

# New Zealand Tablet

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## Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.



THE old motto, "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," although frequently ridiculed, appears to us to be still deserving in a certain degree of attention. It is true it would be straining the point over much to make a pretence of concealing the ill done during his life time by one who is dead, but reverence for the great sentence that has undoubtedly been passed on him should, at least, restrain our judgment so far as to strip it of all that is bitter or vindictive. If a man's actions be disgraceful and his motives iniquitous while he continues on this side of the grave, we are justified in condemning him loudly, and duty often calls upon us to do so; but once he has passed through the portal that leads from time into eternity, he has gone from the limits of our province, and has received the reward of the works that have followed him. What that reward may be, it is not for us to say. It is in such a spirit that we would deal with the memory of the late King Victor Emanuel, now called after a few day's illness out of that life which, by a sacrifice of principle, he had endeavoured to make happy and illustrious. We do not know that any death which has occurred within our day has been capable of impressing a stronger lesson of the vanity of the world than has this of which we write. It is, indeed, a solemn thing to stand by this man's grave and look back upon his career, and their hearts must be callous who can do so without awe. It has been known all along that, in suffering himself to be constituted a leader of the party of irreligion, and an usurper of the rights of the Pope, he was acting in direct violation of his convictions. Had he acted honestly the Revolution would probably have robbed him of his hereditary throne; but did its possession, with the increase of power which he gained by the usurpations conferred upon him, compensate him for the continual fear in which he lived? The faith of devils—the belief that trembles—is a scourge sufficient to mar the most brilliant life. And it is certain that Victor Emmanuel was constantly tormented by fear; he gave many evidences, and even practised especial devotions—in him how vain and contradictory—that bespoke a constant dread. But had there been no such secret skeleton to chill the splendours of his palaces, had the few years of his usurpation flowed tranquilly on, would not those short three days while he lay in the grasp of death, have outweighed all the unlawful enjoyments of the past? It can hardly be that the thought did not present itself to him then, that it would have been better for him to have lived in exile and obscurity, in order that he might meet death peacefully beneath a roof he might justly call his own, rather than with trembling in the palace he had sacrilegiously wrested from another. And that other, one who, alone of all on earth, could help him in the hour of need, in insulting whom, moreover, he had insulted God, at whose terrible tribunal he was hastening to appear. The empire of the world throughout a life time could not atone for such an hour at last. We are told, and we hope truly told, that the grace of penitence was granted to him before he died, and that he received the benediction of the Pope. We rejoice that so great a consolation has been reserved for the Holy Father. May this death-bed repentance be the first fruits of a harvest to be reaped by him when many, who now profess themselves his enemies, shall come, still full of life and health, to sue for a like forgiveness at his feet. But of Victor Emmanuel we find ourselves happy in being able to say with confidence, *Requiescat in Pace*.

We perceive that we have excited the ire of a Northern contemporary by speaking the plain truth and calling "a spade a spade." We should have thought that the quotations made by us would have been sufficient to show that we were not relying on our own prejudices, or unsupported judgment. We gave a letter from the *London Times*, written by a competent authority, which proved that American gaols were thronged with prisoners who had been educated in secular schools, and well educated so far as such schools are capable of educating. And it was from a non-Catholic newspaper, the *Springfield Republican*, that we borrowed the term "hoodlum" in order to apply it to that future generation of New Zealanders which shall be

unfortunate enough to have been brought up in such schools—if the present state of things be allowed to continue. The *Republican* defines the hoodlum thus:—"He is simply the child of the people, sent to the public schools long enough to gain a smattering knowledge, and a distaste for work, and without a particle of moral backing at home to create character, inspire self-respect, or turn to industry." We are now in a position to furnish our contemporary, and our readers generally—our Catholic readers for their effectual warning, and to show them that no sacrifices they may be called upon to make are in the slightest degree commensurate with the horrors to be avoided by them—with another paragraph, likewise clipped from an American Protestant paper, and which shows in the clearest light, and language that perhaps prudery may think too plain, the results of this secular system which has been introduced into New Zealand, and which has had a fair trial in America. We need not blush to confess that our knowledge of the world and of human nature is sufficient to have led us to believe that some such state of things must obtain in an institution from which religion had been ruthlessly and impiously thrust out, and whose door, so to speak, had been slammed in the face of the Creator and the Saviour. The *Boston Daily Herald* says:—"Year after year the Chief of Police publishes his statistics of prostitution in the city, but how few of the citizens bestow more than a passing thought upon the misery that they represent. Although these figures are large enough to make every lover of humanity hang his head with feelings of sorrow and shame at the picture, we are assured that they represent but a little, as it were, of the actual licentiousness that prevails among all classes of society. Within a few months, a gentleman whose scientific attainments have made his name a household word in all lands (Professor Agassiz), has personally investigated the subject, and the result has filled him with dismay. When he sees the depths of degradation to which men and women have fallen he has almost lost faith in the boasted civilisation of the nineteenth century. In the course of his inquiries he has visited both the well-known "houses of pleasure" and "the private establishments" scattered over the city. He states that he has a list of both, with the streets and number of inmates, and many other facts that would perfectly astonish the people if made public. He freely conversed with the inmates, and the life-histories that were revealed were sad indeed. To his utter surprise, a large proportion of the "soiled doves" traced their fall to influences that met them in the public schools, and, although Boston is justly proud of its schools, it would seem from his story that they need a thorough purification. In too many of them the most obscene and soul-polluting books and pictures circulate among both sexes. The very secrecy with which it is done throws an almost irresistible charm about it; and to such an extent has the evil gone that we fear a large proportion of both boys and girls possess some of the articles which they kindly (?) lend to each other. The natural results follow, and frequently the most debasing and revolting practices are indulged in. And the evil is not confined to Boston alone. Other cities suffer in the same way. It is but a few years since the second city of the Commonwealth was stirred almost to its foundations by the discovery of an association of boys and girls who were wont to indulge their passions in one of the schoolhouses of the city; and not long ago another similar affair was discovered by the authorities, but hushed up for fear of depopulating the schools." Are we to suppose that human nature in America is different from what it is in New Zealand, or that it is more capable of becoming debased there than here? We fancy not. The engine that has worked the corruption in that great country will be found on trial as powerful for evil amongst ourselves. But already we have evidence to advance that it will be so. In Victoria the system has existed only a few years, yet already it has produced the worst effects. We lately quoted a passage from the *Melbourne Advocate* in which the writer showed conclusively that the number of prisoners who had been educated in the schools of the colony, had increased since the introduction of secularism, and now we find the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph* write as follows:—"Considering the large amount of money which the country has invested in Slate schools, it is incumbent on the department to take special care of the morals of the children who attend them. It cannot be denied, however, that there is an uneasy feeling springing up in various parts of the colony respecting the indiscriminate mixing of the sexes in the schools, and also with

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respect to the system of male teachers being placed over girls whose ages go to show the impropriety of such an arrangement. We have received and published a number of letters on the subject, and the fact that they come from different and wide-apart portions of the colony is an indication that the dissatisfaction is wide-spread, and rests on a more substantial foundation than a propensity to grumble on the part of a few residents in any particular locality. A few days since one of our correspondents volunteered to give some specific information, but as nothing has been heard from the department, it may be presumed that the offer escaped the notice of the Minister for Education, or that he does not consider the matter of sufficient importance to justify any special inquiries. There is reason to apprehend, however, that if the preliminary information and remonstrances which are forthcoming now are treated with contempt, the subject will be forced upon the attention of the Minister and the department before very long, perhaps, in a much more unpleasant way. If injuries were instituted, say, in the metropolitan district, many instances would be found of parents refusing to allow their daughters to accompany their sons to State schools, the reason being that the schools "are not fit places for girls to go to." We have no desire to attach any stigma to the great national educational system which has been established, and in again calling attention to the subject, we are only actuated by the desire to have an evil grappled with in its first stage. We have been accused of "hot-headed journalism," because of the manner in which we have written on this dreary subject of secular education; and, indeed, we might plead in excuse, if we were hot-headed in the matter, that no amount of indignation would be unreasonable when we view the determined attempt made by the legislature, and that much boasted "majority," which has been set up like Nabuchodonosor's image for us to fall down and worship to the tune of all the "sermon pipes" in the colony, to drive our Catholic children under the influence of so hideous a system as that spoken of in the paragraphs we have quoted. But we deny that we are hot-headed, we speak the simple truth on a subject towards which our contemporaries display a strange and fatal blindness. Meantime, let who will take offence, we shall continue to do our duty. We have shown good grounds for the part we have adopted, and we shall carry it out. The time will come, we doubt not, when we shall be able also to clip from our New Zealand contemporaries paragraphs similar to those we have selected elsewhere, for we do not so far depreciate their honesty as to suppose they will conceal the evils that will attract their attention, and dissipate the glamour under which they labour at present, when this system to which we allude has sufficiently matured. The holidays are now drawing to an end, and the burden of a double taxation will be felt by Catholics. But let us recollect that it is in truth, as the paragraphs we quote abundantly prove, the honesty and purity of our children that are taxed, and no price we are called upon to pay will be considered by us too high compared with the treasure we would preserve. Let us, moreover, not forget the legislators who have driven us to such a strait, but expend upon them the discontent we cannot but feel and openly manifest.

Surely the fears of the worthy ecclesiastics who compose the Presbyterian Synod of Dunedin must have gained the better of their judgment, when they are found to decide that a French protectorate of the New Hebrides is likely to prove fatal to their preaching of the "Gospel." To hear them talk one would suppose that the traditional sword of St. Bartholomew was still drawn, and the *dragonnades* still in full tramp. Surely the country that sustains their kindred Church deserves a better reputation from them, and we can fancy the shade of Adolphe Monod disgusted at their want of gratitude. How is it possible that a Government which at home supports all forms of religion should discountenance any one in particular abroad; or that a Propaganda which is permitted in Paris should be crushed in Fajana? Calvinism does its best to make "converts" in the neighborhood of the Boulevards. Its tracts are disseminated openly. Busy emissaries carry them to the hovels of the *chiffonniers*, and there are instances on record in which they have been cast in amongst the laces of noble dames, as they reclined in their carriages on Longchamps or the Champs Elysees. But no one ever thinks of visiting the meddling bodies who thus work out their mission with anything more formidable than ridicule, and the Government concerns itself least of all about them. How then shall it interfere with their brethren's endeavor to interrupt the fetishism of a few savages in the New Hebrides?

"WORN out," were the dying words of Senator Morton, as his whole frame and system gave way at 54. What a commentary on the strain and fever of American life! Morton dies about the age that an European statesman is, perhaps, entering on his career. Thiers and Palmerston died in harness at 80. Disraeli and Gladstone are active now at an advanced age, hardly represented in our Congress, save by Senator Cameron, while the tremendous war which carried the Prussian eagles into Paris was fought out by veterans of 70 and 80, who led their forces on horseback—Emperor William, Von Moltke, Von Wrangel, Bismarck, and others just as old, as hardy, and as brave.—*Philadelphia Press.*

## Poet's Corner.

### BROTHER JONATHAN'S LAMENT FOR SISTER CAROLINE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

This beautiful poem was written upon the announcement of the passage of the "Ordinance of Secession," on the 20th December, 1860, by the Convention of South Carolina, the first State which attempted to secede.

SHE has gone,—she has left us in passion and pride,—  
Our stormy-browed sister, so long at our side!  
She has torn her own star from our firmament's glow,  
And turned on her Brother the face of a foe!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,  
We can never forget that our hearts have been one,—  
Our foreheads both sprinkled in Liberty's name,  
From the fountain of blood with the finger of flame!

You were always too ready to fire at a touch;  
But we said, "She is hasty,—she does not mean much."  
We have scowled, when you uttered some turbulent threat;  
But friendship still whispered, "Forgive and forget!"

Has our love all died out? Have its altars grown cold?  
Has the curse come at last which the fathers foretold?  
Then Nature must teach us the strength of the chain  
That her petulant children would sever in vain.

They may fight till the buzzards are gorged with their spoil,  
Till the harvest grows black as it rots in the soil,  
Till the wolves and the catanounts troop from their caves,  
And the shark tracks the pirate, the lord of the waves:

In vain is the strife! When its fury is past,  
Their fortunes must flow in one channel at last.  
As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow  
Rolled mingled in peace through the valleys below.

Our Union is river, lake, ocean, and sky;  
Man breaks not the medal, when God cuts the die!  
Though darkened with sulphur, though cloven with steel,  
The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal!

O Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun,  
There are battles with fate that can never be won!  
The star-flowering banner must never be furled,  
For its blossoms of light are the hope of the world!

Go, then, our rash sister! afar and aloof,—  
Run wild in the sunshine, away from our roof:  
But when your heart aches and your feet have grown sore,  
Remember the pathway that leads to our door!

### THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE difficulty between Marshal MacMahon and the French Assembly continues. The Associated Press despatches assert, as positive, that MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the Descazes Ministry, and proposes naming, as a new Ministry, men of no political character or influence, but, rather a class of subordinate officials, in hopes these may, as colourless, be found inoffensive to the Radicals.

This is a policy that must fail in any country: and, especially, in a country so positive, and alert, as France. Majorities never govern, anywhere. Minorities alone can govern; but the condition of their governing is that they have positive convictions: a fixed programme; and go to work determined to win the position!

In the late elections, in which the Radicals succeeded in keeping possession of the French Assembly, though by a reduced majority, MacMahon's administration of government failed, in several instances, from his having followed Descazes' advice, and—for policy—named blatant anti-Catholics as Candidates for the Assembly, in districts where the vote was close. It is not strange that Catholics refused to vote. How could they vote for Government nominees that, as repeatedly happened, declared that "the clericals are the curse of France." In France, the term "clerical," means neither less nor more than faithful Catholic! In circulars, many Catholic Bishops exhorted their people to forego all party spirit, and to vote for the Government nominees. The Catholics, in the centre, and in the east, of France, particularly, did right, in disregarding these Episcopal exhortations. They were given under a mistake. They were given under the impression that Descazes, and Broglie would not dare to put in nomination, as candidates approved by MacMahon, crazy enemies of the Catholic Church. But these "gentlemen"—constrained by their "brother Freemasons," did impose, in this way—let us hope, at least—on President MacMahon.

"What part has Christ with Belial?" France is Catholic, or Communist! The shilly-shally of Marshal MacMahon is altogether in the interests of the coming Communists. He does not so mean it, but this is the way his political feebleness is working. He could have been the Saviour of France, had he known his opportunity. As it is, he bids fair to vanish, in a Revolutionary hurry, before his "What is it." Seven years of dictatorial power are spent. He has lost much ground, and much influence—but, even yet, the brave, not bright, old soldier may defeat his enemies. We doubt of it!

He may defeat the enemies of France, by kicking overboard the sham Assembly, that does not, in any way, represent France! MacMahon, in 1873, was put on guard to keep Frenchmen from cutting each other's throats. He holds that charter now. Has he the intellect to understand his position?—*A. J. Freeman.*

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Nautical Instruments repaired.

# The New Utopia.

(From the Irish Monthly.)

## CHAPTER VII.—(Continued)

We approached the altar, and I perceived what had not struck me at first, the exceeding richness of all its fittings.

"That tabernacle," said the chaplain. "is solid gold: it was made out of the first gold discovered at Glenleven, in Australia, 'the great nugget' as it was called: the duke had it sent to England untouched, and resolved that the first fruits of his gold-fields should furnish the tabernacle of his chapel. The lamps and candlesticks are likewise Australian gold, and so are the sacred vessels."

I knelt before the tabernacle, and the last fragment of my doubts and misgivings vanished into thin air. "Oh, Grant, Grant!" I murmured, "what injustice I have done you! The world talks and judges, and comprehends nothing: you are not of its form and fashion!" And as we turned to leave the chapel, I seemed still to see before me the dying face of St Alexis, and the golden tabernacle.

We walked home through the plantations, and Oswald was silent, and, for him, thoughtful.

"I called your duke a man of business this morning," he said, "but just now I could fancy him to be a poet."

"A poet! Why so!"

"Well, it was a beautiful thought that about his gold; there was something about the whole thing that struck me as poetical."

I doubt if the duke was ever conscious of doing anything particularly graceful; but undoubtedly, *Faith* has always an innate sense of beauty.

"That is a little beyond me," said Oswald; "but I will tell you why it struck me. At Exborough Park, as you may be aware, there is also what goes by the name of a chapel. The Exborough people always set you down to gold plate at dinner, but the chapel looks like a dust-hole. Leven has abolished the gold plate at Oakham, and the gentry hercabouts call it one of his peculiarities; but I suspect they would understand it better if they looked at that altar."

"Yet the Exboroughs are Catholics," I remarked.

"I should rather think so," said Oswald, "and immensely proud of being of the old stock, and all that sort of thing. But Lady Ex. goes in for London seasons to any extent, and the Exborough girls are the fastest in the county."

"A report reached me in Australia," I said, "that one of them was likely to become Duchess of Leven."

"Wouldn't Lady Exborough have liked it!" said Oswald: "but it was a dead failure. On that subject, as on many others, Leven is peculiar; and I believe he confided to Mary that if the seige lasted he should have to leave the county."

I laughed. "Then there *was* a seige? And who relieved it?" I asked.

"Oh, I believe, Lord Exborough stepped in and stopped proceedings; and Lady Florinda herself took alarm when Glenleven was founded, and the rumour spread that the duke was going to be a lay brother."

"What is Glenleven?" I asked. "Everyone talks of it, and no one tells me what or where it is."

"What, don't you know? It is a large tract of country just on the outskirts of Exborough Moor, where Leven has transplanted a community of Benedictines who fled from the tender mercies of Beastmark. He has built them a grand place, I believe; I have not seen it, but by all accounts the church is a second Cluny. They farm the land, and have all manner of schools of art, carving and metal work; then there are the granite works opened hard by, all which things give occupation to Leven's colony of orphan boys and other select characters, out of whom he cherishes the design of creating a New Utopia."

I looked enquiringly.

"I really cannot tell you much more about it," continued Oswald; "but I think his small success at Bradford, or what he considers as such, has convinced him that the reformation of society is somewhat a difficult undertaking unless you take your society in the cradle. And he has conceived the idea of a Christian colony, not beyond the Rocky Mountains, or in the wilds of Australia, but here in the heart of England, to be peopled by men and women of his own bringing up, who shall be protected from penny newspapers, be greatly given to plain chant, and wholly ignorant of the pot-house."

"It sounds splendid; but are you in earnest?"

"Well, I tell you, I have never seen the place. It is a tremendously long drive, and killing for the horses. I gather my ideas of it chiefly from Knowles's talk, who would greatly like to be received as a monk—of course under certain conditions."

"Well, you have excited my curiosity, and some day I shall try and see for myself," I replied; "but it sounds, as you say, uncommonly Utopian."

We reached home, and for the rest of the evening I listened, after a sort, to Oswald's careless rattle: but my attention, I confess, would often wander away to thoughts of the chapel and Utopia.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE NEW DUKE.

On the following Monday the duke returned, and next day I received a brief note from him, begging me to come up to the Park, to dine and sleep, and begin the settlement of the Queensland business the next morning. I went up accordingly, was shown to my room, dressed and descended to the drawing-room, where for the best part of an hour I waited alone, but Leven himself appeared not. As I afterwards ascertained, the hour preceding dinner was the one hour in the day he claimed for privacy, and no one then ever ventured to disturb him. At last the door opened, and he stood before me. I grasped his hand looked into that face, the same, and yet so altered,

Aged not by ten but twenty years; no longer with the vigorous ruddy bloom of five-and-twenty, but pale and transparent, and sweet beyond expression. I stammered out something about "waiting on his Grace," but at once he stopped me. "I have enough of that elsewhere," he said; "let you and me be always Grant and Aubrey."

We went in to dinner. Remembering all I had heard of his eccentric habits, I was curious what there might be to notice, and I noticed nothing. There was no gold plate, certainly; but neither was there any affectation of extravagant simplicity.

He talked of old times in Australia, and of Scotland, whence he had just returned, and of Homchester, where he had been inspecting some new engines for his mines. Oswald was right; he certainly had a liking for business.

After dinner we stepped out on the terrace. How delicious this is, after a week of Homchester; how it reminds me of that happy evening at the Grange, Jack, when you all made me so at home. I couldn't say the feeling it gave me to see your mother with her cap and her crotchet, and her sweet motherly ways. It reminded me of my own dear mother. Do you know, I often go and have a talk to the old lady, that I may just look at that cap of hers; it's the most lovable thing in Oakham."

(No wonder, I thought, that she considers him faultless.)

"You have been adding to the place since I was here," I said. "Really, Grant, I never expected to see new graperies."

"That was your sister's affair; trust a woman for getting what she has a mind for."

"And, then, the chapel?"

"Ah, yes, I couldn't always be going over to Bradford, as on that eventful Sunday. You've seen it, of course?"

"Yes, and St. Alexis."

He smiled. "That was poor Werner's painting; such a fellow, Jack; a true painter; a man with a soul at the end of his paint-brush; it was wonderful."

"So you burnt poor Adonis?"

"Who's been talking about all that nonsense? Mary, I'll be bound. Yes, I burnt him, and I'd burn him again if I had the office."

"What a Goth you are, Grant!"

"About as bad as St. Gregory, for he would certainly have done the same. Look here, Jack; you send a fellow to prison for a month, with hard labour, for selling prints in a shop window that shock the eye of the respectable public: and then the respectable public votes thousands of the public money to bang the walls of the national collections with abominations much more dangerous."

"Well, but what about Werner? is he an ancient or a modern?"

"Werner? Oh, I forgot you didn't know him; well, I think I never loved a fellow better: but, you see, my friends have all got a trick of leaving me."

"Is he dead, then," I asked, gently.

"Dead to this world, Jack: he has left it; passed, as the Laureate would say, 'into the silent life.' He carried his heart and his pencil to Glenleven."

He was silent. "People say——" I began, then paused, for I thought it might seem an impertinence.

"I know what you mean," he said, quickly. "Yes, I dreamt about it once, but they would not hear of it. They told me truly that I had received my call, and that my sacrifice must be to remain in the world, and not to leave it."

"Why, of course," I said. "Could you doubt it? It is not every one who has such means at his command."

He sighed deeply. "Means enough, but so little comes of it."

Come now, Grant, what do you mean by that? Just look at Bradford."

"Bradford!" he said: "yes, indeed, look at it—such an utter failure. No, of course, I don't regret it, nor the time, nor the plague of it, nor the money; and I don't mean there's been nothing done: but, oh, the depths of iniquity hidden away in places like that, and all England seething with them." He bent his head for a minute or two, and an expression of great pain was on his brow when he once more raised it. But it passed in a moment, and again the sweet, calm look returned. "All right, Jack: one must do one's best, and a sad mess the best is: but one must do it, and then leave it with God."

"And how about Glenleven? Is it true, Grant, that you are trying to create a Garden of Eden there, with all due precautions for shutting out the serpent?"

"If you mean the ale-house, yes," he answered. "I suspect that is our English edition of the monster."

"What! beer actually prohibited? My dear Grant, that will never pay: the Anglo-Saxon animal cannot live without it."

"I believe he can't; but I don't go that length."

"What then?"

"Well, I try it this way: I engage the fellows to drink what they want at home at their own houses."

"But how can they get it to drink?" I asked. "Isn't there something about 'licensed to be drunk on the premises?'"

He looked a little timid, as though aware that he was confessing to a hobby. "I do it this way, Jack: they all have their *rations*. Every man at work on the place has his proper allowance, and it is sent him from the little tavern. But the tavern is in my own hands, and the fellow who keeps it has no licence to sell beer or spirits on the premises."

"Don't they evade your code of laws?"

"Well, on the whole, no: but time alone can test it."

We walked up and down for a while in silence. "I know, my dear Aubrey," at last he said, "that there's much to be said against it, as unreal, unpractical. Most men think me an ass, and I daresay they are in the right of it. But to secure even a year, a month, a week of innocence is worth living for—at least that is how I see it."

I felt touched at the humble, apologetic tone of the man who was speaking of what the world styled his crotchet. "My dear Grant," I said, "who can doubt it? All I was thinking was, how far any private efforts can ever take the place of law and public opinion."

"Your old stronghold!" he said, smiling. "You were always the man for law and order. Just see here. Did you ever hear of Count Rumford?"

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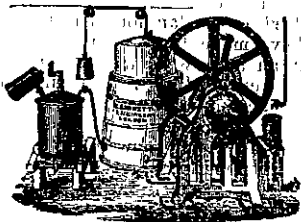
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## MR. GLADSTONE AT THE CITY HALL.

THE following extracts are taken from the report given by the *Weekly Freeman*, of Nov. 10th last, of Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Dublin City Hall:—But it is impossible, my Lord Mayor, to come to Ireland without some reference to its position, for hard indeed must be the heart and dull and obtuse the understanding that can be drawn aside even by beauties of scenery such as I have witnessed, even by antiquities of interest so profound and comprehensive as I may say entirely surpassed my anticipations—who can be drawn aside either by the fascination or by the real interest of the remoter history of Ireland from considering its present and prospective condition (applause). Nor is it possible to consider that present and prospective condition perhaps without treading upon the borders of that sphere of controversy which I am obliged alike by duty and inclination to avoid; but I hope that I shall be able to speak in the spirit which I have endeavoured to describe in these few words (hear, hear). My Lord, it is peculiarly agreeable to me to receive this honour at the hands of the Municipal Corporation—a Municipal Corporation which I may without extravagance regard as in some sense representative of the general body of the Corporations of Ireland (applause). When I speak of the value of these institutions, I don't use the language of form or of compliment. I am profoundly convinced that local government, not only in the shape of municipal institutions, but in all its other shapes in which it is known to our history or agreeable to the spirit of our arrangements, is a thing not to be viewed with toleration, not to be viewed with misgivings, not to be viewed either with a cool and calculating approbation; but that it is fundamental to the greatness of the country and the safety of its institutions (applause). For my own part, if I put Ireland entirely out of view—if, for a moment, I suppose that it does not even exist—if I look exclusively at the sister island—one of my chief regrets, one of my chief convictions as to the shortcomings of Parliament and the inadequacy of its strength for the duties it has to discharge—(applause)—lies in the fact that for years and years we have been talking, and, I suppose, talking seriously, about the necessity of modifying—but modifying so as to extend our local institutions—the Government in England; and yet we have done nothing for the purpose. And not only have we done nothing for the purpose, but by the system of paying away vast heaps of money we have been abridging local institutions and taking powers which were formerly local into the hands of a central authority. In my opinion we have been moving in that sense in a wrong direction. Central control must undoubtedly accompany the grant of public money to local institutions; but instead of abridging the power of those local institutions we ought to extend it, and that principle, in my opinion, lies at the root of all sound policy—is allied, indeed, to a fundamental principle which I don't believe any one will question or deny. I am persuaded that we are at one in holding that these three kingdoms should be one nation in the face of the world—(hear, hear, and applause)—one nation for every purpose of duty and power—and that one Imperial Parliament should give effect to those principles in all things that fall legitimately within its scope (hear, hear). Subject to these paramount and admitted principles, I, for my part, can set no bounds to the desire that I feel to see all through these three kingdoms the people locally to learn in narrower spheres the public duties which belong to these narrower spheres, and thereby to fit themselves for those higher duties which are involved in the imperial work of government; I don't believe that anything has more contributed—perhaps nothing has so much contributed at this moment—to the solidity of British institutions as the fact that people are trained locally in habits of self-government—(hear)—that they understand political rights, and understand political duty, and understanding the relations which prevail between right on one side and duty on the other, they carry with them a talisman, the safeguard in the main, and in the long run infallible, against those dangers which have lacerated other great and distinguished nations (applause). Now, I think I ought not to travel one inch further upon that particular topic (laughter and applause). I hope I have not offended thus far (cries of "No, no.") I may, perhaps, venture to assure you that in every measure which it has been my duty to introduce, or to share in introducing, with respect to Ireland, my object has been the good of the whole country (hear, hear), because I believed that by the establishment of political justice, even where it may seem to press hard upon a party, such is the value in knitting together the minds and hearts of men, that you confer even in the most extreme cases greater benefits on the particular classes that thought themselves injured, than they previously enjoyed. We have now to look on the condition of Ireland with a reduced population, and the circumstances greatly altered. Greatly altered, let me tell you, in the words of a gentleman whose name is well known among you, I mean Mr. Sullivan, the member for Louth (applause), who, in a work of great interest, and in many points, I doubt not, of authority, that has just issued from the press, gives us these words with respect to Ireland:—"Compared with her own dismal historic standard, she has made great strides within the present generation." That is the declaration of Mr. Sullivan, and I have no doubt it is in his mind the result of a good deal of inquiry (applause).

Well, then, my Lord, with respect to the Land Act, just let me say one or two words. I have spoken of the general conditions of Ireland, which appears to be summed up in this—that by a process most mournful and painful; and which I hope none of us will ever see repeated here or elsewhere in whole or in part (hear, hear)—you have in some degree escaped from what did at one time appear hopeless embarrassment, and you have achieved up to a certain point the condition of the material improvement of your people. The signs of that are upon the face of the land. It is impossible, I think, to move about the country by your railways without being astonished at the amount of local traffic. It is not merely the movement of wealthy people, tourists, and others, for long distances in first-class carriages, but I own I am astonished, especially when I consider (and I hope that this will not be deemed uncivil to the railway proprietors who had long and long to wait for adequate dividends)—but I say es-

pecially when I consider that the fares are by no means low (laughter and loud applause)—by no means low, for I think your third-class fares, as far as I understand, if taken upon the average, will be found higher than those of England and Scotland (hear, hear)—being as they are, it is to me a matter of immense gratification to see that at every rural station such considerable numbers appear to be both willing and able to pay (hear, hear). That is another sign of industrial life which is among the hopeful circumstances of the country. Now, what relation has the Land Act to those circumstances? That is one powerful, active cause among many other causes. I have spoken of the intentions of a better measure; now, let me speak of the intentions of the Land Act, which in the main contemplated the condition of the occupiers of the soil. Its main object was to improve their state, to give them confidence in the pursuits of their industry, to enable them to go about it without distracting care, to give them fair play, which they have never had (applause). But, my Lord Mayor, I will say boldly (and I hope I shall not lose any ground in your favour if I say it—I am sure I shall not lose it)—that while the benefit to the occupiers of the soil was the main object of that act we hoped and believed, and I did not hesitate to say in introducing it, that I never could regard it as completely successful unless it was found to be beneficial along with the occupiers to every other class interested in the soil (hear, hear). If what we gave to the tenant had been merely taken from the landlord, I do not say we should not have improved the condition of Ireland, but I say we should not be on the road to complete success. The means which the Land Act sought to employ was to give increased security and confidence to all; to give the landlord better security for his rent than he had before, and by no means to exclude him from the opportunity of increasing that rent when there was a fair ground and a cause for its increase. But has that been achieved? My Lord, I am convinced that it has. The landlord is better, the farmer is better, the cottager is better, the labourer is better. The labourer, who was getting six shillings a week, is now getting larger wages. I do not mean to ascribe that mainly to the Land Act—it is part of the general progress. But I do say the general tendency of the Land Act has been towards giving better profits to the whole of those classes, through the means which were adopted, namely, through legislative provisions intended to establish and give a fair definition of their respective rights—to enable each and all of them with security and confidence to act upon those rights, and to pursue, in their several positions, the measures that were necessary for cultivation of the soil. If there is any part of the country in which an apparent soreness prevails among some, at any rate, of the landlords of Ireland, it is Ulster. There, the tenant had, before the Land Act, a very considerable protection in the shape of the Ulster Tenant-right—a tenant-right which, I must say, I do not believe to have grown out of the simple indulgence of the owners of the land, but which I do believe to have been grounded on the original grants to the settlers in the seventeenth century (applause). There fore I shall concede that it represented rights which are in the nature of proprietary rights as much and as truly, though in a totally different shape, as the title deeds of the landlord (hear, hear). But there is one assertion, I believe, made by the gentlemen who have been good enough to present an address to me, giving their views upon the working of the Land Act, and they say agricultural produce has increased. This is the language of the address:—

"Rents have risen, and have been, more punctually paid and better secured; and the statistics of sales show a large addition to the marketable value of landed property. Thus have the landlords themselves shared in the advantages which the legislative changes have conferred upon their tenants."

I am struck by the different modes in which the clauses of the Land Act and those of the Church Act have worked. It appears to me that the working of the provisions of the Church Act have not been unsatisfactory (hear, hear), and that we are indebted to the commissioners appointed under the Church Act, for the great judgment, as well as energy, with which they have fulfilled their task (applause). But it is with satisfaction that I learn that a body of five thousand purchasers of all varieties has been created under the Church Act, which, though it contemplated results of the kind, we never thought capable of producing them upon a very large scale. What I think is more satisfactory is this—that that intelligent and able gentleman, Mr. Denis Godley, who is secretary to the Church Commissioners, has been able to give distinct evidence before a committee of the House of Commons with regard to the results of those purchases. Those who observed the working of perpetuities in Ireland, and who consider how slight is the difference in the abstract made, according to the laws of political economy, between perpetuities and the possession of a fee, are, perhaps, not unnaturally inclined to doubt before actual experience whether the acquisition of property by small owners in Ireland will be always satisfactory—whether it will tend to develop the energy and enterprise of the people. We have, under the Church Act, got some proofs to allege in this matter, for these sales and purchases have been spread all over Ireland—they are not many in the North, where the question was comparatively a simple one—they are spread over Ireland and they go down to the smallest properties, and in all these cases Mr. Godley has been able to assert before a committee of the House of Commons, with the experience and information he possesses, through the officers of the Commission—in all these classes of moderate purchases, the result of the acquisition of landed property by small holders has been most satisfactory (applause), and has tended to the development of industry and enterprise in a remarkable degree. Under the Land Act I am afraid I cannot say so much. We might have hoped more, but I am glad to find that a committee of the House of Commons, conducted by Mr. Lefevre, a gentleman of great intelligence, whom I am happy to call my friend, has been investigating the matter, and I think we may reasonably entertain the hope that something may be done to make the application of those clauses more easy and effectual than they have hitherto been (applause).

AN international congress for the advancement of good morals is to meet in Geneva.

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Thus you will learn how it is, and what it is that makes us sick, breaks down our health, destroys our happiness, debilitates our body, weakens our nerves, and worries the brain, any brings upon us all kinds of fevers, causes the body to suffer with aches and pains.

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## INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICISM IN MODERN ENGLAND.

Auckland.

In a former paper some evidence was quoted by me from the testimony of enemies to show the rapid, and to Presbyterian clergymen the alarming, progress of the Roman Catholic religion in modern Scotland, a fact which attracted the notice of the General Assembly of the National Kirk, so long as 40 years ago.

We learn now from an article in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, an influential London periodical, that in England Catholic charity will be found foremost among all others, and out of all proportion to the money and power of the Catholic population in providing decent homes and the best education for the poor, and to teaching them the science of sciences—Christianity. "The proficiency of Catholic children in secular knowledge is certainly advanced," the Reviewer (a Catholic) maintains, "by a concurrent proficiency in religious learning." There is a clear national reaction, he alleges, against the purely secular system; and the instinct of Englishmen demands more for their money than the bare instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The *London Times*, I noticed long ago, expressed an opinion that the people of England had a natural repugnance both to education rates, and exclusive secular teaching in primary schools. This reviewer but confirms the opinion of the *Times*. The like "instinct" influences the public in the province of Auckland to be dissatisfied with an exclusively secular education, in their primary schools. They are resolved to have Christian instruction of some sort given in the school. We know that in this colony religious instruction must be either Catholic or Protestant. Unsectarian Christianity is a delusion and a snare. Let the Bible alone be the text book, apart from any "Catechism," and see what sort of a religious creed either master or pupils would believe in. Any Government primary school, I maintain, which is not purely secular, will, and must be either a Roman Catholic or a Protestant school. No use beating about the bush—honesty is the best policy in the long run in educational as well as other matters. Roman Catholics in this colony will be forced in the future most likely, as they now are, to pay directly or indirectly for schools which are either purely secular or Protestant, unless God turn the hearts of our rulers to justice, and Catholic schools here, as in England, shall receive a measure of Government aid, on fair conditions. That is not probable, considering the strength of religious prejudice and the latitudinarian principles prevailing among the people of this colony: and Catholics must make up their minds to rely on themselves alone to provide a good education for their children. They must be content to suffer for their fidelity to their Church. To suffer in such a cause is an honour and high privilege. They must make up by zeal what they want in money and numbers. In commenting on that part of the Reviewer's article, in which he declares that in England there is a reaction in the public mind against secularism, the clever editor of the *Auckland Evening Star* says:—Yet it does not appear that they are particularly anxious about any special religious truth. How can he say so when the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and the Dissenters have such large educational establishments recognised and subsidised by the Government. The old flags of Protestantism, he says, are waved in vain, and there is a wide-spread, indifference, to the variations of creed. Might he not say an indifference to any religious creed at all? He winds up with this remark which does credit to his judgment:—Meaning, intelligent and impartial persons can judge if Catholic charity be not vindicating in its narrow English limits, the claim of the Catholic Church to be the most serviceable of all existing Churches towards the solution of social problems, new and old, and towards the higher development of man. It is well when the Protestant press makes such appeals to the judgment of "intelligent and impartial persons" in regard to the claims of the Catholic Church to be the best educator and reformer of the people, especially in the humbler and most neglected portions of society. Whichever Church succeeds best in providing for the education and spiritual interests of these numerous classes, and does most to raise them to a state of respectability, comfort, and contentment, the popular instinct of Englishmen will be apt to regard as the true Church of God. They will need little of learned argument or theological controversy to prove that it is so. If the clergy of any Church can rescue the ignorant and neglected English poor from that degradation in which they have so long been sunk, it ought to be the Catholic clergy, and especially the religious orders male and female among them. Many years ago now Mr. Kay in his elaborate report on "The Industrial Orders" dedicated to Lord John, now Earl Russell, stated that he had been told by an English clergyman, neither a bigot nor indifferent to his own creed, that many of the humbler ranks in England were going over to the Church of Rome, and if the English clergy did not bestir themselves the movement would in a few years become general, and the English poor would be lost to the Church of England entirely. They were persuaded that the Church of England was the rich man's, the Church of Rome the poor man's Church. They said that the Catholic clergy practised Christianity, the English clergy did but preach it, or little more. I quote the import of his words only.

### ST. MARY'S SCHOOLS, NELSON.

(To the Editor of the *Colonist*).

SIR,—Since the passing of the new "Education Act," I was led to entertain, to a certain extent, hopes as to the continuation of Government aid to subsidised schools, and principally to St. Mary's schools in Nelson. It was mentioned in the House that the subsidy would be granted to the end of the financial year. Mr. Lamarch, when visiting Nelson, had stated that such would be the case. I depended so well on such authorities that it is only a few days since I published in the papers that St. Mary's schools were to be re-opened as usual under same management and same teachers. But I was not a little surprised when this morning I received from the Chairman of the Nelson Edu-

cation Board the notice that "no provision had been made in the Education Act, 1877, for continuing such subsidy to St. Mary's schools as they had hitherto received from the Board; that I was therefore recommended to refer to the Educational Department."

Many years ago, when the Nelson Education system was established by law, the Provincial Government gave for every existing school a sum of £2 per head for six months before the new Act was put in force; and here, with the new Education Act, we have not got so much as six days' notice.

Who would ever have expected that, in a land where British liberal institutions are a remarkable feature, a school which has been established now twenty-eight years in Nelson, which is consequently the oldest school in this province, should be stopped without a day's notice? That teachers—one of them 25 years in office in that school; some of them of superior learning, brought at great expense from the Mother Country—should be told on a sudden, that their services are no more wanted, and that there is "no provision made for them in the new Act?" That large school-rooms in which many thousand children have been instructed, should now be closed, and unceremoniously put aside, without even a small recognition from a Government which has been all the time benefited by them?

To receive notice—not even a week before, but a week after, that is, on the 7th January, 1878—that, since the 1st of the same month, no more aid should be given to such schools, which schools were attended only the other day, by nearly 500 children: this is one of those wonders which can only be seen in our antipodes.

The representatives of the people affirmed that no publican's business should be destroyed without compensation being paid; but it is calmly proposed to demolish our schools without a whisper being heard of compensating us. Yet we bought land and incurred great liability, relying upon the law as it then stood; now, by what is in effect *ex post facto* legislation, we are most cruelly placed, from no fault of ours, in a position of great embarrassment, and yet we see that in other countries—for instance in Austria—teachers are paid by the State, provided with residences near the school-house, and are allowed superannuation pensions, which, if they had served ten years, are extended to their widows and orphans under fourteen.

However, whether we are or are not to have compensation (and there is always some allowance in reserve for old officers who have served under the Government), I maintain the advertisement that I have published last week, that St. Mary's schools will re-open on the 21st inst., and if there be any alteration, due notice will be given.—I am, &c.,

A. M. GARIN, C. Priest.

Nelson, January 8, 1878.

[This is the first fruit of the rejection by Parliament of the reasonable compromise contained in the Nelson Education Act, and unquestionably the quiet that has so long prevailed here cannot be expected to continue, unless a wiser course is adopted. That the payment to St. Mary's schools, till 30th June will be made is certain, that is, if good faith is still to be found among our public men. The present difficulty seems to arise solely from the want of a minister at headquarters to instruct his subordinates, and when the Hon. Mr. Sheehan returns to his duties, there is no reason to apprehend that the promised subsidy will be withheld. This after all will do little to satisfy the justice of the case, and we feel sure the Education Board can, if so inclined, discover some means of continuing these admirable schools, even after the financial year has passed.—Editor of *Colonist*.]

### "THE WARRIOR BROTHERS" SCHOOL, WELLINGTON.

THE annual distribution of prizes and a dramatic entertainment took place at the schoolroom on Thursday, the 20th December. The drama chosen was entitled, "Sebastian;" or, the "Roman Martyr," which was played in four acts and to a crowded house. The characters were extremely well supported, and excited great applause. Master Ishore Pagon took the part of Calpurnius, a Pedantic Philosopher, and he acted his part very well, creating much interest by his speeches. The other performers were Masters Chas. Bonnington, Emperor of Rome; James Eddie, the Martyr; Robert Dixon, Pancratius, the Martyr's boy; J. Reardon, Diogenes; and several others, there being in all 21 characters. On the conclusion of the drama the prizes were distributed.

The prize-list is as follows:—

Fourth Class (the highest).—First Division—R. Dixon, 1; P. Pagon, 2; W. Coffey, 3; C. Bonnington, 4; H. Blandford, 5; S. Mahoney, 6. Second Division—J. Murphy, 1; J. Carpenter, 2; P. London, 3; J. Reardon, 4; F. Dooley, 5; M. Hyland, 6.

Third Class.—First Division—R. Carpenter, 1; H. Reid, 2; W. Prideaux, 3; F. Oakes, 4; J. Allan, 5; W. Fraser, 6. Second Division—H. Crombie, 1; W. North, 2; H. Greenfield, 3; D. Reardon, 4; J. Sheridan, 5; A. Bell, 6.

Second Class.—First Division—J. Murray, 1; M. Carpenter, 2; J. Ryan, 3; A. Percy, 4; W. Scullian, 5; M. Rains, 6. Second Division—P. Nedd, 1; W. Hunter, 2; F. Bonnington, 3; J. Gamble, 4; J. Fitzgibbon, 5; J. King, 6.

First Class (lowest).—First Division—T. Hodgkins, 1; P. O'Shea, 2; E. Curry, 3; M. Murray, 4; S. Landbrook, 5; H. Blake, 6. Second Division—A. Blake, 1; W. Guilford, 2; F. Follas, 3; S. Hanlon, 4; H. Dooley, 5; G. Bonner, 6.

THE *Times* bears testimony to the energy with which the Catholic Clergy in France devote themselves to their work, as an active, aggressive, and disciplined army, far more than before when Gallicism was among them.

ONE of the cruellest blows ever struck at the sanitary reputation of a town has just been dealt to Berlin by Dr. Schweinfurt, the well-known African traveller. The doctor is about to return to Africa, and the reason he assigns for this intention is that he "is not able to support the Berlin climate."—*Har.*

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**MADE-UP COSTUMES.**—This important Branch comprises a beautiful variety of Summer Novelties, combining a distinct selection of Parisian and British Models.

**NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.**—Black Japan Goods, Black Athol Cloths, Black Sicilian Cloths, Black Wool Poplins, Black Cashmeres, Black French Merinos, Black Alpaccas, Black Lustres.

**COLORED DRESS MATERIALS.**—A rich and beautifully distinct selection of these Goods, comprising a Large Variety of New Material, New Styles, New Designs and Colorings, that harmonise beautifully in Combination.

**BLACK SILKS.**—This always important Branch has received every care and attention, the Selections being those of Manufacturers, whose Goods have always been found to wear well.

Black Silks, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s, and up to 16s 6d. per yard.

**MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.**—New Shapes in Chip, Straw, and Millinery Bonnets; New Shapes in Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed; French and British Flowers, Wreaths, Sprays, &c.

**RIBBONS.**—A most Extensive Assortment in all the required Widths and Colorings, Sash Ribbons, Fail Ribbons, Corded Ribbons, Armure Ribbons, Matellase Ribbons, Edged Ribbons, Brocade Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, Nette Ribbons.

**HOSIERY.**—Ladies' Colored Balbriggan Hose, Ladies' Striped Hose, Ladies' White Cotton Hose, Silk Hose, Spun Silk Hose, Croquet Hose, Embroidered Lisle Thread Hose, Opera Hose, Children's Socks, Knickerbocker Hose.

**GLOVES.**—2, 4, 6-Button Gloves, Evening Shades; Josephine Gloves, in Light, Dark, and Medium Colors; Danish and Spanish Kid Gloves, Pic-Nic Gloves, Riding Gloves, Driving Gloves.

**CARPETS.**—Brussels Carpets, for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Studios, Church Purposes, Lobbies, Stairs, Bed Rooms, Offices. The estimated Selection for this Branch exceeds Twelve Thousand Yards. Tapestry Carpets, 2s 11d per yard; Brussels Carpets, 3s 11d per yard.

**HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.**

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

**P**ORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

**P**ORT WINE, 1811 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain, Per dozen, 75s.

**B**BROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just arrived. Rare value. Per dozen, 75s.

**C**OLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s per dozen.

**L**ORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**M.** AND J. MEENAN beg to inform their numerous Customers and the Public generally, that they have Removed to their New Premises, opposite the Waverly Boarding House, Moray Place, four doors from the Premises at present occupied by them.

NOTICE.

**T**HE ART UNION DRAWING, in connection with the Catholic Schools, Wellington, has been unavoidably

POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH 18TH, 1877.

**W**ANTED.—A TEACHER for the Catholic School, OPHIR. An accomplished Female preferred.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent immediately to M.

GAVAN, Secretary, Catholic School, Ophir.

O T A G O R E G A T T A ,

TO BE HELD AT  
S T . L E O N A R D S .

ON  
T H U R S D A Y , 7 T H F E B R U A R Y , 1 8 7 8 .

Under the auspices of the Otago Rowing and Sailing Association.  
P R O G R A M M E .

1. Champion Yacht Race, fixed keel boats. 1st prize, 25 guinea Challenge Cup, presented by the N.Z. Shipping Company, and £20 (Cup to be competed for annually); 2nd prize, £5. Distance, about 11 miles. Entrance fee, £1. Start 11 o'clock a.m.
  2. Champion Pairs. Prize, £5. Distance, 2 miles. Entrance fee, 40s. Start, 11.5.
  3. Amateur Fours. Prize, trophy. Distance, 2 miles. Entrance £1. Start 11.30.
  4. Canoe Race. Prize, £2. Distance, 2 miles. Start 12 o'clock. Entrance, £1.
  5. Amateur Pairs. Prize, trophy. Distance, 2 miles. Start 1.30. Entrance, 10s.
  6. Yacht Race, centre-board boats. Prize, £10. Distance, about 8 miles. Start 2 o'clock. Entrance fee, 10s.
  7. Maiden Fours. Prize, £5. Distance, 2 miles. Start 2.30. Entrance, £1.
  8. Champion Fours. 1st prize, 25 guinea Challenge Cup, presented by the N.Z. Shipping Co., and £20 (cup to be competed for annually); 2nd prize, £5. Distance, 3 miles. Start 3 o'clock. Entrance, £1.
  9. Open Boat Sailing Race. Prize, £8. Distance, 8 miles. Entrance, 8s. Start 3.30.
  10. Handicap Four. Prize, £6. Distance, 3 miles. Start 4 o'clock. Entrance fee, £1.
  11. Pig Hunt.
- Entries to be made with the Secretary on or before the 2nd February. Copies of rules may be had on applying to the Secretary.  
W. G. FULLER, Hon. Sec.

**THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, Dunedin.**  
will RE-OPEN on Monday, January 21.

**TEACHER WANTED.**—Female Teacher Wanted for the Milton Catholic School. Apply to Rev. T. LENEHAN.

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.

## THE RESULT OF GODLESS EDUCATION.



**A** GAIN and again we have raised a warning voice in reference to secular or godless education, and denounced the injustice to Catholics done by recent legislation in this colony. We return to the subject to-day with the intention of allowing others to describe the effects of Godless education actually experienced, and which we have so often declared to be inevitable. The question of secular schools is of awful import for the family and the State, and cannot be too carefully or too often considered.

From both Germany and the United States of America information reaches us which we commend to the attention not only of Catholics, but of all, particularly of ministers of the Crown and members of Parliament. We shall begin with Germany, where secular schools and colleges have brought about the following state of things. Out of every 10,000 inhabitants in Prussia, more than 9 are detained in the house of correction—that is almost one criminal in a thousand inhabitants. This we learn from the Report of Herr CONSISTORIAL-RATH NATORF read before the Annual Congresses of the Rhenish and Westphalian Society for the inspection of prisons. This report also draws attention to the increase of crimes against property, especially in Berlin, and to the immense extension of begging, which is to a great extent pursued as a trade.

But more painful still than the demoralisation of the masses is the corruption of the middle classes, which is proved by the prevalence of frauds, thefts, forgeries, swindling, divorce, and self murder. The worst feature, however, of all is the increase of youthful criminals under twenty years of age. Amongst the various causes to which Herr NATORF attributes this state of things, the chief he considers to be—the “dissolution of the sacred ties which had hitherto bound the people

to God and His divine ordinances;” in other words, education without religion. From the same authority we learn that evidence was given by booksellers in towns where there are large schools—that books of a certain class were largely purchased by boys; from which the painful conclusion was drawn that fearful secret immorality prevailed in these schools. So much for Germany and secular education.

Let us now see what may be learned on this subject from the United States of America. Here is an extract from the New England Journal of Education, a teachers' journal:—  
“Not many weeks since I heard a scholar in one of our most respectable schools remark that there was more flirting in the school than anything else; but, said she, the teachers do it, so why should not we? I know girls who at thirteen, gave promise of pure, noble womanhood, who are now at twenty so tainted with a moral scrofula that no after treatment can ever cure them. They have talked and thought of dress, and beaux and marriage; they have schemed to attract attention and admiration until now, on the threshold of life, when they should, by the aid of our boasted schools, be ready with brave hearts and clear heads to take their part in life's duties, they are unfit for anything but to play at living, and very poor playing at that. Woe is the man who is the victim of their superficial attractions, for they are bankrupt in lead and heart.”

These two illustrations of the result of secular schools in Germany and America afford us specimens of what will be the state of things in this colony in a few years, if the new school law remain in force so long. Its inevitable outcome must be, as in point of fact it has been wherever it has been tried, the demoralisation of the boys and girls subjected to its deadly influence. It is no wonder, then, Catholic parents, to the very humblest of whom the faith and purity of their children is dearer than all other things, should protest so loudly and energetically against this shocking law on education which was enacted last session.

Is it again any wonder that all Catholics, with a few disreputable exceptions, should have determined, come what may, to punish to the fullest extent of their power the members who voted for compelling them to send their children to the Godless schools that will be established under it. This is not to be wondered at; but did they act otherwise it would be surprising indeed.

## News of the Week.

WE learn that the Rev. Father Hennebery will open his mission at Dunedin on February 3rd next.

WE would remind our Catholic readers that in order to entitle them to vote at the election of a member of Parliament it is necessary, failing other qualifications, that they should be in the occupation of a house rented for six months. It would be well, therefore, if they would take care to have themselves duly qualified, and their names placed upon the electoral roll.

THE *Illustrated New Zealand Herald* for the current month is more than usually attractive. A view of Victorian scenery is remarkably true and striking.

A CONTEMPORARY quotes from the Indian journals *apropos* of a difficulty that exists as to the religion in which the Famine Orphans are to be educated. Surely the authorities concerned need look no further for a solution than to the plan followed amongst us here in New Zealand. Let them follow the secular system, and it will be found in the long run that, while the Christianity of the period has been perfectly satisfied, “Siva and Vishnu” have lost nothing.

THE correspondent of the Dunedin *Evening Star* is accountable for the following telegram, dated Auckland, January 15.—At Grahams-town Father Chastagnon denounced the Education Act from his pulpit. He said they sometimes heard the cry of “Free Schools” put forth at election times by claptrap politicians, but he need not say that to a Catholic the free schools are very dear schools. He would constantly exhort Catholics to have nothing whatever to do with them, to take neither act nor part in their administration, nor in anything connected with the new Act. They were not to go on school committees, and must abstain altogether in voting, and be conspicuous for nothing on the polling day but their absence.

THE Christian Brothers' Schools, and St. Joseph's Female School, Dunedin, will re-open on Monday next, 21st inst. The Convent High School will resume work on the following Monday, 28th inst.

At the recent Public Examination of the New South Wales University the pupils of Catholic Schools made a very creditable show. The name of Mr. Francis Butler, St. Patrick's College, Goulburn, stands first on the list of prize-men.

# Telegrams.

# Commercial.

MELBOURNE, January 11th.

LONDON, January 10th.

LONDON, January 11th.

MELBOURNE, January 12th.

LONDON, January 12th.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has announced that Count Radasky, after desperate fighting yesterday, captured the Schripka Pass, with the whole of the Turkish force, comprising 41 battalions, 10 batteries of infantry, 10 batteries of artillery, and one cavalry regiment.

The French Ministry have suspended several generals. It is believed that this action has reference to the intended coup d'etat.

It is rumored that, unless there is a speedy settlement of the dispute between the two Chambers of the Legislature, a dissolution of the Assembly may be expected early in March.

At a Cabinet meeting on Monday next Mr. Graham Berry will probably submit the names of officers in the departments under his jurisdiction for dismissal from the Civil Service.

Two school inspectors have been dispensed with, and other changes in the Railway and Public Works Departments are anticipated.

It is stated that a Bill to reform the Legislative Council has been drafted, and will be proposed as the first measure when the Assembly meets on the fifth prox.

Should the Council reject the measure there will be an appeal to the country on the ground that the Council refuses self-reformation.

### [REUTER'S SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, January 12th.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has replied to Ibrahim Pasha that all negotiations must be direct with him, and that an armistice is impossible without the basis of peace negotiations being first settled.

Nissa, a fortified town to the south-west of Widdin, has capitulated. Russian troops have arrived at Yenik Saghra and Barodak, two positions south of the Balkans.

The civilian population of Adrianople has been ordered to leave. A new Turkish Ministry has been formed, with Hamet Pasha as Grand Vizier and Savet Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Russians took 8000 prisoners at the surrender of Nissa. Adrianople surrendered on Thursday with 38,000 men and 1092 guns. The town of Chipka has also been captured.

It is now probable that Adrianople will be abandoned, and that the Turks will retreat on their lines at Tehekembdaha. The Civil Government of Adrianople has been removed to Podosta.

It is alleged that the Russian military authorities are averse to the armistice proposals; they have in view the occupation of Adrianople and Gallipoli.

England has protested against the non-fulfilment of the promise that an order would be sent to the Russian Commander-in-Chief for an armistice with a previous stipulation in reference to peace conditions. The Daily News regards this as the beginning of the intrigue to involve England in the war. Three Cabinet Councils have been held this week.

SYDNEY, January 14th.

The investiture of Archbishop Vaughan with the pallium presented by the Pope proved a very imposing ceremony. There was a congregation of 3000 persons.

MELBOURNE, January 14th.

It is announced that the Postmaster-General has declined to allow any officers of his department to be dismissed.

In some churches prayers have been offered for the wives and children of Civil servants recently dismissed.

The dismissal of other public servants is expected next week.

POWERSMOUTH is about to be made the seat of a new Catholic Diocese, including Hampshire and the Channel Islands. A magnificent cathedral will immediately be commenced, and one of the most conspicuous sites in the borough has been purchased from the War Department for that purpose. The building is to possess great architectural pretensions, and will accommodate 1,000 persons. The style adopted is the early decorated.

Henry Driver (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company), reports for the week ending 16th January as follows:—

Pat Cattle.—A large supply of 230 head came forward, which was greatly in excess of the requirements of the trade, who seemed not to be in want, and only bids sparingly. They only took 110 head, the balance being turned out, and the balance bought by graziers. Although the quality is a whole was very good, only a shade over store prices was obtained. Best bullocks brought from £8 10s to £12, do cows from £6 10s to £10, equal to about 28s per 100 lb for prime quality. We have sold 85 head and turned out 30 for next week.

Pat Calves.—30 were penned, and could only be disposed of at greatly reduced prices 15s to 30s being the quotation for prime quality. Pat Sheep.—1700 were penned, and could only be disposed of at a further reduction in prices to about equal to 45 per lb. Some of the fowls introduced.

Pat Pigs.—476 came forward, but only really good quality could be placed, the rest being turned out. Best pens brought from 7s to 8s 6d; medium to ordinary, 4s 6d to 5s 6d. We sold 100 at all.

Store Cattle.—Owing to the low prices ruling for fat cattle, it is difficult to clear stores, unless in good downward condition, and we sold 120 head, at up to £7 for bullocks, and 4s for cows, of all descriptions.

Store Sheep.—There still continues an active enquiry for sheep of all descriptions of young sheep. Cross-breds are saleable at from 8s to 10s 6d for lambs, 6s to 7s for two-tooths, 7s to 8s 6d for four-tooths and upwards. Coleridge lambs, 6s to 6d, do cows, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; merino wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s to 5s 9d. During the week we have sold 4500 at above prices.

Wool.—We held our second wool sale yesterday afternoon, when we submitted a catalogue of 1,550 bales. All the local buyers were in full muster, supplemented by two foreign buyers just arrived from the Melbourne sales. Throughout, bidding was spirited, every bale being well competed for. Some exceptional good lots, both in greasy and washed, brought extreme rates. In the former, we obtained a sale of Mr. Waite's Miller's greasy merino at 22d, and Mr. J. Johnston's at same figure; also Mr. A. Johnston's at 1s 6d, gold washed, washed and not very bright, speaking more than words for the quality of the wool. One large clip of 500 bales was passed in the limits not being quite reached. Another clip of 200 bales was withdrawn for shipment, not being offered. We sold by auction in the evening, not yet reported, 800 bales and 98 bags, cross-breds in greasy, realising from 8s 1d to 11d; washed do, 11d to 16d; merino, 10s 6d to 12d; washed, 15d to 18s.

Sheepskins, hides, and tallow sales were postponed this week on account of a public holiday on Monday. They will be held as usual next Monday, when we shall have some larger parcels of those different products to offer.

Grain.—Wheat—very little offering, and as little wanted, millers being fully stocked. The present weather, affecting harvest, may create a better demand: 4s 6d to 4s 9d, good milling samples. New grain may be expected, if fine weather, commencement of next month. Oats are much inquired for, but scarce any offering. 3s 6d is readily obtained for feed, and 3s 9d, milling samples. They are likely to stand at those figures if no advance, as there are no stocks (except the one or two hands) and as the new crop is late, two months may elapse before any new oats can supply the market. Barley—there is more enquiry for malting, secondary parcels finding buyers at 4s 6d per prime, none. The new crop is late, and average small, and not expected to be a full average yield. Feeding parcels have been cleared up for the Melbourne market at 3s, f.o.b., which has stiffened the market.

Mr. SKENE'S labour report for the week ending January 16th. The labour market was never in a sounder state than at present. Work is plentiful and very good. No one need go to the streets for the plainest outdoor work. There is a very large demand for farm people in every department. Sheep shearing is still through, allowing many men to catch the grain harvest. The building trade is very busy. Bushmen are needed. Couples are moving off with their families, the old, heartless way—no children allowed. When will you get over this short-sighted policy? Female servants are fast speaking about it; they are getting scarcer and scarcer. Harvest people may now look out, and it would be well for them, who can do nothing else, to pick up a little before winter catches them facing cold weather and want. It is a mystery, how many men exist, who seem to do nothing but loaf. Wages.—Couples, £6 to £80; dairy hands, 15s, 20s, and 25s; day labour, 8s and 9s; ploughman, £52 to £65; harvesters, 30s to 60s; girls, 10s, 12s, 15s; printer, 20s, 25s and 40s; boy, and girls, 5s to 10s; stewards, cooks, washers, &c., 25s to 40s; dock hands, 30s to 60s.

Mr. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Jan. 16, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed) per bushel, 3s 6d; do (milling), 4s to 5s 6d; do (plucks), 3s to 3s 6d; Barley, milling, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 10d to 3s. Pollard, 6s per ton; Bran, 4s per cwt, included. Flour, large bags, 41s; small, 41s 10s. Oatmeal, for the Old Potatoes, 15s per ton; New Potatoes, 15s per cwt; Hay, 47 10s per ton; New Hay, 45 10s per ton; Chaff, 45 10s per ton; Straw, 42 per ton.

Mr. A. MERCER'S market report for the week ending January 16, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in 1 and 1 lb prints, 10d to 1s; fresh butter, in lumps, 9d; powdered, and salt, butter, 10d; fresh butter, although pretty plentiful, is selling well, and in better demand; salt butter, in keg, old, 6d to 7d; new, 8d, but not much selling; cheese, prime old, 10d to 1s; new, 8s to 10d; side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d. Colonial hams, 4s; English hams, 4s 1s to 1s 2d; new, 1s 4d. Eggs have been very scarce, and retailing at 1s 9d per dozen.

Mr. J. VEZAY reports for the week ending Jan. 16, 1878, retail:—Roasting beef, 5d to 8d per lb; boiling do, 6d to 5d per lb; stewing do, 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

## FATHER CURCI.

THE *Tablet's* Roman Correspondent says: Father Curci is undoubtedly possessed of great abilities as a preacher and writer. He founded the *Civiltà Cattolica*. But he has had no connection with that review for many years past. Although formerly a strenuous advocate for the temporal power of the Pope, he changed his opinions after September, 1870, and advocated conciliation with the triumphant revolution. In the preamble to his work on the four Evangelists he gave public utterance somewhat vaguely to these extraordinary ideas, and in June, 1875, wrote a long and extremely impertinent epistle to the Pope, dictating to His Holiness the course to be adopted for ratifying the usurpation and making terms with Victor Emanuel. That letter remained unnoticed by the press and unknown to the public until it was printed in March, 1877, in the *Rivista Europea*. It was reprinted in the Liberal journals of Italy in October, 1877. The conduct of Father Curci occasioned trouble and pain to the members of the Society of Jesus. The Father General, Father Beckx, endeavoured to restrain the folly of Father Curci and diminish the scandals he caused to the faithful. Father Curci was not permitted to preach in places where his audience would be likely to expect political discourses, and every effort was made to prevent him from compromising the Society by imprudent language. It is said, and doubtless with truth, that Father Curci himself did not publish in the newspapers the letter he sent to the Pope in June, 1875, but its publication in 1877 made it imperatively necessary that Father Curci should either leave the Society of Jesus or else retract the statements of the letter, and promise not to repeat them by word or by pen. Father Curci could not bring himself to confess himself in the wrong, and to make the required reparation. He came to Rome for the purpose of arranging the affair and of consulting the authorities, and eventually he consented to withdraw from the Society rather than obey the commands of his superiors. He then wrote to Father Beckx, demanding his dismissal from the Society, and intimating at the same time that if Father Beckx did not grant the dismissal he would apply to a Roman Congregation to compel the General to grant it. It is quite untrue to say that Father Curci was harshly treated by the Pope, or that the Pope peremptorily ordered the expulsion of Father Curci. The assertions that Father Curci was arrested and detained in a Jesuit convent in Frascati must be set down to ignorance and malice, for the Jesuits have no convent or country house in or near Frascati, unless the boarding school at Mondragone be alluded to, and Father Curci was not either in Frascati or Mondragone but stayed in the German College in Rome during his recent visit. It is certain that Father Curci has been treated with much tenderness and kindness. Ample time was given him to make his act of obedience, and final separation from the society was effected in compliance with his own urgent request. He has announced his intention to prepare for publication a defence of his behaviour. The following is a letter of the General of the Order giving Father Curci his dismissal:—

Fiesole, Oct. 22, 1877.

“Rev. Father in Christ, P. C. (Pax-Christi)

“I have received the letter of your Reverence, in which you express your desire to receive from me separation from the Company of Jesus. For me it is always a painful act to have to loose the sacred bond which joins a member to our Company; but in the present case such an act brings to my heart an affliction which it is not possible to describe in words.

“For some time back your Reverence has had fixed in your mind certain opinions which you are pleased to call political, but which in reality touch the sacred interests of the Church and the mode of governing her under the present circumstances; and to sustain these your opinions you have not feared to rashly constitute yourself the judge of those whom the Lord has constituted rulers of His Church. Against the will of your Superiors, you have determined to persist in maintaining, and even in insinuating into the minds of others, which is worse, and in disseminating by voice and writings these your ideas, which were moreover a grave offence against the Vicar of Jesus Christ and a scandal to the faithful. After admonishing you, many and many times, by word of mouth and by letter, but always in vain and without effect: having lately seen these your principles and maxims published and debated in the public newspapers of every colour; and recognising the duty of giving satisfaction to the Holy Father, of removing or diminishing the scandal given to the faithful, and of manifesting publicly that our Company, which professes, according to its institute, supreme veneration, and the fullest obedience to the Holy See, does not admit, but reproves and rejects all these opinions put forth by one of its members: I thought it my duty to command your Reverence to publicly retract and reprove those opinions. Now, however, your Reverence, instead of obeying, as you solemnly vowed to God and the Superiors of the Order that you would obey, demands from me, in preference, to be separate from the Company.

When I consider that your Reverence has lived in the Company for some years: that in it you received your literary and religious education; that you have rendered, by your rare talents, to religion in general and to our Company in particular signal services, and might still render them if you wished to follow the rules of obedience prescribed by our Institute; and when I see you now in determination rather to abandon the Order than renounce your strange ideas, I cannot but most deeply grieve for the demand of your separation.

But inasmuch as you will not submit yourself to obedience, may have declared that you wish no longer to receive my commands, and once and again have invited me “to break the thin thread” which still holds you to the Company, nothing remains to me save the sad necessity to do as you desire, and to give you, in the name of God, and, with the authority of His Holiness, the separation you have required.

In performing this painful act I beseech the Lord that you Reverence, at the hour of death, may find quiet of conscience and peace for eternity, which may God grant to be for you a happy one.

Your Reverence's Servant in Christ,

PIETRO BECKX.

Provost General of the Company of Jesus

## MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. MICHAEL'S.

THERE is not in Dublin a more interesting spot than the old church beneath St. Michael's massive square tower, from which eight centuries look down. The people of the district took it with a peculiarly good grace that Mr. Gladstone should have found it out. He arrived about noon. In the vestry he was welcomed by the Rev. T. Long, Rector of St. Michael's. There were also there to receive him Lord Monck, Rev. F. W. Stewart, Rev. W. C. Greene, Miss Long, Mrs. Monahan, Mr. John Parkinson, churchwarden, and Mr. Thos. Greene. Staring him in the face on the vestry table were two ghastly casts of the heads of the brothers John and Henry Sheares, who were hanged and beheaded at Newgate in '98, and whose bodies lie in the vaults of St. Michael's as uncorrupted as the day they were coffined. Mr. Gladstone seemed either not to know the story, or not to wish to open up a painful subject, for he passed at once to lighter topics. Rev. Mr. Long informed him how old St. Michael's is. It was founded as long ago as 1095 by Michanus, a bishop of the old Danish stock of Dublin, whose body lies under the church, and whose monument (a nearly full-length portrait of the bishop in mitre and Pontificals, with his arms crossed upon his breast, all sculptured in granite, and by no means rudely) is one of the most interesting ornaments of the interior. The square tower, which shows so boldly among the towers and spires of Dublin, and from the summit of which the whole city can be scanned, is believed to be part of the original foundation—more or less restored, of course. “It is the most characteristic specimen of native architecture I have seen yet,” said Mr. Gladstone, and he did not fail to note that the venerable pile has been defaced of late by a trumpety window quite out of harmony with the style. There are odd old inscriptions cut in different stones of this tower. Their words and meaning have long ago passed out of mind. St. Michael's, said the good rector with pardonable pride, was once the only parish on the north side of Dublin, and was a Prebendary of Christ Church. “The city in the old times was to the south, was it not?” said Mr. Gladstone. It was only in 1697 that the old parish was carved into three—“New St. Michael's (being as new as the time of the Danes), St. Paul's, and St. Mary's; and churches for the two latter parishes were ordered to be built by a tax on the inhabitants. The rector turned to the gold and silver church plate laid out on a side-table—a dazzling array for so poor a place as St. Michael's. There was an intricately carved gold communion cup, presented to the church in the last century by Captain William Proby. It is said to have been one of the spoils of the Spanish Armada, and assuredly came from Spain. Then there was a silver-gilt chalice, with the gilding all but rubbed off, dating from 1676; and two gold patens of the date of 1693. Finally, there was a massive alms-dish of solid silver, of the date of 1706, which Mr. Gladstone thought should be of Irish workmanship (and the suggestion was a compliment, for it was richly wrought). And now we come to the grave of Robert Emmet. Mr. Gladstone stood over it without speaking—assuredly it cannot have been without thinking. It is a rude granite slab, without letter or figure chiselled on it. Its sides are all scarified by pilgrims knocking chips off the slab to carry thousands of miles away as heirlooms. The inscription is not yet written, but the bare stone is a romance, the saddest in a sad history. That there is really the grave of Robert Emmet appears to be now accepted as certain. Emmet's nephew, a New York judge, who was over here a few years since, declared it to be the family tradition. When one of Mr. More Madden's authority is satisfied so ought we. The story is that after the decapitation in Thomas-street the body was put into a coffin and buried privately in Bully's Acre, the burial ground of criminals near the Old Man's Hospital at Kilmahnam. That same night it was, either secretly, or with the assent of the authorities, exhumed and transferred to St. Michael's graveyard by direction of the Rev. Mr. Doherty, who was rector of St. Michael's at the time, and who is credited with a warm sympathy with the principles of the unhappy youth. Other members of the Emmet family had been previously buried in this ground, and the reason given why he was not buried in their company is that there was an inscribed tombstone over their graves, and that his own wish was respected that no words should be written on his tomb until—the world knows what. His corpse was not the only rebel one to which in those gloomy days the Rev. Mr. Doherty gave a resting place. Oliver Bond, in whose house the United Irish Directory were seized in '98, sleeps a little further away with the epitaph on his gravestone, “God's noblest work, an honest man.” In the same grave was laid the Rev. William Jackson, the emissary of the French Directory, who was betrayed by Cockayne, and who took poison, and died in the dock during his trial. In the vaults, too, there are huddled together indistinguishably a group of skeletons whose heads were (and one of them still is) bound with the crape which was drawn over the faces by the hangman. To whom those ghastly heads belonged who knows? Only that they may be supposed to rest more peacefully here than in Bully's Acre.—*Weekly Freeman*.

THE wife of Prebendary Clark, Vicar of Taunton, and the leading clergyman of the West of England, has been received into the Catholic Church. Four Anglican clergymen educated at Oxford were also converted recently.

HISTORICAL! *The Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition.* Jurors: J. E. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. G. Skinner. “So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George-street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded. Honorary Certificate, 29: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens, of Dyeing in Silk, Feathers, &c.

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S. E N G L I S H.

MACMAHON'S ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF.

Few people who read or speak of Marshal MacMahon are acquainted with the details of the capture of the Malakoff, which is considered one of the noblest and bravest deeds in the long and brilliant military career of the President of the French Republic. The following, taken from the French of Paul Estienne, will be found interesting:—

The appointed hour of attack approached. The General-in-Chief had selected the Brancion redoubt as his post of observation, and around him were grouped General Niel, General Thierry, General Martinimprey, and a brilliant and numerous staff. General Bosquet had taken up his position in the sixth parallel, which, though greatly exposed and exceedingly dangerous, was a splendid vantage ground for observation. At the head of the first brigade, and as close as it was possible to approach to the outworks of the Malakoff, stood General MacMahon. His right hand grasped his sword hilt, while in his left he held his watch, and with head bent and eyes fixed, the General calmly awaited the final moment. The few minutes preceding the hour were most solemn. Not a sound nor a whisper disturbed the fatal silence. The troops were huddled in the trenches, and the advance guards were reclining within eight yards from the Malakoff. The Zouaves and the Legionaries were in front, and their eyes were steadfastly fixed upon their General, awaiting, but his look to rush forward. The time was fixed at twelve, midnight, and for few seconds every breath was stilled, and MacMahon's intensity of calmness was supreme. The General's watch was consigned to his breast-pocket, and in an instant after, his eye had run along the whole line. His sword gleamed in the air, and at the same moment the bugles sounded "The Charge." Every mouth cried "en avant," and the cry was re-echoed from rank to rank and from front to rear. The Zouaves, with MacMahon at their head, reached the fosse, and some climbing by scaling ladders, some mounting back over back, and others reaching the parapet, no one knew how, the French entered the fort. The Russians poured musketry shot and cannon shot into those onward rushing lines, but despite shot and repeated bayonet charges, General MacMahon held his own, and the Russians fell back before the headlong charge of Zouaves and Legionaries. Knowing that the Malakoff was the key to Sebastopol, the Russians poured shot and shell on the devoted troops of MacMahon. Within the fort the conflict was terrible, but MacMahon was stern, and his only order was "en avant."

Meantime, it was rumored that the Malakoff was mined, and Marshal Pelissier, irrespective of this rumor, felt that the odds were too great against MacMahon, and he accordingly despatched an aide-camp, begging the General to make his escape from so dangerous and so exposed a position. "I'm here, and here I remain" was the dry and only answer MacMahon sent back. The Russian General determined on one more effort to regain the Malakoff. A storm of grapeshot and shell was poured in, and was succeeded by bayonet charges of the best and bravest of the Russian troops. Twenty times repulsed, twenty times did the Russians return to the charge. The bravest generals fell at the head of their columns. The Zouaves of the Imperial Guard, and the Brigade of General Douay, were sent to reinforce MacMahon. The Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, headed by Colonel Bretteville, and General Wimpoffen's Brigade, were next sent to his assistance. The Russians fought with more than bravery—they fought as fights a forlorn hope. As line after line was broken and scattered, still they came on, in black masses, and hurled themselves against the French ranks. Marshal Pelissier grew terrified and nervous as to the result, and he despatched aide-camp after aide-camp, begging MacMahon to relinquish the dangerous post, and to save his life. Wearied with such orders, MacMahon at length replied with impatience, "Que le diable—am I not master of my own skin? I have taken the place, and I'll keep it." The Malakoff was taken after a terrible loss of life, but it secured the success of the war. During the murderous struggle MacMahon was ever in the front, led charge after charge, and, when the victory was assured, was heard to say, "Well, now, perhaps they won't ask me to leave it." For this act of bravery and heroism MacMahon was named to the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.—*The Harp*.

THE HOME RULERS.

ON Tuesday, October 9th, there was a meeting of the Irish Home Rule Members of Parliament in the City Hall, Dublin, at which 27 of the 59 Home Rule Members attended. Mr. Maurice Brooks, member for the City of Dublin, occupied the chair. The other members present were Messrs. Butt, Callan, Dunbar, Downing, French, Fay, Gray, Martin, Kirk, Nolan, M'Kenna, O'Connor, O'Brien, O'Clery, O'Byrne, O'Shaughnessy, Power, Parnell, Power, O'Sullivan, O'Leary, Redmond, Shiel, Shaw, Sullivan and Ward. Mr. Ward, M. P. for Cork County, proposed a series of three resolutions, which were seconded, spoken to, and adopted. They were as follows:—

1. "That we take this opportunity of reaffirming our pledges to our country and to each other to maintain the unity and authority of the Home Rule Parliamentary party, as constituted by their resolutions of 9th March, 1874, more than ever convinced of the wisdom and efficacy of a policy of united and energetic action, under the leadership of Mr. Butt."
2. "That on all questions affecting the interests of Ireland and on Imperial questions of importance, it is the duty of the Irish Home Rule Parliamentary party to consult together, and to carry out, as far as possible, a definite, earnest, and united line of policy and action. But that it is understood that on questions on which no such agreement has been arrived at, the members of the party have full liberty of action, always remembering the deep obligation on all individual action, both in and outside the House of Commons, of endeavouring to avoid any course that would injure the integrity and unity of the Home Rule party."
3. "That we shall be glad to meet in public consultation the members of the Home Rule League, or the members of that body, and others of our countrymen whom they may invite, if it be deemed necessary, to a national conference as to the present position and prospects of the national cause."

Although there was a general concurrence of opinion with regard

to these resolutions, the proceedings displayed much diversity of opinion between the members. Mr. Parnell refused to disclose any policy for the coming Session, and several of the members indulged in personal recriminations that showed deep-seated animosity.

On Thursday the Home Rule League held a meeting in the Ancient Concert Rooms, at which 29 Members of Parliament and a considerable number of representative men from the provinces attended. With trifling exception the members were the same who attended the meeting on Tuesday. They were Messrs. Butt, Downing, Shaw, Brooks, Parnell, Biggar, M'Kenna, Callan, Bowyer, Martin, O'Sullivan, Ward, Power, Sullivan, O'Shaughnessy, O'Gorman, O'Donnell, Collins, Redmond, O'Clery, Ennis, French, Dunbar, O'Connor, Power, O'Brien, O'Byrne, O'Leary, Shiel and Fay. Mr. Shaw, M. P., Cork County, filled the chair, the meeting having opened at one o'clock. The chairman opened the proceedings in a sensible speech. Rev. Professor Galbraith, as Honorary Secretary of the Home Rule League, read the resolution upon which the meeting was called:—

"That we recommend to the consideration of Mr Butt the desirability of calling together within the period of the Parliamentary recess a National Conference in Dublin to consult and advise upon the interests of the Home Rule movement."

Mr. Butt, in a brief speech, proposed the following resolution, which was supported by Rev. Mathew O'Keefe, P. P., Aghaboe, diocese of Ossory:—

"That a conference of Home Rulers be convened under direction of this League, for the purpose of deliberating upon the present position and prospects of the Home Rule cause, and the best means of forwarding that object."

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Parnell, Butt, O'Connor, Power, Rev. Mr. O'Shea, Messrs. T. D. Sullivan, C. Dennis, Esmond, London, Biggar, John Dillon, Callan, F. H. O'Donnell, the chairman, Molloy, M. F. Mahony, W. L. O'Neill, Dr. O'Leary, John Ferguson, Glasgow, Alderman Daly, Cork, Downing, Howe, O'Shaughnessy, James Murphy, Rev. Mr. Murphy, Rev. Mr. Moran and Rev. Mr. Murphy took part, and which closed about six o'clock, when the meeting was adjourned to eight o'clock that evening. Sharp personal altercations took place between several of the speakers, especially between Mr. Butt and Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P. The evening sitting was still more boisterous than that of the morning, and the meeting separated about eleven o'clock without any violence, which is the most that can be said. A national conference is to be held in January, all clergymen, magistrates, municipal representatives and some other classes, are elected *ex officio* members of the conference. The meeting proves what I have held throughout, and held with deep pain, that the Home Rule League is morally dead and beyond the reach of revival. And more is the pity; a fine aim wrecked by incompetency and vanity.—*Catholic Review*.

INSTANTANEOUS KILLING.

EXPERIMENTS were yesterday, October 12th, made at the Islington cattle market to illustrate the use of dynamite as a means of slaughtering cattle humanely. Mr. Thomas Johnson of Dudley killed three bullocks in this way. To show the safety with which the explosive (Noble's dynamite) can be employed, small quantities were first burnt without any explosion.

The charge with which the cattle were afterwards killed consisted of about an ounce, of a pinkish pasty substance, into which had been plunged a detonator on a fuse. The bullocks, bought that morning in the market, were led into Mr. Thomas Cross's slaughter house, and tied up to posts there in the ordinary way. Although other animals had recently been despatched with the pole-axe close by, the bullocks selected betrayed no consciousness of their approaching fate. There was no tremor or sweat upon them.

The operator, fondling them, passed across the forehead a fillet of string secured round the horns, and so arranged that midway between horns and eyes, and thus in the centre of the forehead, the charge of dynamite was placed, which formed the central and only ornament of the fillet. Then the fuse was fired, and in two cases the bullock was killed at once by the explosion of the ounce of dynamite. A hole was made in the skull by the force of the explosion, but the concussion was entirely local and people standing close by felt nothing. They heard a loud report. The animals were immediately pitied by passing a cane down their spinal marrow to remove all sensibility, and in a quarter of an hour their carcasses, stripped of the hide and divided into two, were hanging up as sides of beef, ready to be transported to the Metropolitan Dead Meat Market.

The brain was found to be entirely broken up. With the first bullock tried the experiment was less successful. The charge had been placed too low. The animal was felled, but struggled on the ground. A man was, however, ready with the pole-axe. He smote once, and no more, and the poor beast was out of its agony. Afterward, a bullock was killed by one blow of the pole-axe, and another by the French method, the vertebra being severed with a knife at the back of the neck. In each case the cane was used immediately afterward.

All three modes of slaughter, properly carried into effect, seemed as little cruel as is consistent with the necessity of inflicting death, but the pole-axe and knife, both used with consummate skill yesterday, require considerable practice to be employed with dexterity. In country slaughter-houses, where the men have less experience, a thick-browed bull is sometimes struck again and again before he dies. The dynamite may be applied at leisure to the proper place, and the operator ought to be able to count on keeping it there. An objection to its use is in the report which it makes. The second bullock was obviously frightened by the noise of the explosion of the first charge. The three animals were killed in nine minutes at the expense of about 3d. In the Bagp Country, where dynamite is common as a blasting material for mines, it is said to be already in practical use in the slaughter house.—*London Times*.

For having used a disrespectful expression toward the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, a poor fellow of Eschwege was this week sentenced to two and a half months imprisonment.—*Catholic Times*.

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# General News.

THE Austrian Government have just given a proof that whatever be the letter of their legislation respecting religious orders, the spirit in which it is carried out is very different from the spirit which breathes through Prussian legislation towards the Church. The Piarist fathers were formerly very numerous in Bohemia, and even down to recent times they were extensively engaged in the education of youth in the provinces under Russia as well as those under Austrian sway, and had a considerable reputation for skill and the successful training of their pupils. There was formerly a Piarist training school in Cracow. But it and most of the other establishments of the order succumbed to the powerful Josephine influences of a century ago. A former member of the body conceived the idea of resuscitating it. The Austrian Government met the proposal cordially; surrendered the church, the buildings belonging to the former convent, and even the funds which formerly belonged to the religious. The few Polish members of the order who still survive will now be reunited; for the present they have associated themselves to the Bohemian province, and have received from thence the teachers necessary to commence their work in Cracow efficiently. The establishment of a boys' school conducted by religious is a great spiritual boon for Cracow. For although the Galician schools are not by any means as bad as those to be found elsewhere, yet one may find in them traces of the modern materialistic spirit, and religious instruction is notably neglected.

MGR. GREGORY VON SCHERR, O.S.B., Archbishop of Munich, died at 6.30 P.M. on Wednesday, October 24. It will be remembered that some weeks ago he was very ill from internal inflammation and fever. Very little hope was entertained of his recovery, but he got much better, and seemed likely to live. He had, however, a relapse, and was slowly gaining strength, when symptoms of dropsy manifested themselves, and it became apparent that his life could not be saved. He suffered much during the last days of his life; but his actual end was painless. An hour before his death no one imagined that the end was near. He sank into a quiet sleep in which his soul passed away. He was in his seventy-fourth year, unbroken in spirit and in body, and had never had any very serious illness until this last fatal one. He was Archbishop of Munich twenty-one years and three months. His lot latterly was cast in very troubled times, and he had to endure many afflictions and personal disappointments. But he exhibited in them all the greatest moderation, prudence, and firmness, and shewed himself a faithful Bishop and adherent of the Holy See. The funeral ceremonial was to be very solemn. Both Houses of the Bavarian Legislature purposed taking part in it. Mgr. von Schreiber, Archbishop of Bamberg, and also the Bishops of Ratisbon and Reichstatt, arrived in Munich, on Friday, October 26, in order to assist at it. The Bishops of Augsburg and Passau were expected. The two other Bavarian Sees, Speyer and Wurzburg, have been vacant for nearly two years. R.I.P.—*Tablet*.

MR. GLADSTONE returned to Hawarden from Ireland, on Monday, November 12. At Holyhead he was presented with an address, in response to which he delivered a speech. After expressing the pleasure he had derived from his Irish tour, he alluded to the war in the East, repeating his condemnation of Ottoman rule, and declaring that England alone had prevented a settlement of the question before the war. He noticed that the Premier, in his Guildhall speech, made no mention of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, but Mr. Gladstone warned the country not to be dragged into the quarrel on the wrong side by any illusion about British interests.

ACCORDING to the official returns of the results of the recent French elections, the colonies excepted, 4,313,000 Republican, and 3,636,000 Conservative votes were recorded, thus leaving a balance of 677,000 votes in favour of the Republicans. In 1876 the total number of Republican votes was 4,030,000, and of Conservative votes, 3,160,000. The Republicans have thus gained 283,000 and the Conservatives 476,000 votes.

THE Turks on the horns of a dilemma illustrated by "Gelert" in the *Times* of India London letter:—"What is to become of the unhappy Turks? Mr. Gladstone and his lot insist that they shall be driven bag and baggage out of Europe, whilst the Russians are evidently bent on driving them out of Asia. Whither are they to betake themselves, then? The dilemma reminds me of one suggested by a sailor on board one of Her Majesty's ships to an old post-captain whom I knew. The captain met him coming on board drunk, and addressing him sternly said, 'What do you mean, sir, by being drunk on board ship? I won't have it, sir. And I hear, besides, that you've been drunk on shore. I won't have it, sir.' The inebriated sailor steadied himself for a moment, and, looking the captain full in the face, hiccoughed out, 'Well, if a man mayn't get drunk on board and mayn't get drunk on shore, where the blank is he to get drunk?'"

THE Emperor of Germany has distributed a large number of orders and decorations to the various proprietors and landowners on whose land the Prussian manoeuvres were recently held, as well as to many local officials. In a naturally poor country, as Prussia certainly is, burdened with the largest standing army of the world, and with a multitude of useless pensioners who occupy official positions made to provide for them, industries at the lowest possible ebb, taxation excessive, and religious liberty existing only in name, a free and liberal distribution of orders is used as the means to promote loyalty among the middle classes, and to do away with the desire for social and political liberty, which most assuredly is rapidly growing up.—*Vanity Fair*.

RECENTLY you repeated, in an article headed "Reform in Capital Punishment," what you have frequently said before, viz.: "The neck is not broken, and the victim perishes by the long and painful process of strangulation." The experience of John Burns, an old and heavy citizen of this county, leads me to believe that strangulation by hanging, like strangulation by drowning, is not a very painful process after all. Some time during the war some ruffians who desired to be thought bushwhackers came upon Mr. Burns at his house, intending to compel him to give up some money that he was supposed to have.

Burns had none; and told them so. They did not believe him; and their next move was to cut a cord out of a bedstead, tie one end around Burns's neck, throw the other over a joist over head, and pull him up till his feet were clear of the floor. This they did four times, questioning him between whiles. Burns says that he lost consciousness every time as soon as his feet left the floor; that he felt no pain at any time; that after the second hoist he meant to sham continued insensibility, when they let him drop again (to lower him they let go of the rope and he fell on the floor), but it was beyond his power. His first consciousness was that he had raised his body to a sitting position, which put shamming out of the question. He experienced no pain when the rope tightened, nor while he was suspended, nor after he was released, except the soreness caused on the chin by the chafing of the rope. Mr. Burns is a man of truth, and there is no reason to doubt his statements. His weight was sufficient to tighten the rope well, being about 200 pounds.—*St. Louis Republican*.

THE *London News* says:—"Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have already been commenced on the other side of the channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of about 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committee have definitely drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each company will possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expense of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done on the one hand by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and Southeastern Companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent any unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and in France railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that arrangements will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and Continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions."

Mayfair says of France:—"We shrink from the imputation of assuming the role of alarmists, but we have unquestionable authority for the assertion that the blow will fall much sooner than is expected. How far the result of the elections may affect the scheme we cannot say; but we have very good reason to believe that before five months are passed the crisis will have arrived, and will have been precipitated by Germany."

MYSTERIOUS lights have recently been seen on the coast of Wales. They seemed to rise from the sea and flash about in an erratic manner, and no one can understand them. As far back as the fifteenth century they were observed, and in the seventeenth they became so bold as to land for a while and burned a field of hay. The tints of the flames are various.

THE late Marquis of Bute (says a London correspondent) was a Protestant, the Dowager Marchioness was a follower of Dr. Cumming, and they brought up their son to the Protestant faith. This is apparently why the present Marquis, who has joined the Roman Church, is erecting an oratory at Cardiff to his father's memory. From an artistic point of view, this is a very grand work. It is like the Memorial Chapel at Windsor—a piece of pure luxury, overflowing with every kind of gorgeous ornament. It is understood that it will be opened before the winter has set in severely.

IN Kosten, the parish of Mr. Break, one of the Sisters of Mercy was this week conveyed to prison like a criminal, because she refused to give evidence against the Rev. Czechowski, who is accused of having transgressed the May Laws. When we remember how long the Rev. Kantecki had to remain in prison for not revealing the name of a correspondent, we shall not be surprised at the cruel treatment to which this poor sister is being subjected by the barbarous Prussian Government. Moreover, this is the second time that the noble lady has been thrown into prison: last year she had to undergo incarceration because she would not take the oath against her own superiress and three priests, accused of May Law offences. After having spent several months in prison, she was suddenly set free, nobody knew by whose order. Of the fifteen persons accused of having buried the dead without Mr. Break's permission, fourteen were this week sentenced to six and four months' imprisonment.—*Catholic Times*.

FATHER CARTON, S.J., writes:—"There came to Lourdes, on Friday, August 17th, a poor sailor, born in Scotland, aged 35, whose parents were Irish. He had been paralyzed for the last four years in the right side. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could walk even with the aid of a stick, it taking him about three hours to accomplish the distance of one-half a mile. The good zealous pastor of Dundee, the Rev. Mr. McDermott, paid his passage from Glasgow to Bordeaux, and thence to Lourdes. He made my acquaintance on Sunday the 19th—finding his extreme poverty and houseless condition, I had him easily provided for by the good nuns of Our Lady of Dolours. On Monday, the 20th, I had him bathed in the water of the fountain, his faith being strong in the power of the Immaculate Virgin's intercession. On coming out therefrom he certainly felt better. The next day, Tuesday, he had a second bath, after which he came forth without the aid of his stick, and was able to bless himself, and put on his cap, as a test of improvement, with the hitherto paralyzed arm. The crowd assembled around him; being ignorant of the language he was frightened somewhat, yet he looked at me with eyes filled with tears of joy. He was conducted to the grotto where the *Magnificat* was sung in thanksgiving, and afterwards he walked unaided to the missionaries' house where the details of his affliction and more than partial recovery therefrom were duly taken down. People may be anxious to know what became of the poor Scotch sailor. The story is quickly told; with a few pounds given me to take a vacation during the month of October, I managed to do him a charity, and sent him home from Bordeaux to Glasgow, where he no doubt is praying for me and all the poor sufferers who visit Lourdes."

A SAN FRANCISCO clergyman says that only one-tenth of the men in that city ever go to Church, and about one-tenth of

**WELLINGTON STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS,**

FARISH STREET, WELLINGTON.

The Proprietor, possessing the most complete Plant of Machinery in his line in the Colony, is able to supply the trade with goods which in price, quality, and variety defy competition.

For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.

S. S. GRIFFITHS, PROPRIETOR.

**M E D I C A L.****DR. HANSON, L.R.C.P., AND L.R.C.S.,**  
OF EDINBURGH,

BEGS to announce to the DUNEDIN PUBLIC that he has opened a DISPENSARY in the OCTAGON, next door to the OCTAGON HOTEL, where he can be CONSULTED DAILY.

Hours—10 to 12 Morning, and 7 to 9 Evening.

Hours—9 to 12 Morning, Sundays.

Advice—1s 6d

Medicine—1s 6d.

} During above Hours.

During other Hours DR HANSON can be Consulted at MURRAY'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Rattray-street.

DR. HANSON also begs to intimate to the HOMŒOPATHISTS of Dunedin that he has a thorough knowledge of Homœopathic and Hydropathic Treatment.

Specialist for Brain, Nervous, and Rheumatic Affections.

**THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.**Office—GEORGE STREET (Three doors from Southampton Buildings)  
A. F. MELLICK, MANAGER.

This Society advances CASH to all respectable parties on personal security, in sums of £5 to £500, repayable by weekly instalments of one shilling in the pound, at a uniform charge of ten per cent., which is deducted from the amount borrowed when the Loan is granted.

N.B.—These advertised terms are strictly adhered to.

CASH advanced on freehold, leasehold, and all other available securities. Bills Discounted.

**MR. T. P. CAMERON,**  
ARCHITECT.

Has taken Offices in Moray Place, opposite Criterion Hotel, and is prepared to supply, on the shortest notice, plans and correct estimates for all descriptions of buildings.

**TURKISH BATHS.**

The growing luxury of the age to the healthy, and, with the aid of Warm, Hot, Cold and Shower Bathing, properly administered, the only certain and effectual cure for all the "Fits that flesh is heir to."

Advice gratis every day, by a thoroughly experienced and successful Practitioner of Hydropathy, at the Baths Moray place.

**GRATUITOUS ADVICE.**

Regulate your appetite and keep open by means of the Bath, "The corkscrew pores of the skin, computed at eight millions in the human body, and twenty-eight miles in length," and which, when open, discharge from two to three pounds waste matter in twenty-four hours.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs."

The growing attendance at the Baths in Moray Place affirm the assertion made long ago, and now again put forth—nevertheless the vaunted superiority of others—that the WARM, HOT, COLD, SHOWER, TEPID, SWIMMING, and TURKISH BATHS which are to be had there every day from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sundays till 10 a.m., are, for comfort, attention, and cleanliness, SECOND TO NONE in the Southern Hemisphere, and out of London and the Continent, superior to anything in the Northern Hemisphere.

See Testimonials at the Baths by Visitors from all parts of the World.

**BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL**

(Late Devonshire Arms.)

Corner of Durham and Peterborough Streets,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

This Hotel, which has been erected regardless of expense, to replace the Old Devonshire Arms, is capable of accommodating a large number of boarders and travellers, is furnished in first-class style, as well as Special Suites of Rooms for Families.

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

The Billiard Room contains one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the very Best Quality, including Jamieson and Sons' Old Malt Dublin Whiskey, specially imported by the proprietor.

First-class Stabling.—Hacks and Bgies on Hire.

J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

**GRANGE HOTEL,**

HANOVER STREET,

DUNEDIN.

C. BUNBURY,

Proprietor.

[A CARD.]

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Plans and specifications given on the shortest notice.

Snowdown House, Herriott Row, Dunedin.

**CASEY AND M'DONALD,**

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their many friends and customers in the city and surrounding districts of Wellington, the completion of the extensive alteration and additions to their

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

As the alterations and additions to our premises have been made to meet the requirements of our largely increasing trade, and to ensure the comfort and convenience of our customers—the shop being now more than double its former size—we desire to offer our grateful thanks for the liberal support accorded to us since commencing business in

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

We in many instances import direct from the makers, and at all times buy in the very cheapest market. We are sewing this season the largest, cheapest, and most varied stock of

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING that we have ever submitted to the public of Wellington, and we will endeavour to supply our customers at all times with really good and useful Drapery and Clothing at

*The very Lowest possible Prices.*

We have just opened New Dress Materials, Fichus, Jackets Shawls, choice patterns in Prints, and all the novelties of the season in every department.

**OUR NEW LADIES' SHOW ROOM**

contains a most beautiful choice of Trimmed Hats and Berre Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in plain and fancy straws Feathers, Hat-Trimnings, Ornaments, and other novelties for ladies wear.

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We are now offering an extensive choice of clothing made specially to our own order in Melbourne—Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests, Men's Colonial Tweed Suits, Boys' Colonial Tweed Suits, Hats, Shirts, Scarfs, Flannels, Drawers, and every requisite for complete outfit kept on stock. Every article throughout the establishment is marked at the lowest remunerative prices. CASEY AND M'DONALD will forward to their customers in the country, free by post on application, complete sets of patterns and prices, and all orders executed with the same attention as if selected by the customers themselves.

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**R. N. STEVEN'S**

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &amp;c.

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Near Temperance Hall.

Jobbing Work. Furniture Repaired and Polished.

House and Shop Steps to Order.

**JOHN VEZEY**  
(Successor to John Gardner),WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,  
PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for Orders in all parts of the City.

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

**MR. JOHN MOUA**  
SOLICITOR,Banks, Barron, & Co.'s Buildings, Rattray-st.  
DUNEDIN.**NOTICE.**

I HAVE SOLD to Mr G W. Driscole my business of Tailor and Clothier, carried on by me in the Arcade and I beg to solicit for him a continuance of the custom so liberally accorded me. Mr. Driscole is entitled to receive all debts owing to me accruing since the 21st day of May last.

Dated the 4th day of June 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON.

In reference to the above, I trust, by strict attention to business and by supplying a superior article, to secure a continuance of the favours accorded my predecessor.

(Signed) G. W. DRISCOLE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

**MESSRS. WHITTAKER BROTHERS** have much pleasure in announcing that they have commenced business as **CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS**, in Shop lately occupied by Mr. I. Watt, and trust by keeping a Select Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., &c., to merit a fair share of public patronage

A Choice Assortment of Rosary Beads, Statuary, and Religious Objects always on hand.

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 (Two Doors from Casey and McDonald,)  
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WAITAKI INVERCARGILL.

**SEPARATE TENDERS** are invited by the Government for the Erection of Inspector's Houses at Waitapeka and Wairoa on the Clinton section of above railway.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at this Office, and at the Inspector's Office, Balclutha.

Tenders will be received at this Office till Noon of Monday, the 21st January, 1878.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
 By command.

W. N. BLAIR,  
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To be run on the Forbury Park Racecourse on Thursday, the 28th February, 1878.

**M. R. A. CAMERON** can be consulted on the above event.  
 Communications limited to 2000 at 20s. each.

First ... ..	£1000
Second ... ..	400
Third ... ..	200
Starters (divided)...	200

£2000

Exchange to accompany country cheque, and stamps for reply.  
 A. CAMERON, Box No. 231, Post Office, Dunedin.

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**SCOTT'S Sweep, No. 2, 500 Members at 10s each.**

First ... ..	£125
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Starters (divided) ... ..	25
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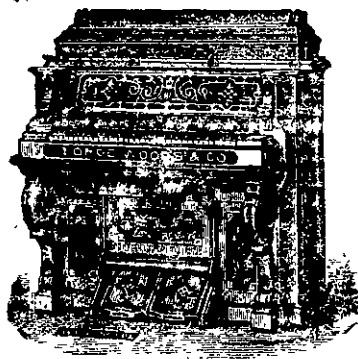
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Importer of Music and Musical Instruments of all descriptions. Pianos, Organs, Harmoniums, and other Instruments tuned and repaired. Pianofortes for Hire.



New Zealand Agent for **GEORGE WOODS and CO'S** unrivalled American Parlour Organs.

**WOODFIELD AND JOLLY,**  
 GENERAL PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

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W. and J. having recently imported a most extensive and varied printing plant, are now prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing in the newest and neatest styles, and with despatch.

Printers of all kinds of Circulars, Cards, Receipt, Delivery, and Cheque Books, Ball and other Programmes, Chemists' Labels, Bill-heads, Handbills, Posters, Magazines, Pamphlets, and Publications of any size or form.

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 HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
 WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin.

SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

ASK for SHEEDY'S Hams and Bacon, and be sure you get them.

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**THE MISSES H. & B. BROWNIE** beg to draw the attention of the Lady Readers of the TABLET to their VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

The good taste, style, and variety always displayed in their MILLINERY, has won for it a very high reputation, which Ladies will find on inspection to be fully sustained this season.

H. & B. B. would take this opportunity of thanking the Lady readers of the TABLET for the very hearty support they have always accorded them, and hope that this season, as in seasons past, to find them among their liberal supporters.

H. & B. BROWNIE.

BABY-LINEN WAREHOUSE,  
 OPPOSITE MESSRS HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

WATCHMAKERS.

**THE** undersigned having purchased the Stock-in-trade, of Messrs Harrop and Neill, Watchmakers and Jewellers, at a great reduction on the original cost, beg to intimate to the public that they are now in a position to offer the whole of the above stock, which has been personally selected by Mr Harrop in the Home market, AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

They respectfully solicit an inspection of their magnificent stock of SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and every other requisite connected with the Jewellery and Watchmaking business.

Having also acquired the splendid machinery brought out from Home by Mr Harrop, and being thoroughly practical workmen, they are prepared to execute all orders for Cups, Medals, Trophies, Jewels, and Jewellery to any design or pattern, with the utmost despatch and care, and trust by strict attention to all orders entrusted to them, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon their predecessors.

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,  
 Late of Rattray-street,  
 Successors to HARROP & NEILL, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, Princes-street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of Chronometers, Repeaters, Watches, Clocks, Barometers, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c., Cleaned, Repaired, and Adjusted.

N.B.—The Watch and Clock Department is now under the supervision of Mr. Neill.

**WE** HAVE much pleasure in recommending Messrs GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER to our Customers, and solicit a continuance of their patronage so liberally bestowed upon ourselves,  
**HARROP & NEILL,**

## C A R R O L L ' S H O T E L

(LATE EUROPEAN),  
GEORGE STREET, (NEAR THE OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

## JOHN CARROLL (LATE OF THE HIBERNIAN HOTEL), PROPRIETOR,

Wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has now completed extensive alterations to the above HOTEL. The new addition is constructed of brick and stone throughout, and is furnished in the most SUPERB STYLE, while every modern appliance and requisite necessary for the comfort of his patrons is provided.

The HOTEL, from its CENTRAL POSITION, will be found a desirable residence for persons from all parts of the country having business to transact in Dunedin.

The Proprietor trusts that his LONG EXPERIENCE in the TRADE is a sufficient guarantee as to the general mode in which the establishment is conducted, and also as to the excellence of the viands.

HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATHS at all Hours. PRIVATE APARTMENTS for Ladies and Families. A Splendid Billiard Room, with one of ALCOCK'S PRIZE TABLES. Good LIVERY AND BATE STABLES.

SMITH'S EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES for Blueskin, Waikouaiti, and Palmerston, arrive and depart daily.

Persons CALLED IN TIME for all the early Trains and Coaches.

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

## HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

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Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private Rooms for Families.  
Good Stabling.

## LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private rooms for families. Charges moderate.  
Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

## BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,

Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's).

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER

(for the last four years Cutter to D. Sampson), has commenced business Next Door to Burton Bros., Photographers, PRINCES STREET. J. M. will always keep on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a first-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully invited.

## J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &amp;c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin

## J. FLEMING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCESS-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

## WELLINGTON STEAM BAKERY,

MANNERS STREET, WELLINGTON.

ALEX. McDONALD,

Fancy Bread & Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, &c.

Families and Shipping supplied.

## EDMOND &amp; HARRINGTON

WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,

MARKET-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Best Walton Park Coals, 20s per ton delivered. Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Scotch Coal at the lowest current prices.

Orders punctually attended to.

## G. T. WHITE,

COLOMBO-STREET,

CHRIST CHURCH,

(Four Doors from Gee's Confectionery),

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND IMPORTER.

English Lever Watches by Rotherams, R. Stampford, Klean and Co., Settle Brothers, C. J. Hill, and other good makers, from £7 10s.; written guarantee with each watch.

	s.	d.
American Lever Clocks from	12	6
American Cottage "	8	6
American Alarm "	10	6
American Striking "	15	0
(Warranted for 12 months)		
Gold Lockets from	6	6
Gold Keeper and Wedding Rings from	7	6
Gold Signet Rings from	8	6

Just received—A few dozen of the celebrated WALTHAM LEVER WATCHES, with guarantee from manufactory with each watch, price £5 10s. Warranted two years.

## DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL,

Russell-street, Dunedin.

WANTED KNOWN—That a few respectable Boarders can obtain excellent Accommodation at the DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL, Russell-street. The situation is most healthy, and only a few minutes' walk from the Post Office.

## HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, &amp; OUTFITTER,

Oamaru.

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

## R. F. SMITH,

Princes-street North, next Begg, & Co., CARVER, GILDER, AND PICTURE FRAME MAKER.

Pictures cleaned and renewed. Paintings bought and sold on commission.

## WEST DUNEDIN STORE,

Near Mornington.

ST. L. WEBB wishes to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced business as GENERAL STOREKEEPER at the above address.

All good of the best quality.

## WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES-STREET,

OAMARU.

M. HANLEY ... PROPRIETOR.

Wishes to inform his many friends and the general public that he has again commenced business at the above address, and hopes by strict attention to the requirements of his numerous customers, to obtain a much larger share than hitherto of public support.

Good Stabling and Paddock Accommodation.

OBSEVE THE ADDRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

## ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray-street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

## ALBION HOTEL,

GREAT SOUTH ROAD,

TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Good Stabling. Alcock's prize medal Billiard Table.

I HEREBY beg to intimate that I have become the PURCHASER of all DEBTS owing to the late Firm of JEWITT and TUNNAGE, and that same will be received by me. I also notify that all monies due by the late firm will be liquidated by me.

I beg to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks for the generous patronage the old firm has at all times received, and would intimate to my customers and the public generally that in taking over the business, my best attention and care will be given to same, and that I shall thereby continue to merit a fair share of their support and patronage.

JOHN TUNNAGE,

Princes-street.

## BRITANNIA HOTEL,

WHATELY-ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH.

DANNIEL M'GUINNESS,

Late of the Foresters' Hotel, Proprietor.

The Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES GREEN and D. M'GUINNESS having been mutually Dissolved, the above Hotel is now solely under the management of D. M'Guinness, who trusts that no exertions on his part will fail to preserve the custom that has been so liberally bestowed by his friends and the public generally.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

Good Stabling.

## DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC THOMAS,

From Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, May be consulted at his rooms, George-street North, between Hanover and Frederic-streets, Dunedin, in Derangement of the Nervous System, Skin and all diseases incidental to the human frame.

Hours of Consultation from 9 A.M. till 8 P.M.

Consultation by Letter—Fee £1.

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