

likes of him?" Probably our weekly jester in this pretty closely gives the ground of Mr. Francis's objection. Any man who in public and private matters had tried to keep his path straight, and his character free from stain, might well decline to be included in the same category of titled politicians with a man who, beginning life as a furious rebel and apostle of everlasting hatred against the Government of the brutal Saxon, ends by enjoying a State pension, and wearing the honours of knighthood dispensed by the Saxon despot." A man, therefore, who has begun life by vigorously opposing a great wrong, when all occasion for his doing so has ceased, is to continue the warfare although he would be merely beating the air; and because he opposed the English Government where that Government was a gross injustice, he should by natural consequence still struggle against it in a country where it is just and beneficent. Here is logic with a vengeance! How grievous to the envious is success!

On Thursday, 14th inst., the members of the H.A.C.B.S., Dunedin, attired in their regalia, attended the remains of their late Secretary, Mr. John Cantwell, to the place of interment in the Southern Cemetery. A large number of the friends of the deceased also joined in the procession, many of them wearing knots of green ribbon in his memory. His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by the Rev. Father Sheehan, officiated at the grave. The unusual length of the funeral train, together with the assemblage of ladies of the Catholic congregation who awaited it at the cemetery, bore ample testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held, and to the regret occasioned by his early death. R.I.P.

The news brought by the San Francisco mail, which arrived at Auckland on the 16th instant, centres in the war and the rumours thereof which at present pervade Europe. It is evident that the Turks are making a very determined stand, and this Power seems much more formidable than it was generally supposed would turn out to be the case. Nothing that has yet occurred, as reported by the mail, indicates what the result will be. No great actions have taken place, nor have any places of extreme importance been captured on either side, and the Danube still interposes between the hostile forces in Europe. Although still neutral, the other Powers appear more or less to harbour thoughts of becoming engaged in the *mêlée*. England continues busied in preparation; arrangements have been made for the embarkation of 50,000 men, if necessary, 25,000 at six days' notice and the remainder in a fortnight after. Sir John Simmons is named as Commander-in-chief, and there is some talk of an alliance with Austria and Germany. The Hungarian papers are warlike, and Kossuth recommends a coalition against Russia. Germany increases her threatening attitude towards France, Bismarck declaring that a clerical and monarchical cabinet there might prejudice German interests and the maintenance of peace, and Von Moltke intimating that the Empire watches the military movements of the Republic, and will take measures corresponding to them in Alsace and Lorraine. Our own opinion is that a general war is inevitable, and that, in all probability, it will prove to be true, as has been supposed, that Bismarck all along favoured the war,—foreseeing the resistance of Turkey, and that Russia will find a more formidable enemy than was expected, which would leave him free to prosecute his sinister designs relative to France.

We regret to say that on Monday morning last, Mr. John Moylan, of Dunedin, a gentleman well known to many of our readers, died suddenly of heart disease. He had been for some time under medical treatment, but was not prevented from following his usual avocations, and on the previous evening had attended Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament at St. Joseph's Church. Between the hours of one and two a.m. on the morning in question, he was found in George-street by Constable Bridgman and conveyed home, where he expired before the arrival of Drs. Niven and Reimer, who were immediately summoned. R.I.P.

We learn by means of a private telegram from Auckland, that the Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet* of April 28th states, that the Revd Dr. Chereyre, Wellington Diocese, has been appointed Bishop of Auckland.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding on the subject in some places, we have been requested again to state that the Dominican Convent Building Fund Art Union has been deferred to September next.

The Hospital Committee disapprove of the proposed change in the situation of the institution in question, so that the matter has fallen to the ground.

A MAN named William Hurren was brought to the Dunedin Hospital on Tuesday last, suffering from an injury to the right leg, which he received at Green Island while acting as guard on the railway. The limb was crushed between two trucks, and to such an extent that amputation was found necessary.

WHITE ISLAND has been purchased by Mr. J. A. Wilson with a view to utilizing the deposits of sulphur to be found there. The ore is to be conveyed either to Auckland or Tauranga, where a refinery will be situated.

A GENTLEMAN, in passing through the city on Saturday (says a recent number of the Auckland *Evening Star*) en route from San Francisco to Sydney, called at our office to warn colonists against leaving here for California. He says a good many persons have been attracted by glowing accounts of the prosperity of that State, and their friends can form no conception of the hardships which some of them have undergone. Within his own knowledge industrious respectable men, unable to find employment, have been arrested for stealing food from the swill-barrels at the rear of restaurants to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Shortly before leaving in the 'City of New York' he had made a tour of the whole State, and found widespread distress. Thousands of men were on the tramp, and working in many instances for their food. This number was continually swelled from the overcrowded labour

markets of the Eastern States, and the invasion of Chinese. The last ship from China alone brought nine hundred more Mongolians to compete at peppercorn wages with European labour. The Chinaman is ubiquitous. Employed at first in all sorts of domestic capacities, and in labouring work, he has now forced his way into factories, and every field of labour and trade. Living huddled together in a wretched part of San Francisco, undertaking none of the duties or responsibilities of citizens, possessing naturally remarkable powers of imitation, these people are able to under-sell any working man of European race.

CONFIRMATION.

On Sunday, June 10th, His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Lord Bishop of Wellington, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the church of the Most Holy Sacrament, Christchurch, to over 200 children and many adults besides.

The ceremony throughout was marked by that solemnity with which the Catholic Church alone can, with meaning, refresh the minds of her children; and the pious demeanour of the immense congregation, which from an early hour thronged the spacious church, showed the lively interest taken in the occasion.

The boys were conducted to the Church under the guidance of their excellent teacher, Mr. O'Connor; and the girls, clad in white dresses and wearing tastefully-arranged wreaths, were watched over by the "Sisters of the Mission," whose pious labours were crowned by the beautiful ceremony for which they had made long and ardent preparation.

His Lordship having arrived at the principal door of the Church, at a fixed hour, a procession was formed; and having gone through the ceremonies usual on the reception of prelates, he ascended his throne for the celebration of Pontifical Mass. At the end of the Mass, the Bishop briefly explained the nature of the Sacrament about to be administered, and exhorted the children to excite themselves to true devotion. All were greatly impressed by his Lordship's words, and those to be confirmed evinced such piety during the administration of the Sacrament as clearly showed that they were anxious to obtain all the graces of Confirmation.

In the evening, after Vespers, his Lordship preached on the means of preserving the grace with which the souls of so many had been enriched that day, and encouraged all present to walk steadfastly in the practice of every Christian virtue.

During the week his Lordship visited the schools of the parish, and listened with great pleasure to the intelligent answers given by the pupils to the various questions put to them in arithmetic, geography, history, &c.

He again preached on yesterday evening, on "Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus," and although the subject was one difficult to be clearly understood by ordinary congregations, yet his Lordship made every point so simple that the most illiterate must have been urged to practise a devotion intended to procure consolation for every soul. He will, it is believed, preach also to-morrow at last Mass, and again in the evening at Vespers, and will leave Christchurch early in next week to visit some other portions of his diocese.

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

As busy a sight as any to be found in the Colonies may be seen at a stone's throw from Cargill's Monument in Dunedin—it is the Clothing Factory of Messrs. Hallenstein, where a large number of hands are kept constantly busy in the preparation of garments for men and boys. The various processes necessary to the production of a perfect article of attire are carried on in separate compartments, and a crowd of employes, each thoroughly skilled in his or her peculiar line, may be watched with interest as they deftly go through with the task allotted to them, whether it be cutting, seaming, button-holing, pressing, sewing on buttons, or any of the other mysteries of the trade. The cutting, which of necessity is the first step in the preparation of any garment, is performed with shears by first-class workmen, trained to give the most fashionable turn to each detail, and the clothing in its preliminary stage is passed on to be submitted to the further treatment required. The sewing-machines, of which a vast number, testified to by a tremendous clatter, are employed, are for the most part worked by water-power; and the young ladies who attend to them are occupied only in taking care of the proper stitching of the seams. To prevent accidents the utmost precautions have been taken, so that it is impossible that any casualty can occur through the catching of a dress or otherwise, and the whole machinery is so arranged that it can be stopped in a moment if desirable. A considerable part, however, of the sewing is done by hand, as many portions of the various articles turned out require nicer care than the machine can bestow upon them. Besides that at Dunedin, the firm in question has four establishments, situated respectively at Wellington, Christchurch, Timaru, and Oamaru, all of which are supplied from the factory of which we write, and persons desirous of promoting colonial enterprise, which not only provides employment for males, but solves the more difficult problem of enabling females to find occupation that is at once suited to their physical powers, respectable, and remunerative, will do well largely to patronise the clothing manufactured by Messrs. Hallenstein. The works are under the able supervision of Mr. Anderson, who evidently feels justly proud of the admirable manner in which they are conducted.

We observe that Messrs. Barnes and Kent are at present supplying the market with an abundance of excellent pork, and of hams and bacon cured in the most approved manner.