any man who was thoroughly impressed with the gravity of the crisis through which this country is passing might, perhaps, be expected to look at its condition from a more business-like and less *doctrinaire* or remote standpoint. Certainly it must be surprising, not to say painful, to any Frenchman who knows of the relations of amity between France and Ireland to see important organs of French opinion practically shutting themselves out, through one motive or another, from the comprehension of the spirit and import of the Irish question. In some English geography books this country is amiably described as one "sunk in poverty, ignorance, and filth," and a gentleman, writing the other day from Waterford, adverts also to it as "beggarly, wretched, and destitute." And when a mighty and resolute effort seems on foot on the part of the Irish people to inaugurate better days—when, that is to say, the moral support of nations should be required in the crusade against a doomed state of things—there is the melancholy spectacle presented of a section of the French Press either remaining silent or indifferent, or turning snobs. The Gallic cock who crows so very early, and who boasts to usher in the dawn of happier days for humanity, would appear to all intents and purposes to have lost his voice, and France might well, perhaps ere long, compromise the fair name and fame she achieved in her former claiming of truth, justice, and right for all men. The French Republic of 1796 was as much revelling in free-thinking as our more modern apostles of light, but that circumstance did not prevent it from doing, or at least trying to do, something for Catholic Ireland; and the Republic of '48, which was not noted either for its subserviency to the Church, sympathised with and welcomed the illustrious Irishman who had been sent to them on mission by this people. History records that it was owing to the determined attitude of Lord Palmerston that a practical shape was not given to that sympathy. However, as times and men and circumstances are changed, no one in this country would think of asking the French rulers of the hour to move one step in their behalf; it would be already something if they publicly recognised that an Irish cabin or rockery is an outrage on decency, and on the civilisation of this late age. It may be that England and France, who appear to be on intimate terms, are meditating and concocting some grand scheme of foreign policy that will astonish and amaze, and that this would not exactly be the time for having a little talk between them upon the prosy and commonplace topic of the condition of Ireland. It may be also that some people—let us say the grandsons of the serfs emancipated at our Revolution, and who bore such close resemblance to those of Ireland—have learned to be decent in demeanour and speech, and that, having got themselves what they wanted, they cannot feel now much concerned in the wants, or aspirations, or aims of other peoples. But whatever may be the motive of that lukewarmness or indifference for a suffering nation on the part of our dominant factions, one of the more obvious results of their rule seems to consist in deteriorating and degrading the national character, and consequently the sooner they will have passed away the better it will be for the more generous instincts and traditions of France. However, sir, I need not say to you, nor to very many of your readers, that if one portion of the French people appears somewhat to lose sight of Ireland, the other and the better part of it, as represented by its upper class, does not. In the ranks of this more considerate, more thoughtful order—whose memory is, becomingly, more retentive, though its political power be so curtailed—Ireland is at least still being held in a pleasant and grateful remembrance. And she is also highly and justly respected by them, if only as the nation who by the sheer help of moral force defied and defeated the might of an empire brought to bear against her political or religious conscience. It is not necessary to add that many others do not admire her the less for being the land where the men are brave and the women are fair—"the land which," as M. De Lasteyrie poetically puts it, "has all the charms—beauty, grace, virtue, wit, eloquence, of misfortune."

Parnell has telegraphed and written to Davitt, urging him, in the strongest manner, to remain in America to organise aid. When prosecutions have actually begun, the action of the Government will probably lead to the disappearance of all remaining hostility between Fenians and Land Leaguers. It is thought they will combine throughout the country in face of what is considered common danger. Considerable alarm exists among the landlord class. Orders have been received by Dublin tailors for armour-plated ulsters.

## CRIME IN ENGLAND.

(From the *Nation*, October 30.)

WHILE the English newspapers publish day after day their virtuous denunciations of "Irish outrages," and keep steadily calling for coercion for Ireland, England continues to be the scene of the most atrocious crimes, to which those same English newspapers give little or no attention. Scarcely a day passes that a murder, or an all but successful attempt at murder, is perpetrated in that country. Last week alone there were about six murders. Now, ordinarily, we should be disposed to pass over those crimes in silence. It is the moral character of the English people themselves which is at stake, and not ours. Moreover, the details of the various cases are by no means pleasant reading. But we are compelled to act in this matter against our wishes. We must, in fact, in self-defence, draw attention to the number and nature of the horrible doings which may almost be said to saturate the whole land of England with blood. Our people are held up, as we have intimated, to the gaze of the civilised world as a nation of cut-throats, and *lettres de cachet*, courts-martial, and the hangman are hinted at as the proper instruments to bring them to order. In the face of such infamous libels how could we be said to be doing our duty if we refrained from giving the effective answer that if the state of Ireland requires stringent measures of repression, the state of England requires measures of repression infinitely more drastic. We repeat that our apology for introducing our readers to the disgusting subject of English crime must be found in the dangers in which our country is placed in consequence of the infamous falsehoods of the English Press regarding Irish crime. Not to go farther back than the newspapers of the last ten days, what a terrible record is the criminal calendar of England! At Newcastle a man named David Anderson and a woman named Anne Grimes have been committed for trial on a charge of having beaten a woman named Anne Mason on the head with such violence as to cause almost immediate death. At Leicester a youth named Herbert Collins has been apprehended for a murderous attack upon his father. The instrument of murder was a hedge-slasher, and the injured man has two severe wounds on his head, from which he is not expected to recover. At Bristol, William Smallcombe stands charged with a murderous assault upon his wife, whose arm he cut in a frightful manner by throwing a dish at her, after he had poured some hot soup over her head. The woman is under medical care at the local infirmary, and it is stated that she narrowly escaped death. But as we cannot set out the whole list in place, we had better, perhaps, allude in greater detail to the circumstances of one or two other English atrocities committed within the past few days. They are typical atrocities. At Braiford, on Monday, a man named John Binns was put in the dock charged with assault and inflicting serious bodily harm upon his mother-in-law, Bridget Ward. He first struck Mrs. Ward with his fist. He then seized her by one of her legs, pulled her down on to the floor, and while she lay prostrate kicked her and struck her about the head and other parts of the body. He next dragged her across the length of the room, after which he kicked her a second time with great brutality, and with such effect that the woman's immediate removal to hospital was deemed necessary by the doctor. When Binns was apprehended his trousers and boots were smeared all over with blood. This piece of brutality is shocking to contemplate, but it is a matter almost of utter insignificance in comparison with the double crime which has been brought to light at Acton. A master painter and decorator named Shepherd who lives in that town, having occasion to go to London on Friday week, brought thither with him his wife and youngest child, leaving behind him four other children, the eldest of whom was a little girl. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd returned about seven in the evening, and found their house in darkness. Upon entering the kitchen Mr. Shepherd stumbled against the body of his eldest daughter, which was lying in a pool of blood, the face covered with a handkerchief. He at once sent for the police and Dr. Murrell, and on the latter examining the body he stated that the child had been outraged and murdered. A closer examination showed that the poor young creature had been stabbed through the throat from side to side. There is no need to go further into the case. The details are too horrible to be stated in full. Now, self-praise is no praise, but it is only one of many such that are every month perpetrated in England. Outraging first and then murdering women are, in fact, becoming so frequent in England that they promise soon to attain the rank of national crimes. Killing paramours is another form of outrage to which Englishmen seem to be partial, and this fact reminds us of the essential difference between English crime and Irish crime. Here, generally speaking, people are killed in revenge for acts of outrageous injustice and oppression; on the other side of the Channel murder is, generally speaking, the outcome of deep-seated immorality. English society, in fact, is diseased to the core, and crime of every sort and degree consequently springs naturally from such a soil. We end as we began. If Ireland is to have a Coercion Act in consequence of three or four agrarian murders, England should be punished in a similar manner.

According to the *Popolo Romano*, His Holiness Leo XIII is, through his mother, a descendant of Cola di Rienzi. From the documents cited it appears that Angelo, the son of Cola, took refuge in the city of Cori after his father's death, and settled there. In 1636 the Rienzi family founded at Cori by him changed its name to Proserpi, and at a later date added that of Buzi. The Capitoline archives contain a decision of the Congregation of the Roman Patriarchate, signed by the Marchese Olgiati, Serba Senatus, confirming the claim of the Proserpi Buzi family to noble rank on the ground of its descendants from an ancient noble family taking its origin from Cola di Rienzi, Tribune of the people in 1347, Senator by brief of Pope Innocent IV. in 1353. The mother of Leo XIII was Anne Proserpi Buzi of that family.

**GLASGOW PICTURE MART,**  
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 Next door to British Hotel.  
 Smith's Grand Art Union, Glasgow Picture  
 Mart, 135 George street. All Prizes; no  
 Blanks. Tickets, 1s.

**M. C O N D O N,**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
**BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,**  
 Dee Street, Invercargill.  
 Baking and Christening Cakes made to  
 order.

**COBB & CO'S TELEGRAPH**  
 LINE OF ROYAL A.L 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 Accommo-  
 dation 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.

**OCEAN BEACH PIONEER**  
 SURF-BATHING  
 ESTABLISHMENT  
 (Back of Grand Stand),  
 NOW OPEN  
 From Sunrise to Sunset. Bathing Dresses  
 and every requisite provided. Tea, Coffee, &c.,  
 at all hours. G. L. KINGSTON,  
 November 8, 1880.

**CHRISTMAS TIMES.**  
 WANTED KNOWN—That KERR'S is the  
 cheapest house in town for Men's, Youths',  
 and Boys' Clothing. Prices to suit the times.  
 Note the Address—Kerr's Clothing and  
 Drapery Establishment, George street, corner  
 of Hanover street, Dunedin.

**ALBUM CARD PORTRAITS**  
 (Cartes de Visite),  
 From  
**FIVE SHILLINGS A DOZEN**  
**BURTON BROTHERS**  
 PHOTOGRAPHERS,  
 Number Forty-One, Princes street

**REMOVAL.**  
**ALEXANDER SLIGO** has re-  
 moved to new premises—specially  
 erected to meet his requirements—nearly  
 opposite former shop; Fourth Door North  
 from Royal George Hotel.  
 Stationer, Bookseller, News Agent, Practical  
 Bookbinder,  
**42, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**C. LENNON, OUTFITTER**  
 54, GEORGE-STREET,  
 (Opposite A. & T. Ingles)  
 Is now showing a Large and well-selected  
 stock of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Boy's  
 Mercery, including Shirts, Hats, Ties, Collars  
 Braces, &c., at  
**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**

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

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

**WANTED KNOWN,**

**THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY IN THE COLONY**  
 At  
**N. SMITH'S CASH WAREHOUSE,**  
 33 GEORGE STREET. 33

**WANTED KNOWN.**  
**THE BEST VALUE IN CLOTHING.**  
**N. SMITH'S,**  
 33 GEORGE STREET. 33

**GRAND NOVELTY CONSULTATION**  
 ON  
**DUNEDIN CUP,**  
**PUBLICANS' HANDICAP,**  
**JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP,**  
**AND CITY STAKES,**  
 In which there are 114 Nominations.

The above Races to be run at Dunedin, 24th and 25th February, 1881.

6000 MEMBERS AT 10s.

114 PRIZES,—114 NOMINATIONS.

DUNEDIN CUP. 39 Nominations.		J. C. HANDICAP. 30 Nominations.	
First ... ..	£500	First ... ..	£200
Second ... ..	250	Second ... ..	100
Third ... ..	150	Third ... ..	70
Starters ... ..	200	Starters ... ..	80
Non-starters ... ..	300	Non-starters ... ..	150
	<b>£1400</b>		<b>£600</b>
39 Prizes.		30 Prizes.	
PUBLICANS' HANDICAP. 24 Nominations.		CITY STAKES. 21 Nominations.	
First ... ..	£200	First ... ..	£200
Second ... ..	100	Second ... ..	100
Third ... ..	50	Third ... ..	50
Starters ... ..	50	Starters ... ..	50
Non-starters ... ..	100	Non-starters ... ..	100
	<b>£500</b>		<b>£500</b>
24 Prizes.		21 Prizes.	
114 PRIZES.—114 NOMINATIONS.			

Drawing to be conducted as follows:—Each event to be drawn for separately, thus making four drawings, the holder of one or more tickets having an interest in each, thus giving him an opportunity of obtaining four horses. Prospectus forwarded on application. Please send P.O. order or cheque with exchange (1s) added, and two stamps for reply and result.

**I. ABRAHAM,**  
 Queen's Cigar Divan, Dunedin,  
 Or Box 351, P.O.

**DUNEDIN CUP, 1881**  
 To be Run on 24th February.



**PRESS CONSULTATION, No. 4.**

3000 SHARES AT £1.

First Horse ... ..	£800
Second Horse ... ..	500
Third Horse ... ..	300
Starters (divided) ... ..	600
Non-starters (divided) ... ..	800
	<b>£3000</b>

The Promoters have started CONSULTATION No. 4 in consequence of having received numerous letters from all parts of the colony inviting them to do so, and have therefore every reason to believe it will fill up rapidly.

Starters will average about £80, and Non-starters about £30. Successful Subscribers will be telegraphed to same night as drawing. (See circulars.) Two postage stamps required for reply and result. Crossed cheques must have 1s. added for exchange.

**J. J. CONNOR, TREASURER.**  
 "Atmospheric" Printing Works, Dunedin.

**£50 PRIZE! £50**

The TREASURER will pay the sum of £50 Sterling amongst persons who place correctly the First, Second, and Third horses in the above race. "Tips" received up to 23rd February, when they will be placed in hands of Committee. Sixpence (in postage stamps) must accompany each placing.

N.B.—One Shilling will be charged after 1st January.

**SPECIAL NOTIFICATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**

**J. A. MACEDO** desires to invite visitors to Dunedin to call and inspect his large Stock of Catholic Books, Pictures, &c., &c., most of which will be sold at London Prices.

Irish Australian Almanac for 1881, 9d; per post, 1s.

**GOOD NEWS FOR THE LAUNDRESS.**

**DUNGAN'S PATENT PARAGON MANGLE** is now on view at Briscoe and Co.'s. It can at once be seen that this invention is wonderful in saving time and reducing labour. The public are respectfully invited to inspect the same at the above address, where information will be given and orders taken, or by

**P. J. DUNGAN,**  
 Timaru.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**

Are Agents for  
**R MITCHELL AND SON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWING MACHINES,**

Which are unequalled for Sowing Broadcast ALL KINDS OF GRAIN Grass Seed, Rape, or Turnip Seed.

The GENUINE only to be had from NIMMO AND BLAIR

**NEW AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS**

White Clover	These Seeds are quite new, and can confidently be recommended as of the best growths and stocks.	Carrot
Red "		Cauliflower
Cowgrass "		Cabbage
Alsike "		Turnip
cc., &c.		cc., &c.

Machine-cleaned Rye Grass Seed for Sale. Farmers can have their own Seed cleaned if required.

**TWO ONLY OF MURRAY'S DOUBLE FURROW PLOUGHS REMAIN UNSOLD.** Price £7 10s. net prompt cash.

Nicholson's Beapers and Extras for Sale.

On Hand Corn Sacks, Woolpacks, Sheep Nets, Bluestone 400 Gallon Iron Tanks, &c., &c.  
Farm Produce Received and Sold on Commission.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION AND CUSTOMS AGENTS  
PRINCES STREET, SOUTH  
DUNEDIN

**CATHEDRAL FUND.**

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions towards the Cathedral Fund :-

		£ s. d.	
Mr. Bathurst	-	1	0
<b>WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.</b>			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Per Rev. Wm. Newport	2 14 0	Per Mr. C. M'Allister	2 2 6
" Mr. N. Smith	0 18 0	" Mr. E. Carroll	1 4 0
" Mr. James Griffen	1 6 0	" Mr. J. Murray	0 9 0
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" Mr. D. W. Woods	1 0 0		

P. MORAN.

**LAND LEAGUE DEFENCE FUND.**

		£ s. d.	
James McChesney, Moke Creek	...	0	10
Fergus Gorman	...	0	10
Phillip Kelly	...	0	10
Timothy Callanan	...	0	2
G., Dunedin	...	1	0

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

**IRELAND, ITALY, AND GLADSTONE.**



HE trial of Mr. PARNELL and thirteen other traversers on a charge of conspiracy, has commenced in Dublin; and inquisitive people will ask themselves and others too, what good result does Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry hope to derive from this prosecution. Under one point of view a ready answer can be given. The necessity under which the traversers labour of being present in

Ireland during the prosecution will prevent the attendance of such as are Members of Parliament in St. Stephen's; and thus a great obstacle to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland will be removed. Beyond this the Government can hope for little more. Ultimately, no doubt, the Habeas Corpus Act will be suspended in that country, and the lives of its people, and their properties to a great extent, will be placed at the mercy of the English Minister. Freedom of speech and freedom of action will be at an end for all who are dissatisfied with the misgovernment of England. It may be anticipated that the absolute power placed in the hands of the Premier will be moderately used, but it will be used according to his will, when and wherever he pleases, and in such a way as to gag all who give him trouble or draw the attention of civilised nations to the atrocities of English rule in Ireland.

But this will not remedy the evils of the country, create confidence in the justice and wisdom of English statesmen, encourage trade, manufactures, and agriculture; and reconcile

Irishmen to the government of England. It will not heal dissensions, make men forget the past, patiently accept the present, or hope for better things in the future. The suspension of the Habeas Act may produce a calm, and no doubt it will for a time, but, nevertheless, the people will become only in reality more exasperated; more impatient under the tyranny that deprives an entire nation of the protection of law and a settled government, and places it under the heel of one man, even though that man be Mr. GLADSTONE. It is not only an injury, it is also an insult to the nation, which will resent it as such, and long remember it bitterly. In fact, it's only permanent effect will be to alienate the nation still more from England.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S career is a curious and instructive one. In words, and also in deeds so far as foreigners are concerned, he is the advocate of freedom, of nationalities, and of fair play. Yet no sooner does he become Prime Minister of England for the second time than he proposes to Parliament the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. But why not in England also? Relatively to the population, more murders and more robberies have been committed in England than in Ireland, and consequently there is more need for the suspension in England than in Ireland. There is another point of view in which Mr. GLADSTONE'S conduct may be viewed. He has sent the British fleet, manned partially by Irishmen, to support nationalities in the East in their rebellion against the Sultan. Yet there is no starvation in these countries comparable to that which periodically desolates Ireland, and as to religious liberty the Government of the Turks stands in favourable contrast with the conduct of several of Mr. GLADSTONE'S allies.

A few years ago Mr. GLADSTONE and the party he leads exerted themselves to overthrow the Italian Governments, and afforded substantial aid to the rebels and revolutionists of the Peninsula from the Alps to the extreme borders of Sicily. Yet Irishmen seeking for mere justice, asking to be permitted to live like civilised human beings in the land of their birth, which they have fertilised by their sweat, and where their fathers have dwelt for thousands of years, are by this same Mr. GLADSTONE and his party amidst the encouraging plaudits of the Tory faction to be deprived of the protection of law and placed under a system of government from which even the Turk and the Russian recoils except in very extraordinary circumstances.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S admirers say he is a great statesman and financier. We do not dispute his claim to the latter title. We readily concede that he possesses the commercial instinct in a high degree, and entertain no doubt he would have made a very successful winker. But we dispute his claim to statesmanship. One of his grand projects was the unification of Italy. This was most certainly to bring liberty, prosperity, and peace to that country; to lighten her burdens, put an end to brigandage, and develop all her resources. These were the ostensible objects in view. We knew they were not the real. It was injury to Catholicity, particularly to the Papal power that was intended rather than the promotion of the objects enumerated. But let that pass for the present, and let us examine the result of Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy. It will be seen on investigation that this famous politician has been egregiously deceived, that he has ludicrously miscalculated, as wiser men told him at the time, would most certainly be the case. When the revolutionary party patted on the back, aided by Mr. GLADSTONE and his liberals, initiated active measures for the overthrow of the Italian Governments, there was no starvation in the country, the taxes were light, only one-fourth of what they are now. In most cases, notably in the Papal States, there was no debt whatever, the rights of property were respected, trade, commerce and agriculture were protected and encouraged; in a word, the national, political, social and religious interests were well cared for. Now, how great is the contrast between this state of things and what actually obtains. Starvation is now no stranger; life is insecure; the life of the nation is being steadily trampled out by crushing taxation; the population is fleeing from the country in tens of thousands; innumerable properties are being sold for non-payment of taxes, and universal ruin is staring the people in the face. Some time ago Mr. GLADSTONE quoted the testimony of the celebrated Protestant writer, Professor DE LAVELEYE, against Catholic governments. We have not heard that he has quoted this same authority as to the results of the Liberal policy in Italy. Professor DE LAVELEYE has just travelled throughout Italy, and published

the result of his observations. We take the extracts given below from the London *Tablet* of the 6th of November last. Professor DE LAVELEYE learned at Padua that "thousands and thousands of workmen were without occupation, that there was a continual war between labour and capital, that bankruptcies, ruin of every kind, want and misery, were spread throughout society." This was the testimony of the editor of the Italian *Journal of Economists*. At Venice he learned "that little by little all the palaces of the Grand Canal are passing into the hands of the Jews, and that a third of the value of the whole city is already the property of Jewish families." The Prefect at Bologna told him: "There is real misery, and there is no longer a spirit of resignation . . . In town and country a sudden irritation against the existing social order is developing among the people." At Florence, he says, all the world spoke to me of the frightful crisis through which Florence was passing. There was universal bankruptcy. Signor VALLARI, the Professor of History in the University of Florence told him that the state of the working classes was everywhere deplorable, that in Lombardy the food of the agricultural labourer is so bad that it gives them a kind of leprosy; that in the Romagna the peasantry are covered with rags, and live in holes in the ground." "Everyone," he continues, speaks to me of the enormous taxation of landed property." The number of estates sold up by the Exchequer for arrears of taxes is something horrifying. In Rome, the Professor heard the foremost men in the country discussing the social question. "The secret societies spread their ramifications in all directions, and penetrate into every class. All are more or less saturated with socialist ideas." Even the confiscation of the Church property has turned out badly. "The Italian Government, in laying hands on the property of the Church, might have created a system of peasant proprietors. Unfortunately it only thought of making money. The ecclesiastical lands fell into the hands of wealthy people. The rich grew richer, whilst the poor remained wretched." "The Italian debt," he says, "is held by foreigners in all the capitals of Europe, and the native Italian has to toil and endure crushing taxation in order to supply wealthy men in London and Paris. In proportion as the debts of the State, of the towns, and provinces, increase—and this is happening with frightful rapidity—there is also an increase of the multitude of idlers, who live at the expense of the working population."

This is the appalling state of things which Mr. GLADSTONE and his party efficaciously helped to bring about. He did not foresee it, and this speaks volumes for his statesmanship. Everybody else not blinded by hatred of the Pope and Catholic Governments foresaw and foretold it. It is not surprising, then, to find this great Liberal politician at the present time prosecuting Irish gentlemen for endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of Ireland, and suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, in order to stifle all agitation in that unhappy country. But the result may be expected to be, what it has ever been under similar circumstances. An apparent peace may be effected, but discontent and disaffection will smoulder till another opportunity of bursting into a flame presents itself. Thus the unsolved problem of Irish misery will be permitted to anger men's minds till in the end there comes some dreadful catastrophe.

OWING to pressure both on our time and space, we are obliged to hold over to next week the letter of our Christchurch correspondent.

It is well for us to find that our American cousins are not to have it all their own way here with regard to machinery. Our worthy fellow-colonist, Mr. P. J. Dungan, of Timaru, for example, has succeeded in inventing a mangle that quite surpasses anything of the sort we have seen imported from America. The machine is a box-mangle, always recognised as much the superior kind, but fallen into disfavour through the heavy labour necessary to its working. Mr. Dungan, however, has quite overcome this difficulty, by turning out a neat invention that a child might manage with ease. The machine is worked by a cog-wheel, that acts upon a bar fitted into the middle of the box, and whose weight goes towards making up the pressure brought to bear upon the rollers, and which is further contributed towards by other portions of the mechanism—there is no weighting with stones or anything of that kind. Half a revolution of the handle brings the box down its whole length, and the handle is turned with very little effort. A lever, worked by placing the foot once on a step made for the purpose, and the simultaneous pressure with the hand of a knob attached to a falling rod, raises the box when it is desired to remove the roller, and the falling rod acts so as to keep the box elevated, without any assistance from the person who works the

machine, for such a length of time as is desirable. The method of working may be perceived at a glance, and the mechanism is extremely simple, and free from liability to go out of order. The appearance of the mangle is, moreover, very neat, and its size convenient and fitted for a room of moderate dimensions. On the whole the inventor is to be congratulated on his ingenuity, and we were by no means surprised to learn that his machine had gained much admiration at the Melbourne Exhibition, where it was one of the first exhibits entered at the New Zealand Court. The machine is known as Dungan's Patent Paragon Mangle, and may be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Briscoe and Co., Princes-street, Dunedin.

THE Dominican Sisters acknowledge the receipt of remittances towards their Art-Union from the following: Mrs W. Ward, Ludstone, Messrs J. Hussey, per T. James, Westport; P. Enright, Arrowtown; J. Corr, Christchurch; W. Smith, Ludstone; G. Willis, Invercargill; — Sievers, Wellington; M. Clune, Kensington.

Particulars of the Orange march to the rescue of Captain Boycott are very amusing. They are as follows, as reported by the Suez mail news:—"The expedition in aid of Boycott was received with intensely hostile demonstrations, and would no doubt have been attacked but for the strong force of infantry, cavalry, and police by which they were protected. No less than 7000 troops are stationed between Claremorris, Ballinrobe, and Lough Mask, to overawe the hostile peasantry." From this it will be seen that the Orangemen afford the members of their creed as much protection from furious "Papists" as does the paper on the inside of a room's walls afford to its inhabitants from the weather. They are ornamental only.

THE rebellion of the Boers continues to spread; they have now seized upon the town of Utrecht. Let us hope there were no unfortunate English residents there to have their throats cut also.

The trial of the land-leaguers has commenced. The jury is reported to have been fairly selected, but on the report we set only such a value as is deserved by the usual tenor of the European telegrams, which is anti-Irish and anti-Catholic in the extreme.

THIS is what Mr. Collins told the electors of the suburbs of Nelson when addressing them at Richmond the other day, as reported by a local newspaper:—"Regarding education he said he would yield to no one in New Zealand in an earnest desire to see every child educated, but under the present Act a number of the children of those well able to pay were educated free, and he held that whilst every child of those who were poor should be educated without charge, still those able to pay should do so. He said the annual expenditure on education was £239,397, and he thought they ought to see whether they could not reduce that vote without injuring education. At present every child cost the State £3 9s. 7½d. annually; very freely would he vote this amount to those parents who could not afford to pay it, but he was sure others would be willing to pay. (Applause.) He was also of opinion, although he would not interfere with secular education, that there should be a payment by results. He knew he was enunciating an unpopular doctrine, but he thought if any sect, and he spoke without intending any disrespect, was prepared to say we will educate our children and bring them up to the standard required by the Colony, that they would then have a right to their share of the cost of education. (Applause.)" We do not know Mr. Collins personally, but he has the reputation of being a ripe scholar, and a gentleman in the best sense of the word. That he has the courage of his opinions is evident from the above extract from his speech, and it is equally clear that he possesses a keen sense of justice.

THE Catholics of Auckland have resolved on enlarging the pro-cathedral. A bazaar held in aid of the building fund has realised the goodly sum of £800.

ON the Feast of the Nativity several Masses were celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, commencing at 6 a.m. At 11 a.m. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese acting as celebrant, with the Rev. Fathers Purton and Walsh as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively, and the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., as Assistant Priest. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was sung by the choir, and the Bishop preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. In the evening there were Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, with an eloquent sermon, preached by the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., who has now for many months filled the office of Preacher at Vespers.

THE fete of the H.A.C.B. Society, St. Joseph's Branch, Dunedin, at the Caledonian Grounds, Kensington, on Boxing Day, was most successful; there was a large attendance, and much interest was excited by the various events, which were well contested. Those members of the Society who were engaged in carrying out the arrangements, are to be congratulated on the very satisfactory results of their labours.

A STRIKING feature in the trial of the Land Leaguers will be the examination of several of the most prominent men of the day. The *Irish Times* reports concerning this as follows:—"It is stated to be the intention of the Traversers to organise their defence so as to make it a grand Land Commission. It is said they will examine Mr

Gladstone in reference to his Midlothian speeches, Mr. Bright upon his Manchester speeches, and Mr. Forster upon his writings and observations in the House of Commons. A number of landlords, it is said, will be examined, and also tenant-farmers. And it is alleged that among the witnesses called for the Land League will be the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Kenmare, and Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P." The trial, it may therefore be seen, will, in more senses than one, be a *cause célèbre*.

### OUR ROMAN LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 6.

THE Pope's speech on the 24th October, to the ex-civil servants of the dethroned Papal sovereignty, excited a tempest of wrath and reviling in the Italian newspapers. The speech was delivered at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and was not published until the day following. Without waiting for the text of the speech, the revolutionary organs printed on Sunday evening some pretended extracts from it, even professing to give the *ipsisima verba* of certain passages, and crediting the Pope with some violent expressions which he never used. Leo XIII. was described as an "apoplectic country priest," by one newspaper, and by others as an "angry and stupid Pontiff," crying out for impossibilities. The speech itself was a calm and very moderate statement of the present position of the Head of the Catholic Church. He commended the "honourable principles" of the employés who sacrificed their situations rather than swear fidelity to the usurper, Victor Emmanuel, in 1870. He then bewailed the change of times and the violation of "the design of Divine Providence which had assigned to the Roman Pontiff a temporal dominion, in order that he might enjoy secure liberty and true independence in the exercise of his supreme religious power." This design was broken by a "series of acts of violence," by which the Pontiff was "despoiled manifestly of all freedom and independence." The Italians say the Pope is free because not subject to "visible coercion," and that freedom of speech is given to him. But no one can be independent whose condition depends on the caprice of another. The hunted Christians had liberty of speech in the Catacombs. They say, "the Apostolical authority is revered and respected in Rome." But the insults to the Pope in Rome are continual. Only lately, on the 20th September, the "anniversary of the violent occupation of Rome" was celebrated, "beneath the very eyes of the Pope with clamorous rejoicing." They say "that nothing interferes with Our doing all that is required for the government of the Church." Leo XIII., on the contrary, instances " manifold obstacles," such as depriving him of "the valid help of the Religious Orders who are dispersed in the hope of annihilating them;" pretended rights of the King to exequaturs and nominations to episcopal sees in Italy; the seizure of churches in Rome to turn them to secular uses, and the refusal of permission to contest the sacrilege before the legal tribunals; the encouragement of "impiety and heresy in the city of Rome," and the establishment of "Protestant schools perilous to the faith." Leo XIII. has not authority as Pontiff, and whatever he does to counterpoise godless education is done by him in his private capacity. Vain are the hopes that the Roman Pontiff will ever accept the present condition of things. "Nor shall We cease, as We have never yet ceased (says Leo XIII.), from calling for the restitution of all which by fraud and deceit has been taken from the Apostolic See." Some say the restoration of the temporal power is a chimera, but there have yet been but two Kings of Italy in the Quirinal, and the line of Pontiff Kings numbers some hundreds of mitred sovereigns. Who can tell what changes another convulsion of Europe may produce? The monarchy of Humbert is already threatened, and that by the revolutionists who erected it. The King's ministers have themselves made the position of Leo XIII. intolerable to Catholics, and destroyed all chance of accommodation. The temporal power was overthrown by fraud, deceit, and violence, and every day exposes the iniquitous hypocrisy of Victor Emmanuel and his agents. And every day proves the slavery of the Pope and the Church in Italy, and the fixed determination of the King's ministers to destroy the spiritual authority of the Pontiff. He is not master in his own palace which is national property, nor can he dispose of the furniture or treasures given him by the faithful. Italian bishops and priests depend on the State for their revenues, and for the enjoyment of their houses, and for permission to exercise their functions. The ceremonies of religion are subject to the control of the civil power, and ecclesiastical authority is despised in the schools, colleges, and universities. Infidels and profligates are put at the head of educational establishments, and every opportunity is seized, in and out of Parliament, to insult the person and office of the Pope. Leo XIII. received a deputation of Belgian Catholics on the 23rd October, which was introduced by Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines. To the address of the Belgians, the Pope responded in French, deploring the recent troubles caused by the Frere Orban policy and approving in every respect the conduct of the Bishops.

A letter, dated October 22, was sent to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris by the Pope, respecting the March decrees. His Holiness in this letter testifies to the meritorious services of the Religious Orders, and demonstrates their zeal in discharging the office of preachers, teachers, and ministers to the poor and the sick. He dwells on the help they afforded to the bishops and their noble sacrifices of their time and substance as missionaries in behalf of suffering humanity.

Five Irish Bishops are now in Rome, to pay their visit *ad limina*. It was falsely asserted that they were summoned expressly to receive instructions from the Pope concerning the Irish land agitation. They are from the Munster Province. The Bishops bring the following contributions of Peter Pence, namely—Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, £2,700; Dr. McCarthy, of Cloyne, £1,100; Dr. Butler, of Limerick, £800; Dr. McCarthy, of Kerry, £400; and Dr. Fitzgerald, of Ross, £260; in all, £5,260. The liberality of this contribu-

tion is a full answer to the malicious persons who are fond of stating that the attachment of the Irish to the Holy See and to the Catholic Church is diminishing, and that the bonds which unite Ireland to Rome are becoming less close than formerly. The Irish people is, in truth, loyal to the priests and pastors, and the influence of the Bishops is still powerful for good. The Munster Catholics, by their endeavour to relieve the wants of the Holy See, wished to show their gratitude to Leo XIII. for his sympathy in their distress last year, and also to make a thanksgiving to God for the abundant harvest with which they were blessed this year. I may observe that the smaller contribution of £260 from Ross, was in reality proportionately larger than any of the contributions from other dioceses, Ross containing only 12 or 13 parishes, none of them inhabited by rich men. The Irish bishops on their way to Rome, stopped in Paris and visited the persecuted Jesuit Fathers. They also stopped in Turin, where they were cordially received by the archbishop, Monsignor Gastaldi. They expect to be admitted to audience by the Pope early next week. They have already had an interview with Cardinal Simeoni.

Italians are generally fond of their offspring, and show marked affection to such of their children as may be afflicted by deprivation of any of their faculties. It was therefore with extraordinary horror that the inhabitants of Palestrina discovered a horrible crime in their town, namely, the strangling of a poor imbecile lad by his unnatural parents. They had vainly tried to get the boy admitted into an asylum, and having failed in this attempt, they killed him to save themselves the expense of his maintenance.

An audacious act of brigandage was committed on Saturday evening last, on the high road, within two and a half miles distance from Leghorn. A gentleman named Orlando, his brother, and two nephews were driving in a carriage, when two men armed with revolvers attacked them. The horses were stopped, and the coachman put to flight by one ruffian, who fired two shots at the retreating servant. The other man opened the carriage door and fired his revolver four times, wounding severely Orlando in the cheek and hand, and wounding also one of his nephews. He then robbed the party of their money and valuables.

The Campo Verano, or cemetery of St. Lorenzo, presented an extraordinary spectacle on All Saints. The cemetery was thronged by thousands of visitors who came to shed tears and lay garlands at the graves of departed friends. The chapels of the richer monuments were illuminated, and the spaces allotted to the graves of the poor appeared as fields of light, innumerable lighted tapers being placed around almost every tomb. Mourning groups here and there were conspicuous by the intensity of their sorrow. The churches of Rome were also filled with devout persons who came to pray for the souls of the faithful defunct.

The Rev. (?) Paul Guardiol, an evangelical pastor, who was a member of the Bible Society introduced into Rome after 1870, committed suicide in Florence, swallowing a phial of ammonia in a coffee house. Love for an inconstant damsel was the cause of his self-destruction. Another Evangelical pastor, the Rev. J. N. Griffin, D.D., formerly successor to Bishop Gregg in the incumbency of Trinity Church, Dublin, and lately Chaplain of Trinity Church in Rome, also had a weakness for the fair sex, as appears from the proceedings in the Police Court of Torquay. The rev. doctor gave wine and a promise of £300 to a lady whom he addressed in letters as "my beautiful Lucy." The fair Lucy, however, stole a valuable pin from Dr. Griffin's wife, and was fined £10. The magistrate severely censured the improper letters and disgraceful conduct of the Doctor of Divinity. Profligacy seems no impediment to Protestant missionary operations in Rome.

Diplomatic relations are about to be resumed on a regular footing between Russia and the Holy See. The encyclical of Leo XIII. regarding the Slaves and the Beatification of S.S. Cyrillus and Methodius has brought about this good understanding.

## San Francisco Mail News

[From our Exchanges.]

The Catholic newspaper press of Asia is making commendable progress, there being at present upwards of a dozen Catholic journals published there. The principal papers are the following:—*The Indo-European Correspondence*, of Calcutta, *The Catholic Examiner*, of Bombay, *Catholic Guardian*, of Jaffna; *Catholic Messenger*, of Colombo; *Catholic Register*, of Hong Kong; *Catholic Expositor*, of Bengal; *Yeh Man Loh*, of Shanghai; *Boletin Ecclesiastico*, of Manila; *Volnantha Nirnaya Patrikai*, of Madras.

The Texteth (Liverpool) Guardians, upon the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee, have declined to appoint a paid religious teacher for the Catholic inmates of the workhouse, and at a meeting held on Thursday the chairman expressed his regret that the board were not sufficiently enlightened to perform this act of justice, and other members also indicated their deep disappointment at the decision which had been arrived at. The discussion disclosed some curious notions as to the duty of the guardians towards Catholics. One gentleman thought Catholics ought to be satisfied because they were not prosecuted, and another considered that it was highly benevolent on the part of Protestants to provide them with their physical wants.

The Irish prosecutions meet with but lukewarm approval in Paris. The *Débats* predicts interminable delays and an eventual acquittal.

Undoubtedly, some of the estates in Ireland are governed by very oppressive regulations. We know it is frequently the case that marriages cannot take place without the consent of the landlord; and, commonly enough, the rules prohibit any tenant giving shelter to an evicted person, even though the latter be a relative. Mr. Dillon, M.P., told a story the other day at a public meeting, which, if founded on fact, gives a clue to some of the angry feeling that prevails. Here is

what Mr. Dillon said: "A farmer in the county of Tipperary held a farm from which he paid £200 or £300 a year rent. It was the rule on the estate that no farmer was allowed to keep a goat. Well, this farmer had a child who was sick, and the doctor ordered as a remedy goat's milk. The farmer bought a goat and brought it home. But mark—he wrote to the agent of the landlord, and stated the circumstances under which the goat was purchased, and expressed the hope that the rule would be relaxed in this particular case. What was the consequence? The agent came down and shot the goat in the farmer's own yard." If the farmer in question were a mere serf, and the agent his absolute owner, the exercise of authority could not have been more arbitrary. We say nothing of the question of humanity involved, as it needs no comment.

The excavations which have been going on for some time past at Villagrande, in Sardinia, have greatly disappointed the would-be scientific infidels. Nothing has turned up in their way as yet. The more science advances the more surely will it be made evident that man was contemporaneous with those animals which have disappeared and have been replaced by others of the same genus. Also, it is exceedingly probable that many species thought to be extinct live still.

A Swiss correspondent writes to the *Post-Zeitung* of Augsburg: "It is terrible how suicide has been one the increase among us for some years past. In the year 1879 there have been no less than 701 such cases. This is quite independent of 87 deaths declared by the authorities to be of a 'doubtful nature,' and 88 cases in which persons were found dead, but were declared by the authorities to be probably the victims of revenge on the part of others. Of course, these 88 cases are quite distinct from murders, properly so-called. Of the 701 recognised suicides, 95 were by women. In the year 1876 there were 540 suicides; 590 in 1877; 642 in 1878, and now, in 1879, 701! Thus there is an increase of about 50 each year. The whole population of Switzerland, according to the latest information, amounts to 2,808,495. This gives one suicide in every 4,000 people."

A despatch to the *London Times* from Paris, Oct. 19, says: "It is said that the Government contemplates a compromise of the religious question which would terminate the conflict. One of the chief things which deterred the male orders from applying for recognition is a stipulation in the decrees requiring Parliament's sanction to such recognition. The Government will, therefore, submit the religious statutes to the Council of State, whose report will be considered by the Cabinet, which will then ask the Chamber to grant recognition. It is thought in such circumstances that the Chamber of Deputies could not refuse, and that the orders, if the Tribunal of Conflicts decides against them, will be thus induced to submit. The Italian Barnabites in Paris, in a letter to President Grevy against their expulsion, remind him that they came here twenty-three years ago to evangelise and succour 30,000 poor Italians, that they studiously avoided politics, and that during the siege of Paris their house was a hospital and several of their members military chaplains."

The other day we came across a passage in a short leading article in the *Evening Standard*, which we agree with so thoroughly and admire so much that we copy it in full. Here it is: "Italy has paid for more attention to the art of war than that of peace. She keeps up a large army, builds great vessels of war, and keeps her people in a state of poverty by heavy taxation, and by a severe law of conscription. Her politics are mere struggles for power; brigandage still flourishes; nowhere is human life safe from assassination, and the prisons are full of convicted murderers. Just as there are people who half-starve themselves in order to keep up the appearance of respectability, so Italy ruins herself in order to appear powerful. There were many who rejoiced when Italy obtained her capital and her unity, and who prophesied a bright future for her; but few can look back upon the last ten years and say that her progress has in any way answered to the expectations that were then formed of her future."

New York has never yet had a Mayor of Irish blood or of the Catholic faith. It has a large Irish and Catholic population that has voted, year after year, for candidates distinctively un-Irish and un-Catholic. Over 200,000 of its people are Irish by birth. Over 200,000 more are of Irish parentage. Fully 500,000 of its population are Catholics—in name at least. If such a thing as a claim on the office were due to any class, surely the Irish and the Catholics might assert it once in a while. But they never have made such a claim, and the nomination of Mr. Grace is not in any sense a concession to them. It was made wholly on the ground of the candidate's fitness, as all nominations should be made, and his race and religion had nothing whatever to do with it.

The *Oservatore Romano* publishes the text of the letter addressed by the Sultan to the Holy Father Leo XIII., in answer to that received from His Holiness through the medium of Mgr. Vannutelli, Delegate Apostolic and Patriarchal Vicar in Constantinople. "To our Majestic, Noble and Beloved Friend, Pope Leo XIII.: I received with pleasure the friendly letter and the precious gifts sent me by your Holiness through the intermediary of Mgr. Vannutelli, Archbishop of Sardis, your delegate in Constantinople, as an earnest of your friendship towards me. As all my faithful subjects belonging to the Catholic religion are treated with laudable justice by your Holiness, so I naturally occupy myself with the well-being of all my subjects, who fulfil their duty with constant fidelity. Whilst sincerely thanking your Holiness for the sentiments of sympathy and true friendship made known to me, in your name, by Mgr. Vannutelli, for your letter and gifts, I entreat you to believe in the good wishes I unceasingly make for your glory and the prolongation of your life. I trust that you will continue, as in the past, to prove to me your good friendship. 11, Chabour, year 1297 of the Hegira, (July 19, 1880), HAMID."

The Passion Play, the last and fortieth representation of which took place on the 27th of September, was more than usually successful. According to the *Gazette* of Augsburg, the number of spectators amounted to 175,000, among whom were the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, the Prince Imperial of Germany, the Bishop of Salzburg, and the Grand

Duchess of Baden. The King of Bavaria, who can rarely be coaxed out of his solitude, appeared only once in the box reserved for him. The receipts of the dramatic performance, in which six hundred inhabitants of Ober-Ammergau took place are placed at five hundred thousand dollars, distributed in the following manner: One-fourth for the building of the theatre and the expenses of the performance, one-fourth to poor inhabitants of Ober-Ammergau, one-fourth to the actors, one-fourth to the schools of design and modeling in Ober-Ammergau, and to other schools. Joseph Mayr, the principal actor, received about one hundred and fifty dollars. The leading actors went at once to spend some weeks in Italy, in order to recuperate. The wonderful collections of properties will be repaired and locked up, to be used in 1890, the time set for the next performance.

If the threatened prosecutions in Ireland go on, and if Mr. Parnell be put in prison, you may expect lively proceedings on this side of the Channel. The Irishmen of Great Britain, be assured, do not mean to be inactive spectators of the scene. In every city all over the island, from Dundee to Bristol, branches of the Land League are certain to start up, and the money will be poured over to 62, Middle Abbey street, to sustain the men in the gap. For Glasgow, at all events, I may venture to predict that under the old and trusted leader, John Ferguson, our Irishmen here will do their duty. Already arrangements have commenced, and the inaugural step, it is expected, will be the meeting to which I referred last week. To-day Mr. Ferguson is in telegraphic communication with Dublin with the object of securing the attendance of Mr. Redpath or Mr. John Dillon at a meeting in the City Hall next week. Should one or both of these gentlemen be able to come, we will have a great meeting and a brilliant commencement of the "land war" in Scotland. I have reason to know that a Land League in Glasgow would be supported by considerable numbers of Scotchmen who have been studying a good deal lately, and who do not take the *Herald* and *Scotsman* as their political prophets.—*Cor. of Nation.*

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited), reports for the week ending 29th December as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—200 head were yarded at Burnside to-day, of which about 50 were stores. The trade not having exhausted last week's supplies, the demand was languid, and previous prices were barely supported. Fat bullocks realised from £6 2s 6d to £10 7s 6d per head, and fat cows £5 to £8 17s 6d. We sold drafts on account of Messrs D. Corsan and William Shand at £7 15s to £8 for cows, and £7 15s to £9 17s 6d for bullocks; also 31 head young stores, on account of Mr. Murdoch McLennan, at from £3 to £5 12s 6d. We quote prime beef, barely 22s 6d per 100lb.

Fat Calves.—Six were sold at from 14s to 31s 6d per head.

Fat Sheep.—Only 853 head were penned, consisting of 653 cross-bred and 200 merinos. Notwithstanding the smallness of the supply, biddings were entirely without animation, in consequence of butchers being still in stock from last week. Cross-breds sold at from 7s 6d to 9s 9d; and merinos, 6s 6d to 7s 9d per head. We disposed of drafts on account of Mr. J. C. Buckland and Messrs. J. and S. Wilson, at 8s 3d per head. Quotations for best mutton 1½d to 1¾d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—577 were penned, and sold at from 5s to 10s 6d. On account of Messrs. J. and S. Wilson we sold 87 at 8s 9d; of Mr. J. C. Buckland, 102 at 7s 3d; of Messrs. Fleming and Hedley, Seadown Estate, 44 at 9s 3d to 9s 6d; of Mr. William Shand, 83 at 7s 6d to 8s.

Fat Pigs.—72 head were sold at from 15s to 36s each.

Store Sheep.—We could place a considerable number of young merinos and cross-breds at satisfactory prices, but thus far few are offering.

Store Cattle are in fair demand. We shall sell about 100 head of quiet well-bred cattle at Mosgiel Yards on Thursday, 13th January.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction on Tuesday we disposed of several lots, principally station skins, prices scarcely supporting quotations of last week. Cross-breds fetched 3s 5d to 5s 7d; merinos, 2s 7d to 4s 9d; lambskins, 1s 7d; pelts up to 1s each, and skins in bales, 5½d to 7d per lb.

Hides.—We quote as hitherto 3½d per lb. for wet-salted, and 20s each for butchers' green hides. The demand continues good.

Tallow.—Quotations are nominally the same as last week, but buyers are indisposed to operate. Rough fat has been sold at 15s to 16s per cwt.

Grain.—Very little is doing in any description. Prime samples of wheat are wanted, and would fetch 4s 9d; medium qualities are difficult to place at our last quotation of 3s 6d to 4s 6d. Inferior neglected.

Oats.—Nothing to report. Quotations, nominally, 1s 4d to 1s 6d for feed; 1s 7d for milling.

Barley.—No inquiry.

### PRODUCE MARKET—DECEMBER 29, 1880.

MESSRS. MERCER AND McDONALD, Rattin street, report:—Fresh butter is still very plentiful, best and favorite brands (in 1lb. and ½lb. prints), 8d per lb.; good ordinary butter can be procured at 6d per lb.; Eggs, 11d per dozen. Roll bacon, 8½d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, none selling.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 5d to 1s 8d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 0d to 4s 8d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s; barley, malting, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; feed, 1s 9d to 2s 6d per bushel; hay, £3 per ton; chaff, £2 15s per ton; straw, £2 per ton; bran, £3 5s per ton; pollard, £4 per ton; flour, £10 10s to £11 per ton; oatmeal, £9 10s per ton; butter, fresh, 6d to 8d; salt, very unsaleable, 6d to 8d; eggs, 10d; bacon in rolls, 8d; side, 8½d; hams, 10½d; fresh pork, 4½d per lb.; potatoes, old, 15s to 30s per ton; new, 4s 6d to 6s per cwt.



## ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS.

[From the *Nelson Colonist*.]

## THE BOY'S SCHOOL.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of the parents and friends of the pupils attending the above schools attended to witness the annual distribution of prizes. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Dodson) presided, and in a few appropriate remarks addressed to the several recipients distributed the prizes to the successful pupils:—

First Class.—First prize (presented by E. Everett, Esq.), B. Frank; 2nd (presented by C. E. Bunny, Esq.), E. Fleming; 3rd, F. James.

Second Class.—First prize, F. Perera; 2nd, L. Carmine; 3rd, W. Leach.

Third Class.—First prize, S. Allen; 2nd, E. Gully; 3rd, L. Thomas.

Fourth Class.—First prize, W. Frank; 2nd (presented by Mr. J. H. Feeney), W. Borough.

Fifth Class.—First prize, J. Hunt; 2nd, C. Fraser; 3rd H. Everett.

Sixth Class.—First prize, C. M'Gee; 2nd, J. Levy; 3rd, H. Everett.

Good Conduct.—John Everett presented by J. R. Dodson, Esq.) Euclid.—B. Frank. Map Drawing.—1st, Len. Allen (presented by Rev. Father Garin); 2nd, Louis Carmine; 3rd, John Kirwin. Elocution.—E. Fleming (presented by Rev. Father Mahoney), Grounds Enfield. Christian Doctrine.—1st, J. O'Connor (presented by Mr. Kavanagh); 2nd, William Collote; 3rd, J. James; 4th, J. Bourke. Writing.—1st, Louis Allen (presented by Mr. James); 2nd, Edward Wainhouse (presented by Mr. Kavanagh).

Two of the pupils stepping forward, presented, on behalf of the school, a handsome copy of the Holy Scriptures to Mr. Kavanagh, their master, the gift being accompanied with the following address:—

"Dear M. Kavanagh—We, the boys of St. Mary's School, beg your acceptance of this present (an illustrated copy of the Holy Bible) as an acknowledgment of our appreciation of the great interest you have always taken in our advancement, and we hope never to forget the good lessons you have taught us. Wishing you a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we remain, your devoted pupils (signed on behalf of 70 pupils), Leonard Allen, Louis Carmine."

Mr. Kavanagh returned his sincere thanks for the handsome present, which was totally unexpected particularly as he had discouraged such presentations. Such a token of their regard and sympathy was pleasing. Where such good feeling existed between the teachers and scholars, the work done during the year was far more likely to be successful. He felt well repaid for any trouble he had taken with his pupils by getting an expression of their sympathy and witnessing their success. He concluded by wishing them all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

His Worship the Mayor was glad to meet with the boys once more on such a happy occasion. He was pleased to see them recognising the labours of their teacher. They could not value those labours too highly, and it would be a great comfort to them in their future career if they paid all diligence to their school duties, worked in good earnest, and were careful of their conduct. He would promise them another good conduct prize for next year. He concluded by wishing them the compliments of the season.

The Rev. Father Mahoney expressed regret at the absence, owing to ill-health, of the Rev. Father Garin. He felt sure all of them regretted the absence of one who had for so many years taken a lively interest in the welfare of that school. It was a matter of congratulation to the parents, scholars, and master that the year's work had come to so happy a conclusion. That good work had been done during the year might be seen, to a certain extent, by looking around the walls of the school. He was pleased to see the good feeling that existed between the boys and their master. He was sure all sympathised with the Rev. Father Garin in his disappointment in not being able to be present with them. He hoped they would enjoy their holiday, and come back prepared to do good work in the coming year. He thanked those gentlemen who had helped them to procure prizes.

Master Fleming then recited "Cheap Dinners."

The company then adjourned. We may notice that a number of splendidly executed maps, and illuminated mottoes, all the work of the pupils, decorated the walls of the building.

## THE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

At three o'clock a large company assembled in the High School-room, not only to witness the distribution of prizes, but to enjoy a first-class entertainment, which had been provided by the pupils. On his Worship the Mayor taking the chair, the following programme was gone through:—

Overture. Pianoforte, "Les Clochettes," on five pianos, Misses Kennedy, Kelly, Bolton, Hollis, Broad, Harding, M. Harding, Duff, Wymond, and Syme. Vocal Duet and Chorus, "Music on the Wind," &c., Misses Bolton and Wymond. English Recitation, "Little Minnie," Miss E. Edwards. Solo, Pianoforte, "Martha," on six pianos, Misses Hollis, Duff, Wymond, Kennedy, Bolton, and Harding. Vocal Duet, "Tell us, Oh! tell us," Misses Brind and Bolton. French Recitation, "La Prière aux Champs," Misses Hollis and Everett. Pianoforte, "Wild Flowers," thirteen performers on eight pianos and one Harmonium, by Misses Harding, M. Harding, Lichtscheindl, R. Lichtscheindl, Deane, Levi, Nathan, Broad, M'Gee, Robinson, Duff, Kelly; Harmonium, Miss Bolton. Vocal Duet and Chorus, "There is a sweet Wild Rose," Misses Bolton and Wymond. English Recitation, Star of Bethlehem," Miss J. Perera. Solo, Pianoforte, "Kyrie," (*Mozart*), on eight pianos and one Harmonium, by Misses Broad, Kennedy, Hollis, Duff, Kelly, Harding, Wymond, Syme; Harmonium, Miss Bolton. Cantique, Français, "Sur ce beau royaume," &c. Trio, Pianoforte, "Norma," sixteen

performers, five Pianos and one Harmonium, Misses Kennedy, Kelly, Hollis, Broad, Wymond, Syme, Duff, M'Kain, Shiel, Black, Lichtscheindl, Harding, M. Harding, M'Gee; Harmonium, Miss Bolton. Vocal Solo, "Nightfall at Sea," Miss Bolton. French Recitation, "La Prière d'un Enfant," Miss Duff. Solo, Pianoforte, "The Rhein-falls," ten performers on eight pianos and one Harmonium, Misses Hollis, Broad, Black, Wymond, Kelly, Duff, Nathan, Harding, Syme; Harmonium, Miss Bolton. Vocal Chorus, "Spring," Solo, Pianoforte, "Sparkling Cascades," eight pianos and one Harmonium, Misses Kennedy, Hollis, Broad, Syme, Wymond, Kelly, Harding, Duff; Harmonium, Miss Bolton. Vocal Duet, "Where shall we find our Home?" Misses Wymond and Bolton. French Recitation, "Le Voyageur égaré," &c., Misses Broad and Black. Song, "Happy New Year," Junior Pupils. Duet, Pianoforte, "The Caliph of Bagdad," nine performers, Misses Hollis, Broad, Kennedy, Kelly, Harding, Syme, Duff, Wymond; Harmonium, Miss Bolton.

The instrumental music was very good. The pieces were well played, particularly so those of "Les Clochettes," "Wild Flowers," "Kyrie," and "Norma," the performers showing an amount of expression and precision that could only have been obtained by long and patient teaching, and by strict attention on the part of those taught. The vocal music and the recitations were very pleasing, and altogether the entertainment was a musical treat of much excellence and exhibited in a high degree the ability of both teachers and pupils.

On the conclusion of the programme, his Worship, with the assistance of the Lady Superior, distributed very handsome prizes to the undermentioned pupils:—

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Good Conduct.—Miss Hollis. Politeness.—First prize, Miss Everett; 2nd, Miss Duff (presented by Rev. Father Mahoney). Christian Doctrine and History of the Church.—Miss Hollis.

First Class.—Writing (plain), Miss Harding; Ornamental, Miss M'Kain. Illuminating.—Miss Kennedy. Reading.—Miss Dunne. Grammar, with Analysing.—Miss Hollis. History: Universal, English, and French.—Miss Hollis. Geography and Mapping.—Miss Everett. Astronomy and Use of the Globes.—Miss Everett. First Arithmetic and Bookkeeping.—Miss Hollis (presented by Mrs James); Second Arithmetic, Miss M'Namara. Composition and Letter Writing.—Miss Kennedy. General improvement.—Miss Syme (presented by Mr. James).

Music.—1st, Miss Kennedy; 2nd, Miss Bolton; 3rd, Miss Duff; 4th, Miss Herding. Drawing.—1st, Miss M'Kain; 2nd, Miss Wymond, (presented by Mr. Bunny). French.—Miss Hollis and Miss Everett equal. Singing.—Miss Bolton and Miss Wymond, equal. Needlework Miss Cook. Flower Making.—Miss Kennedy.

Second Class.—Christian Doctrine: Miss E. Ward. Writing.—Miss Kelly. Reading.—Miss Bolton. Grammar and History.—Miss Kelly. Geography.—Miss Broad. Arithmetic.—1st, Miss M. Hunt; 2nd, Miss Broad. Composition and Letter Writing.—Miss E. Ward. Recitation of Lessons.—Miss Black.

Third Class.—Christian Doctrine: Miss H. Brunnetti. Writing.—Miss M. Harding. Reading.—1st, Miss E. Edwards; 2nd, Miss Lichtscheindl. Grammar.—Miss L. Robinson. History (English)—Miss Maude Nathan. Geography.—Miss Fanny Deane. Arithmetic.—Miss Rosa Lichtscheindl.

Fourth Class.—Writing: Miss Cook. Reading.—Miss J. Mackay and Miss L. Dorozac. Arithmetic.—Miss Cook.

## SELECT SCHOOL.

Good Conduct and Politeness.—Miss Gaul. Christian Doctrine.—Miss M'Ginnity.

First Class.—Writing: Miss Getting. Reading.—Miss R. Stevens. Grammar, with Analysing.—Miss B. Frank. Geography and Mapping.—Miss Getting. History.—Miss Stevens. Composition and Letter Writing.—Miss R. Frank (presented by Mrs Renwick). Arithmetic.—Miss R. Frank. General Improvement.—Miss Shiel.

Second Class.—Writing, Miss Robinson. Reading.—Miss M'Ginnity. Grammar and Analysing.—Miss Robinson. Geography and History.—Miss M'Ginnity. Arithmetic.—Miss Levi.

Third Class.—Reading: Miss Downs. Writing.—Miss Mary M'Gee. Grammar.—Miss Brind. Geography.—Miss J. Perera. History.—Miss Sophia Levi. Arithmetic.—Miss L. Frank.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Christian Doctrine.—Miss Ratie Parmenter. Reading and Arithmetic.—Miss Alice M'Gee. Writing and Geography.—Miss Amy Pratt. Grammar.—Miss Katie Parmenter.

Music.—Miss Mary M'Gee. Painting.—Miss Shiel. Needlework.—Miss Shiel, Miss L. Frank, Miss Robinson, and Miss Stevens. General Improvement.—Miss James. Regular Attendance.—Miss L. Frank.

## PARISH SCHOOL.

Good Conduct.—1st, Sarah Scott; 3rd, Ellen Sheather. Politeness.—Mary Reardon. Christian Doctrine.—1st (presented by Rev. Father Garin), Lizzie Rice; 2nd, Mary M'Farlane; 3rd, Annie Cadigan.

First Class.—1st, M. A. Farrell; 2nd, L. Rice. Second Class.—1st, Katie Hunt; 2nd, Nora Leavy; 3rd, Florence Beaver.

Third Class.—1st, Annie Brennan; 2nd, Camellia Trautvetter; 3rd, Lizzie Tobin.

Fourth Class.—1st, Annie Tobin; 2nd, Mary Fabey; 3rd, Amelia Scott.

Reading.—Mary Richards, Clara Carruthers, Alice Scott. Arithmetic.—Bridget Hannagan. Regular Attendance.—Annie Hunt. Application.—Norah Fabey. Order.—Harriet Salter.

The Mayor said he was pleased and felt honored at being called on to preside on that occasion. They had been treated to a first-class entertainment, and the company had shown that they were pleased therewith. He was sure the young ladies' playing was most excellent. Their performances that afternoon were undisputed testimony to the superior instruction they had received. He trusted those pupils who had been unsuccessful this year, would return to school fully determined to be prize winners next year. He hoped they would all

IMPORTANT NOTICE  
DRAPERIES, DRAPERIES.

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NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES

Opposite the Royal George Hotel, George street.

**C. JOHNSON AND CO.**, of Maclaggan street, beg to inform the public of Dunedin and country districts that they have taken a lease of the above premises, and have purchased the **WHOLE STOCK OF GENERAL DRAPERY AND CLOTHING** from Mr. H. DODDS (who is retiring from business) at an Enormous Reduction from cost price, with which, and a

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS

Just received from  
LONDON, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,  
and elsewhere, they will Commence Business in the above premises on SATURDAY, MAY 22, when a

**GREAT CHEAP SALE**  
will be held. As C. J. and Co. intend doing business For Cash Only, they will be able to sell at prices that will defy competition. All goods marked the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

Extraordinary Bargains will be offered in Every Department.

Early Inspection Invited, as this is No Sham.

N.B.—C. J. and Co.'s old established business in Maclaggan street, will be carried on as usual.

**HERBERT, HAYNES and Co.**  
DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Invite inspection of their Magnificent Stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, which will be found to be the largest and best assorted in the Colony; made of the Best Materials procurable in Great Britain and the Colonies; purchased for Cash and offered at such prices as must ensure a large sale.

Men's Tweed Coats, 18s 6d, 20s, 25s  
Men's Trousers and Vests, 17s 6d, 20s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d  
Men's Tweed Vests, 7s 6d  
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s  
Boys' Sailor Suits, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d  
Boys' Norfolk Suits, 14s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, 17s d,  
Boys' Trousers and Vests  
Boys' Tweed and Moleskin Trousers  
Boys' Overcoats, 11s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d

A great variety of patterns in

MOSGIEL AND GEELONG TWEEDS,

WEST OF ENGLAND AND BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits made to order  
Men's Beaver Overcoats and Tweed Ulsters  
Men's Waterproof Coats, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 17s 6d, 20s.  
Men's Irish Frieze Overcoats.

Men's Mercery, Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Hats, &c.

Travelling Rugs and Trunks of every description.

The Tailoring Department is under the Management of an Experienced Cutter.

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**THE MOST CHOICE SITES** in Dunedin

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Terms unusually liberal.

Apply at Office of

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,

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**PROFESSOR GUSCOTT**  
MAY NOW BE CONSULTED AT HIS RESIDENCE,  
SOUTH TOWN BELT, CHRISTCHURCH,  
Second Door East from Colombo Street.  
**T E S T I M O N I A L S.**  
A WONDERFUL CURE.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT,

South Town Belt.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with nervous debility for the past eight years, brought on, as you have explained in the *Canterbury Times* by the indiscretion of early youth. I have spent scores of pounds first with one and then with another, but never received any permanent benefits. Some said that I had heart disease, others that I was consumptive, but when I wrote to you from the Rakaia you explained my symptoms so exactly that I was induced to come to town at once, though you told me you could treat me equally as well by stopping and attending to my work as in losing time by coming to town. I was unfit for work, so decided to come to town for a spell, as I could neither eat nor sleep. My mind wandered; I had a desire to be away from company, and yet when alone my own company was hateful to me. I was troubled with the most hideous dreams, and was in that low, nervous state which made me sometimes feel as if death would be a happy release. My head ached, my heart palpitated violently, I would start almost at my own shadow. My mind, in fact, was not my own. I saw you on my arrival in town, when you were in Manchester street, and you then told me that it would take three months at the very least to effect a perfect cure, and that I must comply exactly with your instructions; if not, you would not guarantee a cure. I am happy now to say that I did as you told me to, the very regulating my hours and habits, and that now, after the lapse of fifteen weeks, my memory is restored, my sight has become strong again, my mind has ceased to wander, I can enjoy company, and, in short, Richard's himself again. I should not go to the trouble of describing so minutely my sufferings, but that I know of so many young men who are living secluded lives whose sufferings are precisely what my own were before I came to you, and who, although in health, would be really amiable and estimable persons, are looked upon as gloomy, morose, unsocial men simply because of that phase of the disease which I have named, a hatred for company. If this should be read by any of those persons, suffering as I did, and they are induced to apply to you for relief, I will guarantee that they will say after a few weeks that they never laid out a more profitable sum of money than when they came to Professor Guscott.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

RICHARD DOBSON.

P.S.—I return to my work to-morrow, and I know my friends there will be agreeably astonished at my present appearance.  
Victoria street, Christchurch, Jan. 20, 1880.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT.

SIR,—Having suffered from dropsy for upwards of four years, and tried every available means for obtaining relief, I was induced by a lady who lives in the Gasworks' road, and who you were then treating, to apply to you, as all other means had failed. As you were not a doctor I had very little faith in you, but you treated me successfully, and I am thankful to be able to bear testimony to the fact that within a month from date of your undertaking my case I was completely restored to health.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed)

JANE SMITH.

Sydenham, between Colombo and Montreal streets.

TO PROFESSOR GUSCOTT.

SIR,—For many years I was a hopeless invalid, and for twelve months unable to attend to business. My breathing was hard, and at times I was propped up in bed. The medical man who attended me said that I was doomed to be a sufferer from asthma for the remainder of my days; but my daughter took upon herself to call upon you and explain the nature of my complaint, which you undertook to cure. With that apathy with which an invalid submits to almost anything I suffered my daughter to have her way, and was placed under your care. What you did for me was simply marvellous. After a very short time I was very much better, and now am able to attend to business, can eat, drink, and sleep well, and enjoy as good health as any man at my age (54) can hope to do. I make this known as much to fulfil a duty as to benefit you. There are hundreds of persons in Christchurch who have known me only as an invalid, and who look at me now with astonishment, so complete is the cure which you have wrought by the most simple and least disagreeable method conceivable.—Yours gratefully,

(Signed)

JOHN H. HALL,

Montreal street, Christchurch,  
Tuam street, Christchurch,

April 28, 1879.

To Professor Guscott.

SIR,—I have been troubled with liver complaint these last six years, many times been 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 the symptoms I was labouring under. When I applied to you, you told me all my symptoms and guaranteed me 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.

meet another year on so pleasing an occasion, and that there would be as many valuable prizes to be awarded.

The Rev. Father Mahoney regretted the absence of the Rev. Father Garin, who had taken such a prominent part in Education in that place. Letters had been received from Messrs Curtis, Pitt, Acton Adams, and other gentlemen, regretting their unavoidable absence on that occasion. He congratulated the successful young ladies. What the company had seen and heard that afternoon showed success and crowned the labours of teachers and scholars. It was gratifying to find St. Mary's Schools still keeping their prominent position. Although not receiving any subsidy from Government, these schools were keeping pace with, if not going in advance of the subsidised schools. They paid fully sixty thousand pounds annually towards aiding the State education system, and yet they reaped nothing from it. This they considered a great injustice. They were not ashamed to speak of this injustice, and intended to keep it before our legislators. All governments should deal out fairly the revenue at their disposal, and they hoped to see this injustice removed. Their thanks were due to His Worship the Mayor and many other benefactors who had helped them to obtain such valuable prizes. There was a rumour that no prizes were to be given this year in the Town Schools, and if such was the case, he felt sure the pupils of St. Mary's Schools would sympathise with those children deprived of prizes. The ladies who conducted the Convent Schools, had undertaken a laborious work; a work of love, and with a pure desire to do good. They felt they were doing the work of the Lord, and to Him they looked for their reward. (Applause).

After the young ladies had played another piece, the proceedings terminated. In an adjoining room were displayed numerous articles of beautiful fancy works, artificial flowers, illuminated mottoes, drawings of every description, lace, needle, Berlin wool and bead work, maps, plain and ornamental writing, etc., all being the work of the pupils. The company expressed their admiration of the proficiency shown both by scholars and teachers, and it must have been gratifying to the ladies to hear the deserved compliments paid to their painstaking and arduous labours.

### ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NELSON CONVENT SCHOOLS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very complete programme, as reported elsewhere, which the young ladies attending the Convent schools went through with wonderful success on the day of the distribution of prizes, nevertheless the parents and friends of the same were treated to another excellent dramatical entertainment—one French and another English—on the Monday evening previous to the departure of the boarders for their holidays. Appended is a programme giving the names and characters of the young ladies who took part in it:

**Drama Français, en un act.**—"Le Frere, et la Sceur." La scène représente un atelier de fleuristes. Madame Noiro, Maitresse de l'atelier, Miss Everett; Ouvrières fleuristes, Mesdames Aline, Berthe, Coralie, Elisa, Felice and Héloïse, Misses Hollis, Wymond, Bolton, Black, Duff and E. Ward; Le Ramoneur, Miss Kelly; Victoire (servante), Miss M'Namara; La Comtesse de Septamille, Miss Kennedy.

**English Drama in five acts, "Rose of Tannenburg."** Count Edelbert of Tannenburg, Miss Hollis; Lady Rosa (his daughter), Miss Everett; Count Kimerich of Fitchenburg, Miss Kennedy; Countess Hildegard (his wife), Miss M'Kain; Eberhard (his little son), Miss J. Perera; Theckla (a nurse), Miss Dunne; Burckhard (a charcoal burner), Miss Harding; Gertrude (his wife), Miss M'Namara; Agnes (his daughter), Miss Broad; Count Theobald, Miss Wymond; Count Siegebert, Miss Bolton; The Duke, Miss Harding; Able Norbet, Miss Stevens; Steward, Miss E. Ward; Porter, Miss Stevens; Hedwig (his wife), Miss Shiel; Bertha (his little daughter), Miss Nathan; Othmar (his little son), Miss R. Lichtscheindl; Watchman, Miss M. Harding; Soldiers, Misses Cadigan, Kelly, Dunne and M'Ginaty. People of the village—Misses Deane, Nathan, M. Harding, Cadigan, Duff, Kelly, Dunne and M'Ginaty.

All who were present were convinced that it was the best ever yet witnessed at St. Mary's, and this speaks volumes for the pupils as well as for their teachers, who necessarily must have made a good use of their time to have brought the year's studies to so successful a close. But most of the credit redounds to the Rev. Superiress, who so efficiently superintends both teachers and pupils, and, while we congratulate her on the success which has crowned her labours, we have every reason to say that she can congratulate also the young lady pupils and teachers, who are under her supervision.

We may add that the Rev. Superiress herself has been much improved since her late trip to Christchurch, and we trust that the improvement will continue daily, so as to enable her thus to continue many years yet to conduct the schools of St. Mary's and all the Sisters, who are blest in having so good and prudent a directress.

### FETE AT WANGANUI.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

YESTERDAY, November 30th, the Catholics of Wanganui celebrated a joyful and interesting feast. The anniversary commemorated was that of our beloved Father Kirk's birthday, and everyone who knows him will be pleased to hear that the celebration was most successful and happy. The morning dawned auspiciously, and by half-past seven o'clock more than two hundred children had assembled in the school-ground ready to begin the festivities of the day. Shortly after eight Mass was celebrated, at which several of the children offered up their communions for Father Kirk. Soon after Mass all the children met in the Sacred Heart School. The room had been previously decorated by the Sisters, and its appearance did them credit. Around the walls hung tastefully wrought wreaths of

flowers, whilst at one end over the state chair occupied by Father Kirk were the following words perfectly executed in letters of gold upon a ground of white—"Many happy returns of our own dear Father's birthday." A similar motto, worked in ivy leaves, graced the opposite end. On entering the room Father Kirk was received with loud acclamations of joy. This burst of applause being over, the girls sang a few verses composed in honour of the occasion, and then began the more interesting portion of the proceedings. Miss Gertrude Holcroft, on behalf of the girls attending the schools, read an address in which touching allusion was made to our dear pastor's zeal for the salvation of all his flock and his solicitude to provide for their every want. It concluded with the expression of a resolution on the part of the girls to show by their improved conduct a fuller appreciation of these admirable qualities in the future. The address, which was on cardboard, and handsomely illuminated, was then presented, together with a new cassock and stole. Master William Connery acted as spokesman for the boys, and gave their present—a penknife with a curiously carved ivory handle. In thanking the boys and girls for their gifts, Father Kirk, in his own earnest and impressive style, told them that the best manner in which they could show their gratitude to him was by trying to second his endeavours, by trying to be good, and by obtaining for him through prayer those graces and helps which he needed to continue his glorious work. He ended by wishing them all a full day's enjoyment, inviting them to meet him again at tea in the afternoon. Many of our dear Father's parishioners were of course unable to attend at the school, but they did not forget to honour the day, and from early in the morning numerous valuable gifts began to arrive; evidences of the deep affection in which he is held by his flock. At four o'clock in the afternoon the young folk were treated to tea by the Sisters in the Sacred Heart School. Father Kirk presided, and enhanced the enjoyment of the youngsters by his amiable conversation. The tea was prepared by Miss Corcoran, Father Kirk's worthy housekeeper. The tables were well stocked with sweets, and after it was over the good lady regaled the little ones with abundance of lollies, for which they gave her three well-deserved cheers. At seven o'clock the evening entertainment began. A stage had been erected in St. Joseph's School, and other preparations made for the acting of a little play. Before this part of the programme began, Miss Mahoney read an address from the Society of Children of Mary, and Miss Coakley, in the absence of Mr. M'Calloch, had the honour of representing St. Mary's Choir in a similar performance. Each young lady made a suitable present on behalf of the body she represented. The addresses over, the songs and recitations began. The first song was "Far, Far upon the Sea," well rendered by several of the girls. Several recitations followed, ending with a laughable little comedy entitled "Mrs. Willis's Will." Five girls took part in this, amongst whom Miss Julia Roche and Miss Mary O'Reilly distinguished themselves and succeeded in eliciting frequent bursts of applause from the audience. The singing of the National Anthem terminated a most enjoyable evening.

### OUR LADY OF ABERDEEN.

A CORRESPONDENT has brought us a little chip of wood which he received in a letter from Brussels the other day. His friend writes him: "As a curiosity I enclose a small piece of wood of the statue of Our Lady of Aberdeen. Cabinetmakers here think it is either walnut or cherry wood. What would your Aberdeen tradesmen think of it? It is very hard and dry. One of those I spoke to says:—'The wood is of Eastern growth,' which would confirm the tradition that St. Margaret brought it from Hungary. There is a deep slit in the back of the statue, crossed by a small plate of iron screwed on each side, made to attach the statue to the church wall. The morsel I send you was cut by me from the slit on Friday, 13th August, 1880. The statue is in the Church of Notre Dame de Finisterre, Rue Neuve, Brussels; and is known as the statue of Notre Dame de Bon Succes." Now this statue of Our Lady of Aberdeen was one of the ornaments of Bishop Elphinstone's little chapel at the Bridge of Dee, carried over by a speculative skipper, and sold no doubt to good account in Flanders. It has often been attempted to bring it back, but without success.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

In reference to the above, "Scotus" writes to us as follows: "It may be remarked that in the History of the Statue, published at Brussels, it is stated to have been saved from the fury of the Knoxites by a pious layman, and carried to the Spanish Netherlands by the Spanish Council at Aberdeen. It is stated to have been placed in the south transept, or lady chapel, of St. Machar's Cathedral, by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, having been previously in a wayside shrine. I am doubtful if the Bridge of Dee was the place, and I fear the good Bruzelhois will not let it return to us. The Hungarian item is new to me."

A lecture was delivered on the Irish language on Sunday evening (Oct. 10), by Mr. F. Fahy, at the Home Rule Branch (Surrey) Rooms, Blackfriars Road, S. E. The audience was very large, including several ladies. The lecturer in a manner able and comprehensive showed the antiquity of the Irish language, its invaluableness to translators in many ancient manuscripts, as shown by several German *litterateurs*, and its possession of the several characteristic peculiarities of European languages. The statistics showing the extent to which Irish is now spoken in several parts of Ireland is somewhat painful. In Antrim and Dublin, for instance, it is simply disgraceful; in the former county we find one in every 909, while in the other it is one in 708 that can speak Irish. This state of things, said the lecturer, must no longer exist; an endeavour must be made to rescue from the mouth of the grave the language of our fathers. When the lecturer had taken his seat, a member of the branch spoke in Irish in support of a vote of thanks to the lecturer. The committee has opened a class for the Irish language in the above room.

## TAIERI BUTCHERY.

**S H A N D A N D W O R T H**  
beg to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin and Suburbs that they intend starting a BUTCHERY BUSINESS in the new buildings adjoining Watson's Hotel. From the great advantages they possess in having fine grazing land in close proximity to their slaughter-yards at West Taieri, being near the Railway Station, they are confident that they will be able to supply their customers with Meat of a superior quality at a price which will defy competition. In connection with the Butchery Business they will also have a first-class HAM and BACON-CURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will always have on hand a large stock of these articles. Orders to all parts of the city and suburbs will meet with prompt despatch. Hotels, Families, and Shipping supplied.

Business will commence SATURDAY, 24th July, 1880.

**S H A M R O C K H O T E L,**

Main South Road, Timaru.  
**D E N I S H O A R E** ... Proprietor.  
Denis Hoare desires to inform his numerous friends, and the public that he has now opened the above Hotel. The building is entirely new, and will be found second to none in the town of Timaru.

A first-class Billiard Table will be placed at the disposal of visitors.

A grand Hand-ball Court at the back of the building replete with every accommodation.

Suites of Rooms for families.  
The Kitchen in charge of an experienced Chef.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

**T H E O T A G O F O U N D R Y,**

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.  
**J. DAVIDSON & COY.,**  
Late W. WILSON,  
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND  
IRON FOUNDERS.  
Machinery of all kinds Made to Order  
Also,  
Engines, Boilers, and every description  
of Brass, Wrought Iron, and  
Cast Iron Work.  
QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.

**F O R** a good Photo go to **COXHEAD**  
and **LE SUEUR**. Proofs shown, and  
first-class work guaranteed.

**COXHEAD & LE SUEUR,**  
OCTAGON PORTRAIT GALLERY,  
PRINCES STREET,  
D U N E D I N.

**O L D C L U B L I V E R Y**  
AND LETTING STABLES  
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,  
**THOMAS POWER** - PROPRIETOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.

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

## DENTISTRY.

**H. ROBINSON**  
SURGEON DENTIST,

No charge for advice.  
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous  
oxide gas.

Address—  
PRINCES STREET,  
Next door to Begg's Music Saloon

**F R A N K W. P E T R E.**  
Engineer and Architect,  
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches  
furnished under special arrangements.

**J. F L E M I N G**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
P R O D U C E M E R C H A N T  
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes  
&c. &c.

## EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

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

**W A N T E D** 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.  
L O F T,  
10 and 11, Royal Arcade Established 1875.

**D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y,**  
illeul-street.  
**KEAST AND MCCARTHY,**  
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

**R B E R T B U R N S H O T E L,**  
Georg street, Dunedin.

**J. LISTON** ... Proprietor.  
(Late of Hokitika, and North-Western Hotel,  
Palmerston, Otago.)

The accommodation this Hotel offers to  
boarders and the travelling public cannot be  
surpassed by any other Hotel in the city.

v.  B.

**G O U R L E Y A N D L E W I S**  
UNDERTAKERS,  
GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.  
Funerals attended to and supplied at most  
reasonable prices.  
Undertakers to the General and Provincia  
Governments.

**S. M A R K S,**  
DRESS BOOT MAKER,  
G R E A T K I N S T R E E T  
(Opposite Caledonian Grounds).  
Every Description of Boots and Shoes Made  
to Order.  
Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

**J. H. J W I T T**

Desires to inform the public that he is now in  
a position to supply  
S M O K E D A N D F R E S H F I S H,  
of all kinds; also  
OYSTERS

in Large or Small quantities All Orders will  
receive prompt attention.

Address—  
**J. H. J E W E T T,**  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.

**S A L U T A T I O N H O T E L,**  
UPPER RATTRAY STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**R. B. PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.**

The proprietor wishes to inform his friends  
and public generally he has purchased the  
above old established and popular hotel, and  
having renovated and re-furnished it through-  
out, is prepared to receive boarders and  
guests. The hotel is situated in one of the  
prettiest situations in the city, overlooking  
the city and harbour, and is also in one of  
the healthiest parts of Dunedin.

Private Sitting and Dining Rooms, and a  
First-class Billiard Room, with Alcock's best  
tables, and every convenience.

The Roslyn Tramway passes the door, and  
the hotel being within easy distance from the  
bustle of the city, is in every respect adapted  
for commercial and business men.

First-class Table. Terms moderate.  
**R. B. PEARSON, Proprietor.**

**D A N I E L W H I T E**  
(Late of the Crown, Royal, and Queen's  
Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-  
bourne House),  
Is now Landlord of the  
**ROYAL ALBERT HOTEL,**  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

EXPIRY OF LEASE,  
REMOVED TO 76 PRINCES STREET  
(Opposite).

**F E R G U S S O N & M I T C H E L L,**  
MERCANTILE STATIONERS,  
Manufacturers of Account Books, Bookbinders  
Paper Rulers, Engravers, Lithographers, and  
Printers. Rubber Stamp Makers. All the  
newest novelties in stationery kept in stock.

SALE! SALE! SALE!

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.  
GREAT ALL-ROUND REDUCTION.

ANTE UP FOR BARGAINS.

**T H E L I T T L E D U S T P A N**  
Necessitating an immediate clearance  
of entire Stock of

CHINA, GLASS, IRONMONGERY

FURNITURE, CUTLERY,  
PLATED GOODS.

Bare opportunity for parties furnishing.

Come one come all.

See our prices, and judge for yourselves of the  
genuineness of the Great Sale, at the

L I T T L E D U S T P A N.

**M A R T I N & W A T S O N**  
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.

W O O L.

**O T A G O C O R N A N D W O O L E X -**  
CHANGE, DUNEDIN.  
To the Wool Growers of Otago.

**GENTLEMEN—**  
We beg to intimate that our Warehouses are  
now ready for the reception and sale of wool  
during the season, and that we are prepared  
to make cash advances against consignments,  
whether for sale here or for shipment.

We hold Auction Sales of Wool, Sheep,  
Skins, Hides, and Tallow every week. Account  
Sales rendered, and proceeds paid over within  
six days of sale.

We act strictly as **SELLING BROKERS ONLY**,  
and make a careful valuation of every parcel  
prior to sale, and as every department of the  
business is conducted under our **PERSONAL**  
supervision, the best guarantee is afforded to  
Consigners that

**NO PARCEL WILL BE SOLD BELOW ITS  
FULL MARKET VALUE,**  
and that their interests generally will be care-  
fully protected. All wool and other Produce  
is fully covered by insurance from the time it  
enters our stores. The charges on Wool  
offered for sale and not sold are nominal,  
being

**ONE SHILLING PER BALE ONLY,**  
which includes receiving, warehousing, de-  
livery, and insurance whilst in store.

Returning our best thanks for the support  
so liberally accorded to us hitherto, and  
assuring you of our desire to merit its con-  
tinuance.—We remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

**DONALD REID & CO.,**

Wool Brokers, Stock, Station, and Produce  
Agents, High street, Dunedin.

**W I N T O N A N D R O M E R I L,**  
Fishmongers and Poulterers  
(Late of King-street), having purchased the  
business of Mr. Cuis, of George-street, beg to  
thank the public of North Dunedin for their  
patronage, and hope by strict attention to  
business to merit a share of public patronage  
at their new premises, next Robert Burns  
Hotel, George-street.

WISHART'S

**ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
HIGH REET,  
(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 and Spirits, Reynolds' celebrated Wines, and the famous "un-parallel Bull Whisky," which specialty can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

**A. J. WHITE'S**  
STEAM CABINETMAKING  
AND FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,  
CHRISTCHURCH,  
Will be found one of the most convenient in New Zealand.  
The Stock being so varied, that Purchasers may at once select any Article they can possibly require, suitable for any class of House. This will be found an IMMENSE ADVANTAGE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS, Thus saving time, trouble, and expense.

**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.  
Every description of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Effected at LOWEST CURRENT RATES. Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.  
Offices—  
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Manager for Otago.

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Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN  
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**W.M. GILCHRIST AND CO.,**  
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,  
GLAZIERS, AND DECORATORS.  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.  
Tenders given for all kinds of work. Paints, Paperhangings, Glass, and Varnishes at lowest market prices.  
New designs in electro-plate, chinaware, pictures, and fancy goods, at prices to defy competition.  
Great bargains to be got at  
W. GILCHRIST & CO.'S,  
Octagon, Dunedin.

**TO BUILDERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS**

**W. M. WHITE** has in stock in addition to his well-known Stone-ware Pipes, and made of the same quality of fire-clay:—

Unglazed and Un-flanged :		Glazed and Un-flanged :	
s.	d.	s.	d.
2in pipes, per ft.	0 1	2in pipes, per ft.	0 1 1/2
3in " "	0 2	3in " "	0 2 1/2
4in " "	0 3	4in " "	0 4
6in " "	0 4 1/2	6in " "	0 6
9in " "	0 9	9in " "	1 0

Flanged and Un-glazed :  
4in pipes, per ft. 0 4 1/2  
6in " " 0 6 1/2  
9in " " 1 0

Open Drain Bricks :  
3in per foot ... 0 3  
4in " " ... 0 4 1/2  
6in " " ... 0 6

Chimney Pots, glazed and terra cotta, 7s. each.  
N.B.—Farmers supplied wholesale at cheaper rates. Pipes forwarded per rail are charged at mineral rates.  
W. M. WHITE,  
Stoneware Pipe Factory,  
Kensington.  
October 14, 1880.

**CROWN HOTEL,**  
Rattray Street, Dunedin,  
The above Hotel is most centrally situated, and affords splendid Accommodation to the public. Suites of Rooms for families. Single and Double Bed-rooms. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. Passengers called for early trains. One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables. Terms liberal.  
P. KELIGHER, Proprietor.

PROPERTY EXCHANGE,  
Manse street.  
**FOR SALE,** Building Sections, Freehold and Leasehold Properties in all parts of Dunedin and Suburbs. Bank and Insurance Shares at Current Rates.  
J. T. ROBERTS,  
Estate & Commission Agent, Sharebroker, etc.,  
MANSE STREET.

**ENCOURAGE NEW ZEALAND INDUSTRIES.**

**CAREW AND CO'S**  
Celebrated SAUCES and PICKLES have been pronounced by Eminent Analytical Chemists to be equal, if not superior, to any similar Goods Imported.

WORCESTER SAUCE, of the Finest Flavour.

TOMATO SAUCE, made from the Best Colonial Tomatoes.

All kinds of PICKLES and PRESERVES prepared by experienced manufacturers.

As a Guarantee of the Excellence of the Goods, each bottle has a Certificate from PROFESSOR BLACK, Government Analyst attached to it.

Hotelkeepers, Housekeepers, and Colonists generally, now is your time to prove that you have the welfare of the Colony at heart, by encouraging New Zealand Manufactures. Why purchase Imported Sauce and Pickles, when you get as good articles at your own doors for less money?

Note the Address—  
**CAREW & CO.,**  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**READ THIS.**

**WE** have never been in Germany, consequently have no particular taste for Frankfort Sausages, Merwurst, or German black puddings, and do not care to advertise these special articles. What we, however, desire to draw attention to is our unrivalled stock of

**PRIME BEEF AND MUTTON,**  
the food of every true-born Briton. We also want to see the British workman, his wife and family, well fed, in these hard times especially, with no doctors' bills to pay, with the glow of health upon their cheeks, and everybody to know that the way this to be attained is to pay the cash and buy good sound wholesome Roasting Beef at 3d., delicious Boiling Beef at 2d., and Prime Forequarters of Mutton at 1 1/2d. per lb., from  
S. G. SMITH,  
City Company.

**T. B. CAMERON,**  
ARCHITECT,  
GEORGE AND BATH STREETS,  
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Plans and Specifications for all descriptions of Buildings at shortest notice, with or without superintendence.

**MR. H. WOODGER**  
(Late Simmonds),  
No. 7 ROYAL ARCADE,  
Corner MacLaggan street,  
TOBACCONIST.

A large assortment of the best brands of Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuffs, &c., together with a very fine selection of Meer-schaum Pipes, Briars (GBD and other makers) and Cigar-holders, not to be equalled in the City.

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTE TOBACCO, A SPECIALTY.  
**HAIRDRESSER.**  
Shaving, Shampooing, Haircutting done in the latest and most approved style by gentlemanly and experienced hands.  
H. WOODGER, Proprietor.

**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.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS** of the

**PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**  
**THOMPSON & CO.**  
Steam Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers,  
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN,  
And Chalmers Street, Oamaru.  
Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordials.  
Makers' Goods of every description.

**WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE AGENCY**  
12, George-street, Dunedin.  
WILLIAM MELVILLE  
WHEELER and WILSON Straight Needle Machine—at reduced prices

**ALLIANCE HOTEL,**  
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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

**PHILP'S CENTRAL TERMINUS HOTEL.**

(Opposite the Railway Station)  
Is now open for regular hotel business.  
Suites of Rooms for Private Families. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.  
COFFEE, READING, AND SMOKING-ROOMS.  
Luncheon from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m.

AUTUMN 1880.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.**  
Are now showing all the Latest Fashionable and Serviceable Goods in each department for the coming Season, and beg to notify that the whole of the shipments have been very carefully selected by our Home Buyers, thereby guaranteeing the best possible value, assortment of styles, materials, and range of qualities.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.** solicit inspection of LATEST PARISIAN MILLINERY, French Flowers and Feathers. Their well known make of Black Silk. All the latest shades in Coloured Silks and Velvets. A Special Purchase of Ladies' Cloth Jackets exceedingly good value. Furs, Shawls, and Wraps, Ladies' Underclothing and Baby-Linen, Handsomely-worked Pelisses, Hoods, Hats, &c., &c.

**BROWN, EWING, AND CO.** desire to draw Special Attention to their very large and exceptionally well-assorted stock of DRESS MATERIALS, notably the Pompadour, in a variety of colours.

The COSTUMES this Season have received great care in the selection. Every description of Mourning Materials. A Splendid Assortment of Dress Trimmings and Buttons.

**BROWN, EWING AND CO.'S FANCY DEPARTMENT**

Is now replete with the Latest Designs in Fancy Ribbons, Scarves, Ruffings, Lace Goods, Sewed Work, Ladies' and Childrens Hosiery, in all shades, Wool Squares, Ladies' Handbags, Ladies' Umbrellas, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Black and Coloured Kid Gloves, 2 to 8 buttons, Lace Mitts.

CHEAP BUILDING MATERIAL, BONE DUST, AND FLOCK FOR UPHOLSTERERS, At Lowest Rates. Prices on Application.

**EVERY** Line the best of its kind. No purchaser is expected to take the Goods unless they are as represented. All our prices are equally low. T. and G. Flooring, 16s.; T. and G. Lining, 11s.; Dressed W. B., 12s. Red Pine, 12s. 6d. Roofing Iron, &c.

A. GIBBS & Co.,  
(Late Gibbs and Clayton),  
Cumberland Street.

PREPARE FOR WINTER 1880.

**J. G. GREEN** is now opening a splendid assortment of WINTER BOOTS AND SLIPPERS, Marked at Prices that must ensure a speedy clearance.

Gents. Boots, made to order, from 16s 6d  
Ladies' Do. do. do. 14s 6d  
Fit, Material, and Workmanship Guaranteed.

J. G. GREEN,  
LEICESTER BOOT WAREHOUSE,  
30 and 130 GEORGE STREET.

**£100 REWARD**

Will be given to any person who can prove these are not the Genuine

**ROTHERHAM SILVER HUNTING LEVER, £6 10s.**

I have just received a few dozen of the above watches direct from the maker, which are known to be the best watches ever imported into New Zealand, at a price never before attempted, viz., £6 10s, with a two years' written guarantee. These watches can only be sold at the above price by a thorough practical man.

The above watches will be sent to any part of New Zealand free of charge, with a written guarantee for two years on receipt of price.

I have also on hand—

Ehrhardt's and Stamford's (other good makers), capped and jewelled, from £5 10s to £10 10s.

American Silver Hunting Levers, from £2 15s.

Ladies' Silver Watches, from £2 2s.  
Clocks, warranted two years, from 7s 6d.  
Clocks, striking, warranted for two years 10s 6d.

Special attention paid to watches unsuccessfully operated on by others.

New balance-staff or cylinder, 10s; new spring or chain in English watch, 7s 6d; new mainspring in Geneva or American watch, 4s 6d.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

All kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery kept in stock, and manufactured on the premises. Note the Address—

J. F. STRATZ,  
HIGH STREET, CHRISTCHURCH,  
Opposite Wood's, Bookseller.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

**JOHN HERON,**  
ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER,  
Great King street, opposite Museum.  
Limbs made to suit all cases of amputation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.  
**SCANLAN AND CO.,**  
SOUTH DUNEDIN.  
Are now selling off their large and well selected stock of Groceries, Drapery, and Crockery at prices 20 per cent. below town prices. Inspection solicited before buying elsewhere.

**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.

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.)

**BUTLER'S FAMILY HOTEL**  
Ashburton. J. F. Butler (late of Arahura, West Coast), begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the above large and commodious hotel, which is situated at the corner of Cass and Havelock streets, and is convenient to the Railway Station. Excellent accommodation for travellers, families, and boarders. All wines and spirits of the best brands. One of Alcock's best billiard tables.

**BOTANICAL GARDEN HOTEL,**  
NORTH-EAST VALLEY,  
DUNEDIN.  
EDWARD KIRK, Proprietor.  
The Botanical Gardens Hotel now being finished, the Proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to receive Boarders and resident Families. The Hotel is easy of access (being in close proximity to the Gardens), overlooks the grounds, and in one of the healthiest parts of the town. The cars stop at the door every six minutes. Large and well ventilated Bedrooms, Parlours, Sitting-rooms, &c.  
E. KIRK, Proprietor.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**  
Maclaggan Street, Dunedin.  
MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, Proprietress.  
First-class Accommodation for Boarders. The Finest Brands in Wines, Spirits, &c. Refreshments always ready.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
George Street, Port Chalmers,  
JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

V.  R.

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES,  
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.  
By appointment to the Dunedin Hospital Lunatic Asylum, and Immigration Depot.

**AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,**  
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor having leased the above well-known Hotel from Mr JAMES PATTERSON, begs to announce to his Friends, Travellers, and the Public generally, that he will spare no pains to promote their comfort. The Hotel contains good and well-ventilated Bedrooms; Private Sitting-rooms with piano; Hot and Cold Baths.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales.

The Billiard Room is furnished with one of Alcock's best Tables.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKY,  
Proprietor.

**THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED GEO-  
CERY BUSINESS IN DUNDIN.**

MERCER AND M'DONALD!  
Having secured a large parcel of first-class Colonial Ale and Porter, are prepared to sell for Cash at prices hitherto never attempted in the City. Consumers will find it cheaper and better than buying in bulk.

Colonial Ale... 7s per doz.  
" Stout ... 6s "  
Every description of Goods at Lowest Prices for Cash.  
Our Boxes of Tea at 17s 6d are pleasing everybody.

MERCER & M'DONALD,  
Rattray street.

**TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.**  
THE undersigned have ON SALE a large stock of American Clear Pine Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 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

**JOHN CONROY**  
VETERINARY SHOEBING FORGE,  
LICHFIELD STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH.  
N.B.—Good Accommodation for Country Customers.

**V E R E & C O .**  
(Late Vere, Pike & Co.)  
on Great Tower-street, London,  
**T E A B L E N D E R S**,  
AND  
GENERAL CHEAP GROCERY FRUIT  
AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE  
MERCHANTS,

Sussex Hall Buildings,  
51, G E O R G E S T R E E T.  
The immense sale and high reputation our  
BLENDED TEAS have attained are a sufficient  
guarantee. We are not to be surpassed, or  
even equalled, in this speciality.

PRICES AS UNDER:

A Challenge. 2s per lb.	Special Blend. 2s 6d. per lb.
11lb Boxes, 20s.	11lb Boxes, 25s.
Our own Blend. 3s per lb.	
11lb Boxes, 30s.	

**G. BERTINSHAW & CO.**  
SILK AND FELT HAT  
MANUFACTURERS AND FURRIERS.  
PRINCES-STREET, (Next Queen's Theatre),  
Dunedin.  
English, French, and American Silk Hats.  
Ladies Riding Hats made to order.  
Felt Hats made from New Zealand Furs.

**G R I D I R O N H O T E L**,  
Princes street south, Dunedin.  
Mr. M. FAGAN (late of Palmerston),  
Proprietor.  
The Proprietor begs to intimate to his  
Dunedin friends and the public generally that  
he has commenced business in the above well-  
known Hotel.

**Y A T E S , S O N S A N D C O .**  
DRAPERS,  
CLOTHIERS, AND IMPORTERS  
Nos. 161 and 163 GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.  
Marriage and Mourning Outfits.  
Dress and Mntle akin g.

**J. G E B B I E**  
NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, AND FLORIST,  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN,

Has for Sale—Fruit, Forest and Ornamental  
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, in great variety, &c., &c.

TREES! TREES!

**G O R D O N B R O T H E R S**  
BRAIDVALE NURSERY  
NORTH EAST VALLEY, DUNEDIN,  
Have a Large and Healthy stock of Forest  
and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.  
1,000 Thorn Quicks from 5s. to 20s. per 1000.  
Priced Catalogues on application.  
INSPECTION INVITED.

ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.  
**M'SWIGGAN BROS.** have opened  
those well-known premises in  
HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,  
Christchurch.  
(Opposite the Borough Hotel.)  
U. B. D.

**M'SWIGGAN BROS.**, High Street,  
Christchurch, have the Cheapest  
Boots and Shoes in town. All kinds guaran-  
teed.

**C H E A P E S T** Boots and Shoes.  
Guaranteed our own make.  
M'SWIGGAN BROS.

**C H E A P** Boots and Shoes at Prices  
Lower than any House in Town, at  
M'SWIGGAN BROS.

**C H E A P** Boots and Shoes of Best  
Quality, and strongest kind made.  
Warranted to give satisfaction. Nonpareil,  
N. Z., at M'SWIGGAN BROS.

**C H E A P** Boots and Shoes of  
M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Water-  
tights. All Styles from 14s 6d. at  
M'SWIGGAN BROS.

**C H E A P** Boots and Shoes of  
M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Men's  
Elasti Sides, in all styles, and of the latest  
ashions, from 14s.

**C H E A P** Boots and Shoes of  
M'Swigan Bros.' Own Make in Women's  
Kid, from 11s, best quality. All orders  
unctually attended to at  
M'SWIGGAN BROS.

**S T E E P L E V I E W H O T E L**  
George Street, Dunedin.  
JAMES DILLON  
(Late of Balclutha),  
Desires to inform his friends and the public  
that he has purchased the above new and  
commodious Hotel.  
First class accommodation for families and  
boarders. Wines, Spirits, and Beer of best  
brands.

**W E R T H E I M ' S**  
WONDERFUL HAND AND TREADLE  
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S ,  
EFFICIENCY, ELEGANCE, AND EASE.  
SIMPLICITY, SILENCE, AND STRENGTH.  
P L E A S E E X A M I N E T H E M  
MINUTELY.

No Soaping of Seams.  
No Sperm Caddle-Greasing.  
No Basting or Tacking.  
No Folding by Hand.  
No Breaking of Cogs.  
No Escaping of Shutt  
No Breaking of Cneck-Spring.  
No Missing of itches.  
No moving of Work, Alteration of Te-  
sion, or Breaking of Needle in Crossing  
Thick Seams.

THE ONLY MACHINE IN THE  
COLONIES  
That will kilt to various widths and sew on  
at the same time. No folding by hand; no  
heat; no basting (or tacking). Will kilt 50  
yards an hour.

TIME PAYMENT UPON LIBERAL  
TERMS.

THE "WERTHEIM" HAND MACHINES,  
from £3 15s.

THE "WERTHEIM" TREADLE  
MACHINES, from £6 10s.

AGENT—

R O B T. L O C H H E A D  
140, GEORGE STREET,  
D U N E D I N .

Needles, Duplicates, Oil, Accessories, &c.,  
always kept in Stock. Machines repaired.

**C I T Y C O A L A N D P R O D U C E**  
D E P O T ,  
TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.  
JOSEPH B. SHEATH,  
Coal, Wood, and Produce Merchant,  
Delivers to all parts of the City and Suburbs,  
Newcastle, Greymouth, and Malvern Coals,  
Coke, Firewood, and Drain Pipes, Potatoes,  
Flour, Oatmeal, &c., and all kinds of produce

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC.

**F I N D L A Y A N D C O ' S**  
OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
PLAINING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
SASH FACTORY,  
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,  
DUNEDIN.

We beg to announce that having recently  
entered into engagements with some of the  
Best

SOUTHLAND SAWMILLS  
For a regular and extensive supply of  
R E D A N D W H I T E P I N  
IN

JOISTING, SCANTLING, &c.,  
Conveyed direct into our Yards by Rail, thus  
saving us cartage and double handling,  
together with our complete plant for working  
T and G Flooring, T and G Lining, Weather-  
boards, &c., &c., we are enabled to treat with  
the Trade at Greatly Reduced Prices. Also  
Large Stocks of  
CEMENT, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY,  
REGISTER GRATES, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

FINDLAY AND COMPANY.

**N E W Z E A L A N D P R I V A T E**  
INQUIRY OFFICE  
AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENCY,  
17, Manse street, next to Occidental Hotel  
DUNEDIN.

The confidence of the Public is hereby invited,  
and, no matter what the transactions or in-  
quiries may be, they will be held  
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL,  
Attended to with promptitude and persever-  
ance, and, in every instance, conducted by  
the Principal in person.

See circulars.

A. J. DAVIS, Manager.  
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**M O R K A N E ' S C O N S U L T A T I O N**  
on the DUNEDIN CUP, to be run on  
24th February, 1881.

2000 SHARES at 10s. each.	
First Horse ... ..	£400
Second Horse ... ..	200
Third Horse ... ..	100
Starters (divided) ... ..	100
Non-starters (divided) ... ..	200

Thirty-nine prizes ... .. £1000  
The drawing will take place under the  
supervision of the treasurer and a committee  
of gentlemen chosen in the hall. Telegrams  
will be sent to successful shareholders im-  
mediately after drawing. Wherever obtainable,  
please forward post-office orders. All cheques  
should be crossed and have 1s. added for  
exchange. Two stamps necessary for reply  
and result.

J. MORKANE, Treasurer,  
Royal Hotel, Port Chalmers.

**T. B L A C K**  
(Late with G. and T. Young),  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
Respectfully solicits the support and patron-  
age of his friends and the public generally. T.  
B. having established an Agency in Britain,  
is now able to offer a Choice and  
Varied Selection of Watches and Jewellery  
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).

**W H I T E H A R T H O T E L**,  
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.

The above Hotel is within five minutes' walk  
of the Railway station, has first-class accom-  
modation for travellers, lofty and well-  
ventilated bedrooms, and numerous private  
sitting rooms and suites of apartments for  
families. It commands a beautiful view of  
the sea and Cape Wanbrow. Water and gas  
laid on throughout the house.  
BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.  
A new and magnificent Table has just arrived.

A S P L E N D I D H A N D - B A L L C O U R T I S N O W  
COMPLETED.  
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the finest quality.  
THOS. HANNON, Proprietor.

**J O H N C A R R O L L,**  
HOTEL VALUATOR,  
(Carroll's Hotel),  
GEORGE STREET (NEAR OCTAGON) DUNEDIN.

**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,

**Q U E E N ' S H O T E L, O A M A R U.**

'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.

**H E N R Y J. B A C O N & C O**  
AUCTIONEERS,  
Valuators and Commission Agents,  
BOND ST., DUNEDIN

Sales or Valuations effected in Town or  
Country.  
Moderate Charges and Prompt Settlements



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 miser, or to those living in the bush.

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
533, OX. ORD 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.

**G R A N D A R T U N I O N,**

To be held in

JANUARY, 1881,

To clear off the debt at present owing on St. Canice's Church and  
Presbytery, Westport.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRIZES.

First Prize—A Gentleman's Gold Watch, value £30.

Second Prize—Purse of £25.

Tickets may be obtained from Rev. T. Walsh, Westport; also,  
Mr. Thomas James, Hon. Sec.

**W H I T E H O R S E H O T E L,**

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, and experienced Groom always in attendance.

Prize Medal Billiard Table.  
Persons called in time for early trains.

**G L O B E H O T E L,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

MRS. DIAMOND ... Proprietress.  
First-class Accommodation for Families and Boarders.

One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.  
Good Stabling with loose boxes.

**V E N E T I A N B L I N D S !**

VENETIAN BLINDS

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE & CO.,  
Maclaggan Street.

**G R A N G E H O T E L,**

HANOVER AND LEITH STREETS,

DUNEDIN.

C. BUNBURY, PROPRIETOR.

**H A L L O F C O M M E R C E,**

D. TOOHEY,  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
Oamaru.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**J A M E S M O W A T, T A I L O R A N D C L O T H I E R,**

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.

**Q U E E N ' S A R M S H O T E L,**

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
Dunedin.

M. MOLONEY PROPRIETOR.

The above new and commodious Hotel being now finished, the Proprietor begs to inform his friends and public generally that he prepared to receive boarders and resident families. The Hotel, being centrally located, is easy of access, and adapted in every respect to business men, &c. Private Parlors, Sitting-rooms, &c. Baths. Every attention to ensure comfort.

**M. A N D J. M E E N A N,**

Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,

Corner of George Street and Moray Place  
Dunedin.

**S O U T H E R N H O T E L,**

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

**N O R T H - E A S T V A L L E Y H O T E L**  
(Near Dunedin.)

FRANCIS McGRATH, Proprietor.

The above new and commodious Hotel is situate in one of the most charming and healthy suburbs of Dunedin. The tramways start for, and return from, the centre of the city every few minutes. The hotel is handsomely furnished, and all the apartments, especially the bedrooms, have thorough ventilation. Persons desirous of a comfortable home free from the noise and bustle of the city will do well to enquire for the above hotel.

**G E O R G E H O T E L**

GEORGE STREET  
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE  
(Late of the Commercial)  
Proprietor.

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

OTAGO WOOL AND GRAIN STORE,  
CASTLE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**T H E N E W Z E A L A N D L O A N**  
AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to make liberal Cash Advances on growing clips of Wool and Grain, and on Wool, Grain, Rabbit-skins, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of produce placed in their hands for sale here or shipment to their London office; also, on Fat or Store Stock placed in their hands for sale.

No charge is made on wool sent direct to Port Chalmers for shipment; and in the case of wool sent into store and not sold, One Shilling per bale covers all the Company's charges.

The Company acts as Agents for MALDEN ISLAND GUANO, and for the celebrated M'CORMICK REAPER and BINDER.

DONALD STRONACH,  
Manager, Dunedin.  
Office: Bond street, Dunedin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODFIELD, JOLLY & Co., at their Registered Atmospheric Printing Works, Octagon, Dunedin, this 31st day of December 1886, and published by the said Company.