

and future generations." GUIZOT, who was Minister of Public Instruction under Louis Philippe, writes in his *Memoirs* (c. 3, p. 69, Paris 1860). "In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful it must be fundamentally religious. I do not simply mean by this that religious instruction should hold its place in popular education, and that the practices of religion should enter into it, for a nation is not religiously instructed by such petty mechanical devices. It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions should penetrate into all its parts. Religion is not a study, or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place and a certain hour; it is a faith and a law which ought to be felt everywhere, and which after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives."

With these eloquent words, and most true, and most Christian principles of the great Protestant statesman GUIZOT, we shall conclude to day, recommending them to the serious consideration of members of Parliament, who in becoming members of our Legislature assume such terrible responsibilities towards the present and future of this colony. We shall resume the subject next week.

Occasional Notes.

A MEETING of St. Joseph's Branch No. 73, H.A.C.B.S. was held on last Monday evening in the S. Australian Hall. There was a large attendance and the president, Bro. C. O'Driscoll occupied the chair. Bro. R. A. Dunne was elected secretary, in place of Bro. J. Gallagher, for the remainder of the present term. Cash received, £6 18s 6d.

We clip the following from the Melbourne *Advocate*:—The speeches of Sir John O'Shanassy and Mr. John Gavan Duffy on the Reform question have attracted considerable attention. Sir John is, of course, a veteran, and has won his spurs in the political arena. It is satisfactory to find that at least one young Catholic in the House has shown some capacity, and that he will be able to do battle for us when the veterans Sir John and Sir Charles have passed away. I trust, however, it will be many years before that catastrophe will occur.

OUR contemporary the *Manawatu Times* testifies thus to the labours of the Rev. Father Hennebery. Perhaps since the days of Father Matthew, that apostle of temperance, there has arisen no man who has reclaimed so many hundreds of thousands from the depths of degradation as the Rev. P. Hennebery, and he has called neither the Legislature nor the Licensing Bench to his aid. He does not war against publicans, individually or collectively; neither does he seek in any overt way to destroy their vested rights. His creed is to apply to the hearts and the reason of his hearers, and let his words work their own impressions; if he be successful the publican loses a customer, and the evil is lessened.

GEELONG has sustained a serious loss in the death of the Very Rev. Mother Mary Xavier, Superioress there of the Sisters of Mercy, which occurred on August 30th. We have received from our Melbourne correspondent an interesting sketch of this lady's life, but we are unwillingly obliged to hold it over to our next issue.—*R.I.P.*

THE Sydney International Exhibition was opened with éclat on the 17th instant.

THE European mail *via* Suez will be despatched from Dunedin on or about the 25th instant.

The *Record* and *South Australian Catholic Standard* is a Catholic journal lately started in Adelaide. We wish our new contemporary all the success deserved for it by the cause it advocates, and the excellent method of its advocacy. Its appearance is also highly creditable.

MR. T. STEWART, the well-known wood-turner, has removed to premises in Great King street, Dunedin, where he has obtained superior accommodation for his extensive business. He will be found as usual ready to execute all orders with the utmost satisfaction to his employers.

A boon is about to be conferred on the citizens of Dunedin by the opening of the Royal Arcade Grocery Emporium. The establishment will open on the 20th instant, and the public will find there the best possible goods at unprecedented prices.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending September 17, 1879:—Continued dullness in the Labour Market; but there are slight signs of improvement. The late meetings of the unemployed are bearing good fruit, for the Government, City Corporation, and Railway Station contractors are all offering work which will tide over the difficulty. Skilled ploughmen, station couples, milkers, and female servants are all in fair demand. Men who can sow, build stacks, and use double and single ploughs are scarce. The building trade still wants life. Hotel servants are improving. Wages:—Couples, £70; ploughmen, £45 to £52, and £60; milkers, 15s to 25s; cooks, boots, waiters, gardeners, and grooms, 20s to 30s; house girls, for town and farms, 10s to 15s; upper girls, for hotels &c., 20s to 35s; day labour, 6s to 8s; country smiths, shoemakers, and carpenters, 30s to 45s, and found; shepherds, £60.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, September 13th.

Later news from the Cape states that Sir Garnet Wolseley, in an interview with the principal chiefs, declared that Zululand was in a hopeless condition under an independent chief, and that the non-capture of Cetewayo was the only obstacle to the conclusion of peace.

A meeting of Home Rulers has been held at Dublin, when a resolution was adopted to found a convention of 300 delegates who should constitute an unofficial Irish Parliament.

At wool sales to-day 6,600 bales were catalogued. Prices were firm, and there was an active demand.

SHANGHAI, August 15th.

A most destructive fire has taken place, extending through 11 streets. 991 houses were completely destroyed. The bulk of them were uninsured.

Cholera is raging at Tonquin Maco, Loo Choo. In one district 10,000 persons have died.

BOMBAY, September 13th.

The mutineers at Cabul acted, and are still acting, without a leader. They are endeavouring to incite the tribes to attack General Roberts' flank at Shuterghar, which was reoccupied on the receipt of the news of the massacre. No hostile movement has as yet taken place.

A letter from the Ameer to the Viceroy, written subsequent to the massacre, declares his sincere friendship. There being conflicting accounts as to his sincerity and attitude, the Indian Government were somewhat distrustful of the sincerity of his protestations, and General Roberts received instructions to ask him to prove his friendship in a practical manner. The frontier is perfectly quiet, and there is no hostile sign. Perfect tranquillity prevails at Candahar.

CHRISTCHURCH.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1879.

A FEW weeks ago I had the pleasing duty of reporting a presentation made by the children attending the Papanui school to their kind pastor, Rev. F. Ginaty, parish priest of Christchurch. I have now to chronicle a similar event for the pupils attending the Christchurch schools. It may not be amiss to state here that in Christchurch and within the immediate precincts of the Church grounds, there are not less than five Catholic schools, viz.: one infant school for girls, one middle or parish school, and a ladies' school, all under the management of "The Sisters," and two boys' schools, one being for those under seven years of age, all imparting education to close on 600 children. This fact may not be generally known, as it only came under my notice some days ago; and, further, I find from enquiries that several of the attendants are Protestants, whose parents willingly pay the school fees required rather than have their children attend the Government schools, where they would be instructed gratuitously. Does not this speak favourably for denominational schools? What can be written better to show the superiority over the Government sepulchres which stare you in the face everywhere just now? I may have occasion to refer again to our schools here, especially those taught by "The Sisters," for whom I understand the good Catholics of Christchurch intend ere long re-erecting both convent and schools, the present establishments being entirely inadequate for their present requirements.

The presentation from the girls' infant and middle schools was a beautiful wool-work representation of *Ecce Homo*, enclosed in a magnificent emblazoned frame, really rich, though in keeping with the picture, which is the work of the donors only. That from the ladies' school is a very comfortable and durable easy chair, that from the boys' being a handsome marble time-piece. Those little ones, perhaps, when they grow grey, may see these same articles in their place in our new Presbytery, and it will be consoling to them then to know that when young, instead of being taught to be covetous, selfish and speculative by having their pennies placed in the savings' bank, they were exhorted to be generous and liberal, especially to those who do so much both for their temporal and spiritual welfare, qualities which will help them along through this struggling world better than all their pennies (no matter how many) the most selfish can scrape up by foul or fair means, and eventually make of them honourable and honest members of society. It is needless to remark that the good priest was pleased with this mark of respect and veneration tendered him by the youth of his flock, who one day are to be the props as it were of the Church here. I had almost forgotten to mention the present of the little orphans under the kind and maternal charge of the good Sisters. Of course they had no pennies with which to purchase something suitable, yet they were determined not to be behind in showing their gratitude. They set to work upon some very neat antimacassars, the material being some of the most delicate thread I have seen, which they managed to execute in a most workmanlike style, the articles being neat and creditable for children. I had occasion to refer in my last to the dangers these poor children are exposed to in a Government Orphanage, I hope to see the day when at least one Catholic institution for these little ones under the superintendence of a religious body will be seen in the chief centres of population throughout New Zealand.

The Catholics of Timaru can be no longer said to be behind their co-religionists elsewhere in the supply of proper educational institutions for their sons and daughters. A neat and commodious building has just been completed, and is to be opened shortly as a Catholic school. For the present it must supply the place of two schools—one for boys and the other for girls, which, from the construction of the building, can be easily managed by the erection of a temporary partition. It is built for a girls' school eventually, the Rev. Father Chataigner, the respected pastor, having made arrangements to secure