

of Victoria are preparing to enforce an odious tyranny that can only result in loosening all the bonds of society, and leading to a fearful reaction. The history of the world is full of cases which ought to be a warning to Victorian statesmen, if they have minds capable of taking a warning. Men will not long put up with this tyranny of sciolists and schoolmasters, will not long tolerate their impertinent intrusion into their houses and family concerns, will not long endure their interference in matters which concern themselves, and themselves alone, in the vast majority of cases. Already, even in Victoria, the mutterings of discontent and resistance are heard, as they have been heard in many other lands where a similar tyranny has been attempted. Victorian democrats had better study the lesson now being read to them by the discontented at Ballarat, who are, as yet, only intensely indignant at the enforcement of the compulsory clauses of the Victorian education law.

News of the Week.

THE Rev. Father Hennebery gained five hundred adherents to the total abstinence pledge at Greymouth where the usual procession took place at the end of the Mission. The Rev. Missionary is now in Reef-ton.

WE desire again to remind our readers at Macraes that the Rev. Father Sheehan will be present in their district on Sunday next, 28th inst.

WE would call the attention of our readers to a portion of the coat-of-arms of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, which appears in another column. It will be found illustrating an article from our admirable contemporary the Brooklyn *Catholic Review*, to which we are indebted for the wood-cut from which we have had our picture copied. The star of the house of Pecci, which verifies the title conferred upon His Holiness by St. Malachy, *Lumen in Cælo*, will be seen to be very remarkable.

TICKETS for the portrait of the Rev. Father Hennebery, to be disposed of by art union, in aid of the Dominican Convent Building Fund, may now be had on application at the Convent in Dowling-street, Dunedin.

TICKETS have been issued for the opening of the Catholic Church at Port Chalmers, which will take place on May 12th next. Admission to the Church will be free, but a collection will be made in aid of the building fund.

Telegrams.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 17th.

England will co-operate with America to suppress Chinese emigration.

Troops have been ordered to Malta from India.

LONDON, April 17th.

Thirty thousand Manchester operatives have struck. The extension of the strike to Lancashire is imminent.

[SPECIAL TO THE 'MELBOURNE ARGUS.']

LONDON, April 16th.

The House of Commons has adjourned to May 6, and the Lords till the 13th.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated last night that there is no cause for increased anxiety or of diminished hope of a satisfactory settlement. Neither was there anything to justify the rumours of England's isolation. He ridiculed the idea that had arisen of privaters being employed.

The *Times* says that there has been an amicable interchange of views between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. England desires peace, and only wishes the whole treaty to be submitted to a European Congress. Russia has replied that she cannot distinguish between what has been done and what is desired to be done. She fears diplomatic humiliation if she recognises the proposed Congress as the tribunal, which may allow the treaty to be cancelled.

LONDON, April 16th.

The Grand Duke Nicholas returns to St. Petersburg, and is succeeded in the command by General Todleben. This is regarded as a conciliatory step.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 17th.

The Roumanian Government have been informed that 120,000 Russians will occupy the Principality. The Government refused to renew the military convention. The militia have been called out, and the army is retiring towards the Hungarian frontier. Prince Charles will also proceed in that direction. The Russians are acting as masters in the country.

Prince Bismark suggests the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora, and the Russians from Stamboul.

80,000 Lancashire operatives have struck to-day.

April 18th.
There are strong hopes that the meeting of Congress will yet take place.

Russia accepts Prince Bismark's mediation, and awaits England's agreement before withdrawal from Stamboul.

April 19th.

The situation is unchanged.

The British Government is buying horses in America.

Russia is calling out three divisions of the reserves.

The massing of troops in Roumania is regarded as a menace to Austria.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16th.

General Todleben has been charged with a special mission to Stamboul.

April 18th.

It is semi-officially stated here that negotiations are proceeding between Germany and England, which Russia regards favourably.

BUCHAREST, April 16th.

The Roumanian army is moving towards the mountains, while the country is being occupied by the Russian troops.

BERLIN, April 19th.

The prospects of German mediation are hopeful. It is expected that the Ambassadors here will draft proposals for the Congress, which will be acceptable to Russia and England.

LONDON, April 19th.

A royal proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of torpedoes.

The Press approve of the sending of an expeditionary British force to Malta. General Ross will command it.

PARIS, April 19th.

The *Journal des Debats* condemns the foreign policy of Germany, and doubts the sincerity of her mediation.

BOMBAY, April 20th.

The Government here have chartered 145 transports to take troops to Malta.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20th.

A new Ministry has been formed. Sadyk Pasha is Premier and Safvet Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs. The new Ministry are averse to English influences at Constantinople.

In reference to the Russian demand for the immediate evacuation of Shumla and Varna, the Porte promises to comply as soon as the Russians evacuate the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

BERLIN, April 20th.

England and Russia both advert to the proposal of Germany for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian army from Constantinople, and the withdrawal of the British ironclad fleet from the Sea of Marmora, in order to facilitate the meeting of the European Congress.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 21st.

The new Turkish Ministry hold themselves neutral as regards England and Russia.

There have been rowdy mass meetings in Lancashire to advise the strikers to hold out.

April 22nd.

The meeting of the Congress is doubtful, as it is reported at Berlin that Russia declines to submit.

The Indian regiments were received with enthusiasm.

Encounters have taken place between the Roumanians and the Russians.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22nd.

It is semi-officially stated here that negotiations are on foot for fixing the points to which the British ironclads and the Russian troops are to be withdrawn.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The position of affairs is unimproved.

Austria vacillates.

The essential differences between England and Russia remain unsettled.

The reserves are mustering largely.

An attempt was made to shoot Prince Thuro, equerry to the Emperor of Austria. The would-be assassin was arrested.

The *Daily News* Stamboul correspondent reports a plot on the part of partisans of Midhat Pasha to overthrow the Sultan. The new Turkish Ministry is suspected of complicity.

The Sultan is preparing to proceed to Broussa, fearing a Russian surprise.

A FEW sections still remain unsold in the township of Sunny Dale. The greater number were, however, eagerly bought up at last Saturday's sale, and we understand that in many instances purchasers have since been offered a considerable bonus on their acquisitions. The remaining sections, which are quite as desirable as those already sold, will be disposed of by auction on Saturday next, by Messrs. McLandress, Hepburn and Co. As Captain Baldwin has decided on selling the property without further delay, there will be no reserve price placed upon the sections. They are to go for whatever may be offered for them.

THE revelations of the New Jersey Prison tortures before the Legislative Investigating Committee confirm the worst charges, and are almost too hideous for belief. One ex-keeper testifies in an off-hand way that he saw as many as five or six convicts at one time with gags in their mouths; saw men chained down to the floor, and at the same time gagged so tightly that they could hardly breathe; saw men bound to that modern adaptation of the rack—the stretcher, their hands fastened to the ceiling and their toes touching the floor; saw convicts chained to the floor with their handcuffs on; often heard screams coming from the dungeon; and had seen a woman, with black and blue marks on her wrists, who told him she had been strung up.