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## Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD



IN the *Contemporary Review* for August, Herr Von Schulte, formerly Professor of Canon Law at Prague, and now occupying a Chair at Berlin, one of the principal laymen who distinguished themselves as leaders of the "old Catholic" movement, has an angry paper entitled "The Religious Condition of Germany." It is needless for us to say that the writer is a violent anti-Catholic partisan, whose representations of everything connected with the Church are distinguished by *rabies*, but nevertheless he affords us some information that is at once interesting and instructive. He tells us, then, that the Catholics number 36 per cent. of the German population; the Protestants, 62.5 per cent.; the Jews, 1.2 per cent.; and all the rest 0.3 per cent." He names the provinces of the German kingdoms that are almost exclusively Catholic, and of Austria he says, "The provinces which compose the Empire of Austria are almost entirely Catholic, for the 400,000 Protestants are lost among the 21,500,000 Catholics, and only in a few small towns or districts is there a compact Protestant body." It is, however, worthy of remark by us that we know, on other authority, that this small Protestant minority, so small as to be considered "lost" amongst the Catholic majority, are treated with strict justice, and their religious prejudices in every way respected; their children especially are provided with the means of obtaining a Protestant education, and their circumstances thus afford a happy contrast to those of New Zealand Catholics, condemned to suffer by the legislation of a Protestant country, concerning which the cant cry "Liberty of conscience" is unceasingly and boastfully uttered. The writer continues, "It is a household word that the schoolmaster holds the future in his hands. The struggle which was ended years ago in Prussia, but is still going on in France, Belgium, and Italy, to retain the sectarian schools for the influence of the Church, proves how much truth there is in the saying." He then gives a table of statistics connected with the schools, and says: "If the proportion of the population belonging to a certain religious body should regulate the proportion of scholars connected with it, it follows that we should expect to find 36 per cent. of the scholars Catholics, 62 per cent. Protestants, and 1.2 per cent. Jews. The averages, however, show that of the scholars in the Gymnasias, 68.6 per cent. are Protestants, 21.1 Catholics, 9.9 Jews; of the scholars in the Realschulen, 11.6 per cent. are Catholics, 79.5 Protestants, 8.4 Jews. We find that the number of Jewish scholars in the Gymnasias is steadily increasing, and that this is the case also with Protestants, though not in the same proportion, while the number of the Catholic scholars is on the decline. A man must have passed through a Gymnasium or a Realschule before he is qualified to take any responsible office under Government." Hence he infers that the influence of the Catholics in the State must decrease, and his inconsistency is such that he at the same time accuses the hierarchy, an ambitious hierarchy continually thirsting for power, "of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking themselves with princes!" of voluntarily preventing the attainment by their subjects of the means of realising their desire to become a great power in the State. He, moreover, a little further on, again illustrates the folly they would betray by doing so, since of all their subjects none are more effectively useful to them and their cause than those who are receiving the highest education. "In almost all the universities," he says, "where Catholics are in a majority, associations of students have been formed, calling themselves sometimes 'Catholic Unions,' sometimes 'Brotherhoods,' sometimes by indifferent names but all having the same object in view—to promote Catholic interests, that is, to be active in the cause of Ultramontanism." Besides which these ecclesiastics who are accused of promoting ignorance have done and are doing more than all the rest of Germany, according to his report, in the support and dissemination of literature and instruction. There are the Unions, for example: "The 'Borromeus Verein,' which has its quarters at Bonn, has for its object the dissemination of good

books. . . . For the advancement of Catholicism in Protestant parts of Germany,"—an object hardly to be forwarded by the hindrance of education—"there is the 'Bonifacius Verein,' which is spread over the greater part of Germany; for missions beyond Europe there is the 'Franz-Xaverius-Verein.'" "For the purpose of popularising science in the interest of Ultramontanism, another Society was formed in 1876—'Die Görres-Gesellschaft Zur Pflege der Wissenschaft in Catholischen Deutschland.' This society publishes pamphlets, etc., on all possible subjects, and has just announced a historical year-book." Then the Catholic Press has made a remarkable progress. Of 1072 "Ultramontane" organs all over the world 267 are in Germany. "These figures show a marvellous activity, and prove that the organization of the Roman Catholic Press, determined on by the German bishops at the Fulda conference in 1867, has made gigantic strides. The 267 periodicals, to which more might be added since 1878, appear, some of them daily, some once, some twice or three times a week, some fortnightly, some monthly." Compared to all this the issues of the Protestant Press, the writer affirms to be scanty indeed. It must be evident then to all unprejudiced eyes that whatever be the reason of the comparatively small attendance of Catholics at the higher-class schools, it cannot be because of the reason assigned by Professor von Schulte. But at the same time we are able to advance a reason for this; it may probably be accounted for by the well-known conscientious objections of Catholics to such schools, which are secular and godless. Even from the godless primary schools, at which attendance is compulsory we find they are disposed to withhold their children the ill effects of the system are but too apparent in Germany and Catholics, we doubt not, are fully alive to them. Of what they are may be seen by the following passage which we take from the late Pastoral Letter of His Grace Archbishop Vaughan:—"Since 1842 Germany has had time to display, the quality of its 'advanced thought.' A leading non-Catholic journal, the *Intelligenceur*, speaks thus:—'Germany is reaping the harvest of advanced thought or scepticism; crime has increased during the last six years in Prussia from fifty to two three hundred per cent.; the imprisonments in Prussia, Hanover, and the Rhine provinces alone (the statistics from the southern States, as Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, not being yet published) have risen from 102,077 in 1872 to 133,734 in 1877, and the number to day is reckoned at 150,000. The prisons are all full, and patriotic men are urging the formation of a penal colony on some island of the Pacific or section of Western Africa. A few months ago the chaplain of the Imperial family, M. Bauer, in a sermon preached before the Emperor and princes, said: "Affection, faith, and obedience to the Word of God are unknown in this country, in this our great German fatherland, which formerly was justly called the home of faith. On the contrary, it really seems as if it were the father of all lies who is now worshipped in Prussia. What formerly was considered generous and noble is now looked upon with contempt; and theft and swindling are called by the euphonic name 'business.' Marriages are concluded without the blessing of the Church, concluded 'on trial,' to be broken if not found to answer. We still have a Sunday, but it is only a Sunday in name, as the people work during church hours, and spend the afternoon and evening in rioting in the public houses and music halls; while the upper classes rush to the races, preferring to hear the panting of the tortured horses to hearing the Word of God, which is ridiculed in the Press, and turned into blasphemy in the popular assemblies; the servants of God are insulted daily.' The Berlin correspondent of English journals adds: The German clerical newspapers, Protestant as well as Catholic, are writing in a like strain."

THE article of Professor Von Schulte is, in a word, a tirade of abuse directed against his Catholic fellow-countrymen, the Church, the Jesuits, and the memory of Pope Pius IX. It has been wrung from him by the total failure of his schism, which, even according to his favourable account, numbers in all Germany only 60,000 members, and, as we know, not only must eventually die out of itself, but even as the writings of its leaders make it very evident, is already rapidly losing all its sympathies with Christianity and becoming infidel. There is no vile accusation, no old worn-out calumny that the Professor does not repeat against all that is Catholic, nor, while

he does so, is he concerned to present Protestantism in a favourable light. It seems to be his object to depict this as bad but the Church as being much worse. He has been stung by the conduct of the Protestants; notwithstanding the virtues of the "old Catholics," and the horrible condition according to his showing of Catholics, the Protestants have not leant towards his party. The contrary indeed appears to be the case. He complains as follows: "The signs of the times are not to be mistaken. Orthodoxy has already begun to hold out a hand to ultramontanism. There is a large class of the Protestant clergy who long for the same sort of power which the Romish clergy possess." Demoralised indeed they must be if they desire to reduce their people to the state of degradation which Professor Von Schulte represents as being that of German Catholics. But the fact is the Professor has over-shot his mark; he has rushed to England for sympathy in his rages and poured into English ears, with such an object, a torrent of abuse that can only be listened to by vulgar bigots. We find a proof of how men of culture have received him in the very cool notice of his article given by the *Saturday Review*. The reviewer passes over with silent contempt his gross charges against Catholics, and quietly inquires whether, when he speaks of putting a stop to "the present system of experimenting," he alludes to the "old Catholic" movement.

It is always pleasant news for us when we learn that Protestants of any rank or calling have been so circumstanced as to have had an opportunity of seeing members of the religious Orders as they really are. We rejoice at it, because we know how much of their dislike and suspicion against our nuns and monks has been caused by a total ignorance of them, and by the inheritance of the centuries-old calumnies invented for the spoliation of the convents by the wretched Henry VIII. These renewed from time to time by the tirades of pulpit-bigots, or by the publications of shameless and shameful impostors, cut down in school-books as suitable poison for the minds of children, and chattered of here and there after the fashion of stupid but mischievous cant, are for the most part all that persons brought up in a Protestant country know of those self-denying and holy communities whose lives are in truth so beautiful, and so completely the opposite of all that is falsely and foully imagined concerning them. In a word, our feeling for Protestants concerning this matter rather than one of anger or indignation should be that of pity, for they are deceived, and, unless under exceptional circumstances, it is impossible that they can be undeceived; their own plain sight and hearing alone are sufficient for this, because prejudice is fearfully strong, and the man must be reasonable and broad-minded indeed from whom argument is sufficient to remove it. We say, then, that it is particularly pleasing to hear that some people who have been brought up in the ordinary Protestant manner have been so placed as to have had their eyes opened to the truth, and we now find an instance of it. The correspondent of the *Times*, in short, writing from Pietermaritzburg on July 17th, speaks as follows:—"Upon the village green of Ladysmith is the Dutch church, at present devoted to the purposes of a central hospital. It is surrounded by several large hospital marquees, in which the less serious cases are domiciled. Surgeon-Major Babington has now about 60 patients under his care. Only six of these are wounded men; the rest are suffering from various maladies, principally, though, from fever. . . . Quietly and unostentatiously labouring to soothe and tend the sick are five Sisters of Mercy from Bloemfontein. Surgeon-Major Babington spoke in terms of the highest praise about the assistance they had rendered him and the benefit his patients derived from their cheering presence and womanly care. If this were a Franco-Prussian or Turco-Russian war, we might perchance hear of Englishwomen coming forward to nurse the sick and wounded. There is, however, a romantic attraction about the bearded, pathetic foreigner, that hardly distinguishes the snub-nosed, ugly boys who fill our own ranks. As with their charities, so with their sympathy, English women require a dash of romance to touch their pockets and command their energies. The residents of British extraction about Ladysmith have been exceedingly kind and assiduous in their attentions to the hospital inmates. Fresh eggs, milk, butter, and other delicacies of a like nature which to an invalid are of importance have been brought from all directions. One lady to her other donations adds the loan of her little three-year-old son. A Sister of Mercy calls for him every afternoon and takes him with her to a convalescent ward, where the boy's childish laughter and prattle are looked forward to with the greatest interest by the soldiers." For our own part we are too well pleased by hearing the Sisters' praises to care about joining with this correspondent in his blame of other ladies, but we have already remarked more than once that it is to a kindred "dash of romance," with that to which he alludes that is due the prodigious preaching now taking place in foreign lands, while such places as East London, and such individuals as "Ary," are left to proceed heavenwards or in the contrary direction as best they may unaided. Meanwhile we are convinced it will be grateful to those liberal and kind-hearted Protestants, who so well aided the Sisters of Mercy the other day during their bazaar at Wellington, to learn that when engaged in doing so they were returning to the Order the

kindness some of its members were, it may be at that very moment, bestowing upon British soldiers in the wilds of South Africa.

It is hardly credible, but as it comes to us on the authority of that correspondent of the *Times* from whom we have already quoted, we conclude it must be received as true. It seems that if a soldier died of disease or his wounds in South Africa during the war, the expenses of his funeral were defrayed out of the arrears of his pay. It is not recorded as to whether those who were killed in battle were mulcted after death in order to pay the men who dug the trenches into which their bodies were flung, but the one charge would seem hardly more outrageous than the other. It is to be concluded rationally that the soldier who dies of disease contracted during warfare sacrifices his life for his country quite as much as the soldier who is literally killed. The service indeed appears to be a truly liberal one. The other day we were told of a man who had lived in it until old age, and then been turned out to seek an asylum in a work-house, whose sour accommodation he might earn by daily breaking a ton of stones, and now we are informed that should a soldier succumb to the hardships of war and die of illness or of his wounds in any place where a coffin can be found for him, that grim luxury will only be provided at his own expense. Verily the recruits whom the *Saturday Review* asserts to be needful must have souls wholly devoured by martial longings or they will hardly be found to appreciate the many attractions held out to them.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1st, M. G. Valbert draws a sketch of Lord Beaconsfield, in which, although he gives his Lordship credit for success and talent, and appears to accord him as considerable measure of admiration, he still paints him in colour that betray some degree of ridicule. He says of all free peoples the English show the least reserve concerning their grievances. British good sense, justly boasted of, does not consist in never straying beyond that which is reasonable, but in balancing one freak by another. English bells ring all together at full swing, but they soon get tired of a monotonous peal; nor does the action follow the word as swiftly as is the case elsewhere. Throughout the United Kingdom exaggeration reigns but does not govern. In England hyperbole of insult is not a deadly poison, for Lord Beaconsfield has not died from it, and there is reason to hope that he will not soon die. In one of his writings he has recorded that his grandfather lived for ninety years, and as he unwillingly confessed that his father had died at eighty, he accounted for it by adding that the hardy old man had been carried off by an epidemic. He himself was just thirty when he wrote that he should in fifty years to come be found faithful to his present principles. He no doubt will endeavor to fulfil his prophecy, and to prove that a man may not be the less sound for having a crowd of enemies. No one can boast of having more of them than Lord Beaconsfield, and it must be agreed he has done nothing to soothe them, his ironical coolness and cutting malice have not helped towards this. But even though he were without reproach, if he had never committed a fault in Europe, Asia, or Africa, he would still have many irreconcilable enemies. Montaigne said of his friend, "If I had been asked why I loved him, I should have answered, 'Because it was he.'" More than one Englishman, if he were asked why he hated Benjamin Disraeli, would answer, "I hate him because it is he." Lord Beaconsfield is a *parvenu*, and he only attained even to being so much by forcing himself forward. A brazen face, an unshaken confidence in his genius and his planet, sarcasms, threats, prophecies, the art of astonishing his neighbour, daring pranks and petty intrigues, a pride not overthrown by defeat, insolence mingled with allurements—such were the means he employed. He was still nothing when he wrote to O'Connell, "We shall meet one day at Philippi, and I will inflict upon you a humiliating and salutary lesson." He was of little account when he said to the House of Commons, who were stifling his voice with shouts of laughter, "The day will come when I shall make you hear me." It might long have been believed that in this man of endless powers there was only a blusterer and an adventurer combined with a charlatan. What prodigies of boldness and ability have not been accomplished by the descendant of a race to which England refused all political existence, in order to impose his authority and leadership on the proudest aristocracy in Europe. Since the creation of the world, or rather since the shepherd, Joseph, became the minister of Pharaoh, no more adventurous wager was ever gained: and charlatanism, in this instance, has done no harm, it serves to lay the foundations of fortunes and to propagate religions. The Jew's son who now governs the British Empire thirty-six years ago wrote that Joseph Smith, Father of the Mormons, would always have more disciples than the rational Bentham. He had made this discovery in stepping out of his cradle before Mormonism had come into existence; it is natural that he should have profited by it. M. Valbert gives Lord Beaconsfield credit for a good deal, amongst the rest for fidelity to the traditions of his race: he says His Lordship asserts that if there is anything which is better than a Christian it is a Jew. But however much M. Valbert may say in his favour, he has certainly hit upon nothing more happy

than this comparison of him with one of the arch-imposters of the century. It is very just and proves that the writer can read with a true eye.

It would appear, then, that there is a chance for journalists after all. There is a way opened to them by which they may avoid running about to inquire what has become of all the good people in 1881, when, we confess by no means to the detriment of the earthly atmosphere, they have been caught up into the clouds. We find, in fact, by a paragraph in a contemporary, that a society is being formed in England for the conversion of Pressmen, who are to be invited to become "temperate in dress, speech, and food." They are to turn over a new leaf, and attend some place of worship once at least every Sunday, and if possible once also during the week. This is to be the principal means of bringing about their reformation, and we admit that it would be a most meritorious act on their part to make use of it. Mr. Spurgeon told his congregation the other day "He had the privilege once of hearing a reverend brother, he would not say how, when, or where; but he always considered he should be rewarded for it at the resurrection of the just." Well, we don't want him to say "how, when, or where," for we know all about it, and those journalists who submit to the guidance of this association will very speedily share his expectation. If they only comply with this one rule, temperate in dress, speech, and food," they must become to a dead certainty, and if they do not believe us, let them look at the sheets issued by the exceptional editors who are known to follow the rule; if they don't there see the broad marks of men, who go slipshod, drivelling, and half-fed, their salvation is already secure, for to quote Mr. Spurgeon once more, the sin is being "taken out of them in the same way as Eve was taken out of Adam—when in a deep sleep." But are we not going to have a branch of the association in New Zealand? Here is a truly Christian work for our "Christian Young Men's Associations." You know it will take clever fellows to knock the flashness out of our journalists, strip the loud toggerly from off their backs, and reduce them to a becoming scale of diet—from the fatted calf of the ungodly to the approved milk and water. We decidedly know of no one who could undertake it but our "Christian Young Men." Their science united to the preaching of our parsons is the very thing. Let them begin then under pain of committing a sin of omission.

**DISTURBANCES** in Ireland are the order of the day. Notwithstanding that Heaven-sent famine, that cause of the perpetual *Deum* that arises from the benevolent English heart at sight of sheep-walks and cattle-pastures that now occupy the place of many a happy homestead or comfortable village, marks of Heaven's favour towards prosperous England, not to be mistaken; marks, however, that to those who judge otherwise, seem, for example, in some way comparable to that well at Cawnpore, which may be read as indicative of a better state of things in the Government of India, although as yet we have heard no voice that dared proclaim this truth. Notwithstanding all this there still would appear to be much needed to improve the condition of the Irish people. It is but those at a distance that are prepared to give thanks for the position occupied by them, or loudly to proclaim that now the valleys have been exalted before them by the piled up corpses that died in the agonies of starvation and its cruel consequences beneath their eyes. They are aware that milk and honey for all that are not flowing for them, but that still their condition in their own land is that of aliens, and that poverty is their portion, while they are never raised above the immediate danger of extreme need. It is easy then at any time to stir up the expression of discontent, and there are always at hand the means of exaggerating these into the signs and tokens of sedition, and so continually blackening the reputation of the people in the face of Great Britain and of all Europe. At the present moment it would appear that full advantage is being taken of this comfortable state of affairs; an Irish agitation is called for by the exigencies of the situation, and an Irish agitation accordingly comes to the surface, and, so far as we can now see is destined to run its accustomed course. Meantime as we find a sketch of the last great agitation of the kind that took place in Ireland, that of the Fenian movement, a panic concerning which also certain English newspapers lately attempted to revive, given to us by no friendly hand, we think it opportune to furnish our readers with some extracts from it, which we have no doubt they will find highly interesting, and, it may be, instructive at the same time. The sketch occurs, then, in a number of the periodical "All the Year Round," for June '67, a publication that was guided by one who favoured little anything connected with Ireland. The day, that of a Fenian trial, on which the events described here occurred was the 26th April in the same year. Probably it will be remembered by some of our readers, but there are many of them we are persuaded who can recollect having witnessed some such show of empty warfare as that thus narrated: "The castle gates are closed and covered with iron plates, loop-holed for musketry. Over the black armour I see the brass helmets and flowing plumes of dragoon; higher still, but some way behind, the wind plays among the fluttering pennons

of the lancers. From the windows of houses opposite the gates the Fenians, if there were any there, could see into the castle yard and witness all these preparations. A volley would tell with dreadful effect upon the troops." On St. Patrick's night we are told a second Fenian rising had been expected, but we have in our lifetime heard of so many risings being expected on that night that it seems to us quite the rational thing to expect. However, on this occasion the "authorities warned the dwellers in these houses that they might be required to move at once and make room for troops. No second rising took place, and the occupiers pursue their trades as usual." The writer then goes on to describe the appearance of certain portions of the city; he speaks thus of the crowd outside the Commission Court: "There is no feverish or excited multitude such as you would expect if Fenianism had any root in Ireland. Knots of men and idle boys and girls gather here and there, speaking little. They are all from the lowest class, and are here because they have nothing to do elsewhere. These knots part and break up before the mounted police—light active men, who easily keep a wide passage clear. The prisoners will be brought into court by a passage in the rear, where a strong guard preserves an open space. Few attempt to trespass on the forbidden ground. The victims of Fenianism, like those of the plague, may be pitied, but few care to touch them. While I look and wonder where are the twenty thousand armed conspirators, there is a slight movement among the people. A suppressed cry is heard, and the troops take close order. The sharp, quick sound of cavalry rings on the pavement. Mounted police—lancers—more police—police on Irish jaunting-cars, ready to jump off on the instant—and then the prison van: a long dark carriage this, gloomy as a hearse, though bearing the cypher of the Queen. The accused are brought out separately, and enveloped in a cloud of police. You see a line of heads moving slowly up to and within the doorway and that is all. No cheer is raised, no sigh of popular sympathy is given, not even a prayer for a 'good deliverance' is uttered. The crowd come here, it is plain, through curiosity, and not from any deeper feeling. At the corners of streets a few stones are thrown, once or twice wildly at the police, or a feeble execration is pronounced. But in the precincts of the Commission Court there is no manifestation even of pity." There, however, was deep and lasting pity, not in a mere crowd, but throughout the entire nation as the sequel well has proved. The description of the prisoners in court is striking: "Almost without exception the principle conspirators on trial preserved a calm and dignified deportment. There was nothing theatrical or extravagant in their demeanour. Occasionally they exchanged a few words with their solicitors. Once, when the very man who was to have led the rebel forces in the south, rose, like a spectre, to the witness chair one of the accused changed his position with the other, and fixed a stern gaze upon the informer for hours." Of one of those poor wretches, the informers, the most degraded of all the hardly-mankind that walk upon the earth, the description almost evokes compassion, that of the other revolts us only. "The informer cannot tell his own true name. There is mystery, or romance, or shame, about his birth. As a child he was sometimes called by his mother's name; as a man, by one indicating a connection with an old Irish family. In youth he served with the British army in the Crimea; then he fought under the famous Kirby Smith as a faithful soldier of the Confederate army. When the civil war was over, he joined, as hundreds joined, the I.R.B., but he united commercial pursuits with preparation for treason. He was trusted beyond other chiefs of the conspiracy, and, until the moment of his arrest, was faithful. He revenged his own betrayal, as he said, by betraying others. His evidence was valuable; not so much because it was damning to the accused, as for its thorough exposure of the weakness and folly of the conspiracy. In the city of Dublin, with three hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, there were, he said, from fourteen thousand to eighteen thousand professed Fenians. Some of these formed the wretched rabble that moved out to Tallaght and fled at the first touch of the police. There were at hand to arm these eighteen thousand men, only three thousand weapons; but what weapons? Pikes, old bayonets, broken scythes, daggers made of iron hoops, and sharpened knives. The rifles and revolvers which were to sweep away the British army did not count three hundred. In Cork the preparations were still more preposterous. Fifteen hundred weapons of motly character to arm twenty thousand Fenians! This man's evidence exposes to all the world, the miserable hollowness of the whole confederacy. But he is released from a torturing cross-examination at last, broken in health, and apparently despairing. He swooned on the moment of his arrest, and almost his last words, uttered with some emotion, are: 'If I swooned, would to God I had never revived!' Another Queen's evidence of a very different stamp appears. His presence is anything but prepossessing. Conspiracy can only be baffled by the aid of conspirators, and this informer has done the work thoroughly. He prided himself upon his doings, and claimed credit as the spoiler of the plot. His name was taken (how or by whom none knows) from one of Virgil's sweetest pastorals. He, too, had fought in America, but as a lieutenant in the Federal armies. Thus waifs and strays from that gigantic struggle appeared in succession

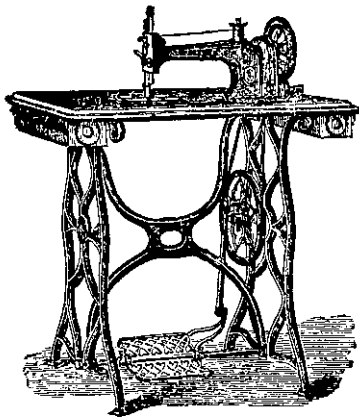
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as informers on a witness table in Dublin. For seven months this man had been an active member of the conspiracy, but all the while he was also the paid agent of the Government. He it was whose secret information frustrated the raid on Chester, caused the arrest of Massey in the nick of time, and put the police on the track of M'Cafferty. I noticed that this witness was careful of his style, and corrected himself when he spoke without due grammatical precision. He was quick, ready, not easily abashed—the very man to be an agent of conspiracy, or its betrayer." The sentence passed upon the prisoners excites the writer's horror. "The barbarous form of sentence delivered on those found guilty of high treason makes the blood run cold. It is, indeed, softened down from the horrible 'sentence of doom' usual in ancient times, when the criminal was fated to be cut down 'yet quick' and sensible, to be disembowelled while still alive, and to have his quivering vitals 'flung in his face, or in the blazing fire.' Revolting as that form of sentence is, the annals of England present too many instances of its execution." Amongst these instances abundant and pre-eminent are those of the martyred priests, who dared all the horrors of this sentence and its certain execution in order to keep alive the Faith in England, and to minister to Catholics who still continued firm in their religion. But even in its modified form the sentence is savage enough. "The condemned are sentenced to be quartered, and in fearful mockery their severed limbs are said to be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty." A strange gift, indeed, to be placed at the disposal of a Christian sovereign, a woman, moreover, and one of true womanly instincts. It is impossible to fancy the Queen ever giving orders for the disposition of such ghastly remnants, and we may well inquire with this writer, "Is it right, or fitting, or Christian, that the title of a merciful sovereign should be mixed up with such a sentence as this?" We ask further, does Her Majesty know of it, or have the prejudices of her position inculcated and cherished through a life time led her to regard treason as the unpardonable crime, without the pale of mercy? The writer says in conclusion, "A voice within each man's breast said that the Queen would give life even to the most guilty." Life, or rather a slower method of death? Have we not seen that this was in truth that which in some instances was granted?

THE report of the great work undertaken by them, which appears in another column, in a manner obliges us to congratulate the Catholics of Temuka on their spirit of true Catholic piety. So beautiful a church erected by them will be a monument which will in the best way testify to generations to come their faithfulness to the most ennobling gift conferred by God on mankind, the creed of the Catholic Church. We understand, moreover, that this fine building may in an especial manner be regarded as the actual work of the Catholics themselves, for in addition to the handsome money subscriptions, the drays and horses of a large proportion of the congregation are engaged in drawing the stones of which it is to be constructed, and we know of no higher use to which they can be put. It is, indeed, a privilege to be allowed to be thus occupied. These stones are to be employed for a higher purpose than were even those so carefully worked to build the great temple of Solomon; they are to be used to construct a shrine in which God Himself, present in the Holy Eucharist, will dwell amongst His people here, most probably until the end of time. There is no work, then, on earth that can compare with that of the erection of a Catholic church; their temple was the glory of the ancient Israelites, and to have built it was esteemed the grandest deed in all the great reign of the wise king; his princes and valiant men esteemed themselves highly favoured in being permitted to take part in so august a work, but the glory of Solomon's temple was feeble as compared with that of the most humble church on whose altar the eternal God continually resides. All those, then, who are engaged in such a work as this are especially blessed; and their memory will never die. Men may indeed forget them, but their names will be read by the All-seeing Eye, engraved on the stones they have prepared to shelter Him, and a prayer unheard on earth it may be, but constantly heard in Heaven, will ascend to the Throne of Grace from the sacred walls their hands have erected.

THE San Francisco mail has brought us news from Ireland that is at once alarming and reassuring. The people, it appears, are unreasonable enough not to like starvation, but desire to secure for themselves such a settlement on the land as may enable them to live in some degree of decency and comfort. This is that part of the news which we find alarming, and what adds to its alarm is that a tenants' meeting actually dared call upon Government to relieve the existing distress, and that the Home Rulers propose an agitation by Irishmen throughout the world in favour of the creation of a class of peasant-farmers. This we know is highly unreasonable, and they are very much to be blamed in not preferring to see the people starve in support of the luxury of an upper ten thousand that may be reckoned amongst one of the most worthless in all Europe. But, fortunately, there is a reassuring side to the matter: we learn that great distress also prevails, and that it bids fair to be much increased by a total failure of the potato crop. Who knows then what luck may be in

store for the country? A sufficient number of these troublesome people may again get killed off by famine and fever to insure the tranquility of those who remain. For surely, if it be lawful to cheer for a famine after it has run its terrible course, it is quite rational to invoke its repetition when the necessity seems to arise for it. We think this must seem fair logic, even to certain of our friends who correspond with the papers at Wellington.

### MISS DARGON.

THIS highly-gifted Irish lady has been playing with great success in Sydney, and was there interviewed recently by a representative of the *Sydney Evening News*, to whom she is reported to have thus expressed herself:—

"I never thought of making a profit by my profession. The expenses of my travels will satisfy me. All I want is appreciation of my efforts in the higher art, I never hoped for aught else. And, taken altogether, the criticisms I have had in the Australian press are worth £5000 to me. I have been well treated in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney. I have had the pleasure of the acquaintance of the best men in your three colonies. And the public have given me the greatest support. Nowhere in America, except, perhaps, New Orleans, are the people so quick to recognise good points in acting and so bountiful in their applause. Financially, my visit to Australia has not been a success, but otherwise it has been beyond my expectations, and I'll never forget the Australian people. Sydney I like, for it is like the old country. The Irish people have not given me the support I might have expected. The English and Scotch have; but it's always the way with our own people. I conclude my engagement in Sydney on Friday, and after staying here for three weeks go to Melbourne for a season of a month. I may play here again, and perhaps in New Zealand, *en route* to America."

We should indeed much regret that an Irish artist of this lady's rank was neglected by her own countrypeople, and not solely on her account, much as we should sympathise with her wounded national feeling, but for much weightier and more important reasons. If the Irish in these colonies did not recognise Miss Dargon's genius, their intellectual faculties must be sadly in need of cultivation, and they must be, contrary to the received opinion on the subject, a dull-witted people, destitute of dramatic taste and judgment. Or if, on the other hand, they did not fail to appreciate the extraordinary histrionic abilities of their countrywoman, but did fail to substantially recognise these and so compliment her, then the national sentiment can but feebly, if at all animate them. This is the view of the case that would be most painful to us if it were forced upon us. But it is not by anything we have heard, and we heard something of this matter after Miss Dargon's arrival, and in the very theatre in which she achieved her first and greatest triumph. As she herself cannot know the Irish people here or their habits, she was dependent upon others for her information, and was, we believe, misinformed, though not wilfully. The Irish people in Victoria are not distinguishable in the theatre by wearing green ribbons, nor do they shout out their applause in a broad, but rich southern brogue. If a stranger did not know them, he could not by any means distinguish them in the stalls, pit, or circle, and in these divisions there were very many of them—bearing in mind their number, their means, and their education—during Miss Dargon's performances. We should like to know who were they who made the welkin ring when this lady at the Theatre Royal here recited "Fontenoy" as we had never heard it recited before? Could they have been any other than Irish people who crowded the house that evening, and whom she electrified with the spirit which inspired her, and which raised their enthusiasm to the highest pitch? Miss Dargon needs information from some well informed person who could *à la voce* explain matters to her, and remove from her mind an impression unjust to a people who are proud of her as a countrywoman, in whose genius are developed those qualities of the Irish character which may be employed with the best possible effect in the art she has cultivated with such signal success. For our own part we noticed her performances in the very highest terms of praise, though we said not a word that was unmerited; and we do believe that our notices were read with the liveliest satisfaction and pride by that section of the community to whom Miss Dargon has referred in exceptional terms.—*Advocate*.

The yellow fever in Memphis has been gaining headway, not withstanding the great efforts made to arrest its progress. On July 29th, there were eight new cases and four deaths reported to the Board of Health. On the thirtieth there was an increase in the number of cases, thirteen having been reported, but only one death was reported on that day. On July 31, there were nine cases and five deaths reported, and on August 1, thirteen new cases and five deaths. Among the new cases appear the names of Rev. E. Doyle, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church and Rev. J. Fahey. Both these rev. gentlemen are young men about thirty years of age, and they are the first clergymen who have been stricken with the disease this year. [They are now dead.] Father Walsh has reorganized Camp Father Matthew, and he has already 500 people in camp. Colonel Cameron established Camp Marks, about six miles from the city, and on July 29 had erected 125 tents. There is now a population of 450 at this camp.

An inquest was held in Liverpool on Saturday, July 12, on the body of John Cranney, aged 39, a railway receiving clerk, who died under somewhat unusual circumstances. About three weeks ago he told his wife that he was lifting up a drunken woman who had fallen down in the street, when she bit his little finger, though he did not believe it was done intentionally. The wound appeared to be only a scratch, but it soon became very painful, the finger blackened and the hand swelled, and ultimately the deceased went into the hospital, where he died on Wednesday July 16, mortification having commenced in both hand and arm. The medical evidence showed that death had resulted from blood-poisoning.

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# The Lady of Neville Court

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF MARION HOWARD, ETC., ETC.

## CHAPTER XXVI.—(Continued.)

THE dark cloud of distrust and dread of displeasure had floated away for ever, and before the whole world she now might say, "I am a Catholic!"—before her uncle, kinder than ever, lest she should think him angry; before Fanny, whose sweet letter of sisterly regret at the news had only longed for the time when they should be at home to comfort each other, and realise that, after all, it was no real separation; before Mrs. Carew, now one with her in faith, and who was so soon to come to her, never to leave her more; before her tenantry, for Maude had written to Father Donovan, and she knew that by this time her conversion was no longer a secret. Was this all? Was there not another thought, brighter even than these, stealing in among the rest, and deepening, gilding, intensifying them all with its own peculiar radiance? There was; for Maude had had a long conversation with Mrs. Carew about her troubles at Ballycross, and her adopted mother had plainly shown her that, like almost every one else who acts in a moment of excitement, Maude had made a great mistake. She showed her that she had been guilty of injustice, if not of positive ingratitude, towards a true and disinterested friend, and assured her that those whose intentions are honourable, whose conduct is prudent, and whose character is irreproachable, must infallibly live down misrepresentation. She cheered Maude by pointing out to her how very unlikely it was, at the same time, that a man as frank and open in character as she represented Dr. O'Meara to be, should suddenly break off his friendship with a whole family, by whom he had been so warmly received and appreciated, from motives of momentary pique with one member of it, and that without asking or giving one word of explanation to justify his conduct. She expressed her opinion that his absence, which had appeared so inexplicable to Maude, had been occasioned by his unexpected visit to Dublin; and that probably he was now anxiously expecting their return home, to explain all this to her uncle and herself.

"Although," added Mrs. Carew, "I can well imagine that, in a temporary fit of annoyance at your sudden and unreasonableness to him, he did not care to make this explanation to you at the time."

She concluded by advising Maude to treat her mother's old friend with the simplicity that had characterised their intercourse in its commencement. Not for one instant did Mrs. Carew suspect the secret her child so jealously guarded from her; but even had she done so, the advice she gave her with regard to the doctor was so simple, that she could not possibly have spoken otherwise than she did.

How great a weight Mrs. Carew's gentle and judicious words lifted from poor Maude's perplexed heart might have been judged by the smile that played on her lips as she wondered what the doctor had said to the news of her conversion. In what words would he congratulate her? How, when, and where should she meet him first, and say those few kind words to him that were to prove that, however appearances might have been against her on that dreadful evening, she was not at heart ungrateful. As the locomotive sped on its way, bearing its living freight behind it, bright-eyed little messengers of hope, on painted wings, fluttered gaily around her, whispering, in tones of music sweeter than any she had ever heard before, that every breath of that panting engine said, "a step nearer home."

## CHAPTER XXVII.

THERE are few scenes more amusing to an English traveller, especially to one fond of studying the Irish peasantry in all the richness and raciness of their national characteristics, than the platform of an Irish railway station at the close of the English harvest. No sooner have the last echoes of the harvest home died away in the fields and meadows of old England than band after band of home-returning sons of Erin trudge off to the seaport towns, to crowd the stowage of every vessel that plies between the sister isles. The delight with which they rush, helter-skelter, through the gangway upon the shore of their native land, is only known to their enthusiastic hearts; for patriotism by no means objects to a ragged jacket, and many a man with a shorter name than Kosciusko has loved his country quite as well.

During the greater part of the year the passengers who book from Dublin for the more westerly districts are comparatively few and far between. But as on these occasions there is not a village hidden among the most distant hills and valleys of Connaught that has not furnished its title of adventurers, so there is not one of the said villages to which some are not travelling back a little richer and a great deal browner than they started, and Connaught railway ticket are at a premium. As Maude and her uncle sat *vis-à-vis* at a window of a first-class carriage, a laughing, joking, pushing, jostling crowd rushed by to the further end of the train, and amongst them the young heiress to her great delight recognised many a bronzed but familiar face. To her still greater satisfaction one or two recognised her; and several times during the journey a broad good-humoured countenance, grinning from ear to ear, looked in at the carriage window to inquire if "anything could be done for the young leddy or Mistor Neville." It was a very pleasant thought to Maude that so many of her people were to be sharers in her joy at returning home, and made the latter part of her journey brighter even than the first. Long before the train reached the station it was greeted by a hearty cheer from the platform where a motley crowd had gathered, and though unheard by the passers in the train it was answered by one almost as vociferous from the heads that were thrust out of the windows to catch the first glimpse of friends and relations. The doors were flung open, and long before the train stopped, at the imminent risk of legs and necks, half-a-dozen rash young fellows clambered down, and before they knew where they were found themselves locked in the arms of wives,

mothers, children, sweethearts, and sisters. Nor were the embraces the less fervent that nearly all the meetings were as un hoped for as they were delightful. Every day after the close of the English harvest an expectant crowd besieges the doors and railings of the various stations on the Irish railways to inspect the arrivals, in no way deterred by the disappointment of yesterday from coming again to-day. Besides, though the greater part are undoubtedly doomed to personal disappointment, there is almost always sure to be a general joy among them after all, for in village life the happiness of one is the happiness of many, and even the hearts that are aching most over their own hope deferred have often the warmest congratulations to offer and the kindest questions to ask, and many return home, with a light in their eyes that the happiness of others has kindled, to wait for to-morrow's train.

What a light-hearted group they were? And what a kindly welcome they had for Maude, as she passed among them, telling them how happy she was to find herself and them safe once more in dear old Ireland after their travels! She had plenty of time for her congratulations; for until the stationmaster had exhausted his stock of expostulation and threats about certain tickets that had been lost and others that had never been taken (all of course in vain, for there were the passengers, and there the tickets were not,) nothing could be done in the matter of luggage. But in Connaught engine-drivers and stokers are models of patience and consideration, and railway porters never break their own necks or jam other people's fingers in their hurry. A Connaught engine is the best-mannered locomotive in the world, for he will always wait till you are ready. Perhaps the fact that he is the sole traveller on the line, and is therefore free from the wholesome dread of collisions experienced by his brethren, may have something to do with the matter. On this particular afternoon he waited for the termination of the dispute concerning the tickets, then for the extraction of the Neville luggage from the various receptacles, and then, with a good-humoured snort of adieu, passed on his way, bearing onward still expectant hearts bound for more distant stations.

So truly did Maude sympathise with the happiness of the simple hearts around her, that it was not until she was seated in her uncle's carriage and had left them all behind that she became conscious that a shadow had fallen over the brightness of her own heart. Perhaps because the sun had now set behind the hills, and a chilly breeze had sprung up that sent the dead leaves whirling in eddying circles along the road and across the fields; perhaps because the long track of bog, no longer gilded by the sunshine, looked stern and dreary after the smiling scenery she had so lately quitted; perhaps, too, the fact that a face she had just a little expected to see at the station had not been there,—may have had something to do with the shadow. The clergyman was soon deep in a book he had purchased that morning; and as the carriage wound slowly up and down the mountain road, Maude amused herself with looking through the window at the slightly-darkening landscape, and wondering how long it would be before Fanny came back. She looked tired and weary, as most people do at the close of a long journey. But for all this, as the carriage approached a small white house with a garden in front, very bright with dahlias and other autumn flowers, a look of expectation again brightened her face for a minute. The gate stood wide open; but except old Betty banging out linen in the distance not a sign of life was visible. The carriage passed on, and Maude threw herself wearily back and looked through the window no more.

Very bright were the faces of the old servants who hurried out when the carriage stopped at the door, while poor little Looloo went almost wild with delight. Then, as their drive had made them chilly, a fire was lighted in the library, and the travellers sat down to the cosiest of "dinner-teas" imaginable. Mr. Neville's countenance was positively radiant with delight at finding himself once more at home—king of his own castle, as he phrased it—declaring that he only wanted his little Fanny back again to be the most contented man in the world. Had he been one whit less happy he might have rallied his companion, who had chatted so gaily all day long, on having grown suddenly somewhat silent and abstracted. But so interested was he in reminiscences of their visit, and in talking over future arrangements with regard to Mrs. Carew's residence at Neville Court, that Maude was suffered to pursue her reflections, whatever they may have been, in peace. At the conclusion of the meal he announced his intention of taking a stroll before it grew dark, to see how things had been getting on during their absence; and he had just risen from his seat when the door of the room was thrust suddenly open, and Bat's large black head appeared. In an instant all signs of listlessness had vanished, and a very bright smile of welcome shone in a pair of happy blue eyes instead, while, all unconsciously, a little white hand stole up to arrange a slightly-disordered curl. As a calm, quiet, dignified step traversed the passage and paused for an instant at the threshold of the door, a faint flush rose to her cheeks, the reflection of one of the brightest beams of sudden and unexpected pleasure that had ever flooded Maude Neville's simple life.

"Very glad to see you, doctor," exclaimed the clergyman heartily; and as he spoke he advanced to meet the new-comer with extended hand, which was the moment after warmly grasped in that of Father Donovan.

During the laugh that followed, Maude had time to recover from her astonishment, and then, after a few kind inquiries on both sides, accompanied by a speaking smile of congratulation on the part of the priest they resumed their seats. Maude, who never sat idle, soon found some needlework, and with her head bowed over it very, very low, she sat like a statue and listened to the priest's answer to her uncle's query, what Father Donovan was doing with Bat. Simple as was the question, the reply was such that Mr. Neville could hardly trust his ears. Dr. O'Meara had left Ballycross a few days since, and the period of his return was very uncertain. He had left several commissions to the priest, the principal to express his regret at having been obliged to leave before the return of friends he valued as highly as Mr. and Miss Neville; but to tell them that he had been anxious to reach Marseilles by a certain day. He had also requested him to ask the latter if she would accept Bat as a remembrance from an old friend, and give him a corner in her stable at Neville Court.

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University Laboratory,  
Dunedin, 21st Oct., 1878.

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(Signed) JAMES G. BLACK,  
Colonial Analyst.

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Spacious and well-lighted Sample Rooms have been erected to meet the requirements of commercial travellers.

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The Billiard-room is fitted with two of Alcock's best tables, and luxuriously furnished.

THE CITY HOTEL EXPRESS in attendance on the arrival of every train and steamboat.

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.  
Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

### D. PINKERTON,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

OCTAGON,

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(Next Athenæum.)

### MOLONEY'S HOTEL,

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Superior Accommodation. Charges Moderate.

N.B.—Concrete Building. o Risk of Fire.

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GEORGE STREET,  
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(Late of the Commercial)  
PROPRIETOR.

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

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First-class accommodation for Travellers and Boarders.

Terms Moderate.

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OF THE PATENT STOPPERED

AERATED WATERS.

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Steam Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers.

POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN

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CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial

Maker's Goods of every description.

### JAMES COUSTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,

&c., &c.,

WALKER STREET.

### A. H. ROSS,

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical Instrument-maker, Optician to the Dunedin Hospital, and for many years optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has (in order to obviate the necessity of his customers making the detour of the Octagon) REMOVED to those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's City Hotel, Princes street.

### UNIVERSAL HOTEL

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Wines, Spirits, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

### PARKSIDE BREWERY

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MCCARTHY AND FENTON,

(Late Brewer to Keast and M'Carthy),

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS.

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Wholesale and Retail  
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TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

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SEWAGE PIPES.

REVISED PRICE LIST:

4-inch	...	6d per foot
6-inch	...	9d "
9-inch	...	1s 4d "
12-inch	...	2s 6d "
15-inch	...	3s 9d "
18-inch	...	5s 9d "

Fire Bricks for Sale.

Agent for the Garnkirk Fire Brick Co.,  
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Office: 10, Rattray Street, Dunedin.



## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Melbourne, 14th October, 1879.

There has been a lull in the education-cum-religious question. Major Smith has sent Bishop Moorhouse an official letter in reply to his communications on the subject of religious instruction in State schools. "The Minister of Education points out that the adoption of the proposals submitted by the Bishop would necessitate an amendment of the Education Act. This is a course which the Minister is not prepared to recommend. So far, however, as the Minister is able within the provisions of the Act to offer facilities for imparting religious instruction he is anxious to do so." This of course is all moonshine, and leaves the question exactly where it was.

It has been officially announced that the Minister of Education has decided that Mr. J. H. Derrick, the State school teacher of whose suspension I wrote to you lately, shall be cautioned and reinstated. The Minister held his hand for a time at the instance of the friends of Mr. Derrick, who were desirous that a public meeting should first be held in the district. At this meeting a resolution was unanimously carried in favour of the teacher, and the following resolution was carried condemnatory of the clergyman:—"That this meeting views with unfeigned regret the conduct of the Rev. C. T. Perks in making charges against the reputation of Mr. Derrick, alleged to be based upon current rumours and children's statements."

In a letter in this morning's *Argus* headed "The Clergy v. the Schoolmasters," Dean Macartney writes:—"It is certainly not on account of his indifference to the training of the children in his parish that the vials of wrath have been poured on the head of Mr. Perks, and he seems to stand as a beacon to warn the too zealous clergymen, perhaps to warn a too zealous bishop, that there are breakers ahead."

The tariff has been passed, and the estimates are being slowly pushed through. The third reading of the Reform Bill will be on for discussion next week, when we shall no doubt have plenty of excitement. Mr. Berry, who is much better, will be able to resume his parliamentary duties to-morrow.

A deputation of miners on strike, from Sandhurst, waited on Mr. George Lansell, one of the largest mine owners here, on the subject of the reduction of their wages. In the course of Mr. Lansell's reply he gave some hard knocks to the Government. He said: "The next thing can be easily remedied, and I hope it will soon be done, and that is for the miners to insist that the miserable so-called government in regard to mining be at once seen to. I avoid politics as a rule, as I think by working the large ventures I do I sufficiently fulfil my duties as an average colonist. What is wanted is for the miners to demand some sort of economy in the governing of the small handful of people in Victoria. Just fancy our Bourke street 'firm' taxing our engines, tools, and appliances, to fool away in such things as cutting down the Nelson, building an exhibition that will be a dead loss to the colony, and spending £5,000 more on that absurd journey to England. If these expenses were paid out of surplus it would, in my opinion, be very bad, but to be done with money extracted mostly from the working classes by making them pay extra for their boots, shoes, and other necessaries, seems to me ridiculous in the highest degree. Equally absurd is it to pay our three members of Parliament £18 per week."

I have heard some good yarns about one of our State school teachers which may interest your readers. The children and a number of their parents were assembled to take part in the distribution of prizes. The teacher commanded silence; this order not being immediately complied with, he held up a pin and said he would not commence until they could hear it drop. This produced the desired effect, and amidst breathless silence he asked, "Now have you heard the pin drop?" "Please I did," said a ready little urchin. "That's a lie, Tommy," says Mr. Schoolmaster; and with that he shows to the astonished audience the pin which he still held in his hand. But it was not long after when Tommy had his revenge and it happened in this wise. The Inspector was expected on a certain day and the teacher, wishing to have a large attendance promised the boys if they mustered in great force he would show them something that they never saw before and would never see again. The boys having fulfilled their part of the engagement reminded Mr. Schoolmaster of his promise when he produced a nut from his pocket, cracked it, and showed them the kernel. "Now boys you never saw that before, and" (putting it in his mouth) "you will never see it again." But, alas for human resolution! the nut proved more than he could swallow. Being un-sound and unsavoury he spat it out, when Tommy spying it cries out, "That's a lie, sir, for I see it on the floor."

Another story told me of this schoolmaster I hardly like to repeat it is so profane. I will, however, tell it as a specimen of secular teaching. He, one day, asked his pupils why he was like Jesus Christ. On their giving up the riddle he said, because "I like little children to come unto me."

As an illustration of the Government by mob rule the reprieve of the murderer Lawrence, is an excellent example. Some months ago this man shot his superior officer, Mr. Finlayson, the Secretary for Railways. For this offence he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. The jury, however, having recommended him to mercy, on the extraordinary plea that he was in a state of irritability when he committed the offence, the matter was duly referred to the Executive, which after serious consideration upheld the decision of the court. An agitation sprung up at once in the press, at public meetings, and even in parliament. The object of all this agitation was to insist that the sentence should not be carried out on the plea of Lawrence's supposed insanity; that plea had been the groundwork of his defence at the trial and had signally failed. The medical evidence as usual was pretty evenly divided; some doctors declaring he was mad and others that he was not mad. There seems no doubt on the point that there was insanity in his family and still less doubt that by drinking he had increased whatever tendency he had that way. However, the Executive in order to please the mob, or let us say the majority, had another sitting and (I suppose after grave consideration), commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

It would appear that now-a-days, no matter how diabolical and cruel an offence may be, the perpetrator gets a great deal of sympathy. During the afternoon the papers say that Lawrence was visited by several friends and the Sheriff (Colonel Rede), all of whom congratulated him on the commutation of his sentence. You would fancy that instead of shooting poor Finlayson he had shot down Ned Kelly, the notorious bushranger, and deserved the thanks of the community. In Sydney, the other day, three young scoundrels convicted of a heinous crime were justly sentenced to be hanged, and the mob absolutely marched to Government House and succeeded in upsetting the sentence by intimidation.

The first grand cricket match of the season, between the Inter-colonial team and sixteen of the Colts, was to have been played on Saturday, but the rain interfered. There is some talk of another Australian eleven being formed next month. The following are the names of the team:—Bannerman (2), Evans, Murdoch, Spofforth, Massie, Garrett, N.S.W.; and Boyle, Alexander, Blackham, Palmer, J., Percy, Macdonnell, or Slight, Victoria.

## EDUCATION BY THE STATE.

(From the *Manawatu Times*.)

WE know of no single subject so difficult either to write or legislate upon as education; requiring as it does the watchful care to prevent private feelings influencing utterances which are supposed to be alone for the public good. A few weeks ago we published in our correspondence column a letter from Mr. Bruce upon the same subject, and to those to whom the gentleman is personally known, any utterance or expression of opinion—but particularly on such a grave subject—would be sure to carry great weight. He is so highly and universally esteemed, and his thorough conscientiousness so well-known, that no one who read his letter would think otherwise than that his only reason in appearing in print was the earnest desire to see a most momentous question immediately and permanently dealt with. We agree with him that education without religious teaching is worse than useless—it is positively dangerous—and we lately came across a most unexpected witness in the person of the patriarchal Victor Hugo, who says in one of his works—"Those parents should be brought before the tribunals who sent their children to schools over which is written—'no religion taught here.'" But while we so readily agree with Mr. Bruce as to what is required, the manner in which it is to be achieved is not so easily agreed upon. There are several clauses in the Education Act of such a nature as to preclude any conscientious Catholic from taking employment under the Education Board. The advocates of Bible reading in the schools, we have no doubt, are actuated with the most laudable intentions in urging its introduction, and gentlemen with liberal views like Mr. Bruce, would do so with a conscience clause—that is, if we understand aright, a certain time would be set apart for Biblical instruction, during which, however, the children of parents so objecting would not be asked to attend. This certainly would be a way out of the difficulty as far as one section of the community was concerned; but how about the other? We have now State schools with compulsory education, which makes it incumbent upon persons of all denominations to send their children, under pain of the compulsory clause being put into execution. Well, religious instruction would be provided for one section, and those children belonging to the other would be allowed to grow up without any religious training. Certainly the course proposed under the conscience clause would be a mitigation of the evil; but the State should have no half measures, and where all are taxed equally alike, the benefits to be bestowed should be the same. The difficulty is a weighty one, and it is intensified in the country districts, for we think that in large centres, such as Dunedin, Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, &c., where the Catholic body is sufficiently numerous to fill large schools with their own denomination, they could fairly command assistance from the State. We know the really heavy sacrifices which they have been making in all those cities for conscience sake, and while we see no reason, why they should not receive a proportion, of the rates equal per head to the population, we confess that in districts such as this we fail to see how the difficulty can be obviated. Without the conscience clause, reading the Bible in a State school should have our most uncompromising opposition, for as parents are compelled by law to send their children, such a step would be nothing more nor less than an attempt to proselytise by Act of Parliament. All who have the real worth of the rising generation at heart agree with Mr. Gladstone, "that every system that puts religious education in the back-ground is a pernicious system," but unfortunately the solving of the problem is a matter yet to come.

The Very Rev. Canon Quinn, V.G., and lately P.P. of Athy, Co. Kildare, has succeeded the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, in the parish of Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

I remember Cardinal Manning once saying that he kept his eye on the reports of police cases, morning by morning, and that every Irish name which figured there gave him a pang of pain. Of course that pain is alleviated when his Eminence can make the presence of any of his wandering flock in the prisoner's dock the occasion of their restoration to Christian virtue, as was probably the case at the Middlesex assizes the other day. A more touching and a more apostolic sight has not been witnessed for many a day than that which presented itself when the Cardinal drove down to the Court to claim as one of his spiritual children a poor woman whom the jury had found guilty of a trivial theft, but whom Sergeant Cox was unwilling, in face of the excellent testimonies given to her in the past by various employers, to send back to prison. In his difficulty he sent Cardinal Manning a letter, which the Prelate surprised him by replying to in person. His Eminence arranged for the woman's removal to the Home at Finchley, and possibly thus rescued a soul that might otherwise have been lost. This is a shepherd, indeed, who knows his sheep and is known by them.—"Catholic Times" (Liverpool).

## S P E C I A L N O T I C E.

D R. G R A N T,

M. R. Col. Surgeons, England, and of the Medical Boards of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand,  
and

P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G,

OCULISTS, AURISTS, AND SPECIALISTS,

(From Europe.)

**H**AVE the honour of announcing that they have arrived in Dunedin, and may be consulted upon all Diseases of the **EYE, EAR, and THROAT.** Deafness, noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Cataracts, Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflammation, and all Diseases of the **EYE, EAR, and THROAT** treated upon new and scientific principles, at their Consulting Rooms,  
**CRITERION HOTEL, DUNEDIN. PRIVATE ENTRANCE, MORAY PLACE.**

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

Will visit the undermentioned towns:—

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE IN INVERCARGILL

Wednesday, November 21, 1879, and may be consulted there,  
at his consulting rooms, ALBION HOTEL,  
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE IN LAWRENCE

Friday, October 31, 1879, and may be consulted there, at his  
consulting rooms, Mr. S. S. Hawkins' COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
FOR EIGHT DAYS ONLY.

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE IN BALCLUTHA

Saturday, November 8, 1879, and may be consulted there  
at his consulting rooms, CROWN HOTEL,  
FOR SEVEN DAYS ONLY.

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE IN MILTON

Saturday, November 15, 1879, and may be consulted there  
at his consulting rooms, Mr. G. Coombes' COMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.

## O P I N I O N S O F T H E P R E S S.

*Blindness and Deafness.*

By the kind invitation of Professor Wallenburg and Dr. Grant, the Editor of this journal, in company with the Editor of the *Saturday Advertiser*, visited their consulting-rooms, at the Criterion Hotel, yesterday morning. The first case shown was that of a Miss White, aged eleven years, the daughter of a settler at Oamaru, who has been totally blind for years. This young lady has been under the treatment of these clever oculists for three days, and, wonderful to say, her eyesight has been perfectly restored. The father of the girl assured us that he had placed her under the care of several medical men, who had failed to do her any good, despite the money that he lavished upon her. The next was the case of a Miss Hughes, a Dunedin resident, who stated that she had been deaf for a period of over three years. Strange to say, she has only been under treatment for eight days, and her hearing has been fully restored. This fortunate girl is nearly in ecstasies over her good fortune. The next subject under treatment was a labourer named Patrick Francis, working at Logan's Point, who informed us that latterly he was struck in the right eye with a stone by which he lost his sight, and of late his left eye has been materially affected by the blind one; but, thanks to the skill of Professor Wallenburg, he has now recovered the sight of his two eyes, and is able to discern the smallest print. Hermann Schultz, of Hyde, was the last patient introduced. He stated that he had been totally deaf for years, and that he had only been under treatment for a few days, and now he could hear plainly. The gentlemen have numerous other cases under treatment. The cases that we have instanced should be sufficient to remove any doubt from the most sceptical. All the patients that are now under treatment have been tampered with by the medical profession with no satisfactory result, and this in the major portion of the cases causes more aggravation, and makes effectual cure more difficult. The above cases clearly illustrate that Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg are, without doubt, what they profess to be—Oculists, Aurists, and Specialists. We would strongly recommend those who are either afflicted with blindness or deafness to consult the gentlemen at once as their stay here is limited.—*Dunedin Tribune*, September 24, 1879.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—You will much oblige me, as well as benefit the public in general, by inserting in your columns regarding the cure effected on my right eye which was totally blind when I placed myself under the treatment of Doctors Grant and Wallenburg. I also found myself losing the sight of the left eye. I have now recovered my sight, and am going to work to-morrow. Out of gratitude to those gentlemen allow me to thank them, and hope all those suffering in the eyes may avail themselves of their skill.—I am, &c.,

PATRICK FRANCIS.

Witness—W. J. BAWDEN.

Logan's Point, Dunedin, 7th October, 1879.

*Capricornian, Rockhampton*

"It is not surprising that, as Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg's skill as oculists, aurists, and specialists, becomes more widely known, their practice is greatly extended. From many sources the evidence is increasing of the cures they have effected even during the very short time they have been in Rockhampton. In order to make further inquiries into the case previously reported, as well as to note any features of interest regarding new patients, we yesterday morning visited Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg's Consulting Rooms, in East Street. On entering the room, Mrs. Lewis, of George Street, a patient who was previously mentioned as having been six years almost totally blind, was leaving. This woman has been completely cured for nearly a fortnight, but at the request of the Doctor and Professor returned that they might see how her eyes were continuing. The eyes were perfectly clear, the sight as fully restored as ever it was, and to those who had seen them a month ago the change was equally astonishing and gratifying. Miss Elizabeth Madden, who was also previously alluded to as being obliged to give up her occupation of dressmaking, is fully restored to her sight, and the patches of white which darkened her pupils are completely removed. James Pascoe, an old resident of the town, has not been able to see in the right eye for fifteen years, having lost the sight of it through cold and inflammation contracted during the first flood in Rockhampton. After five or six visits to Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg, the sight in this eye has been restored. This man's wife, Sarah Pascoe, has been totally blind in the right eye for ten months, and the sight was almost gone in the other, being able to see only at the one side. This eye is now almost well, and on closing it and looking with eye formerly blind she could see the water in the river. William Brewer has been totally deaf in the right ear for the past six years. He has been only a few times under treatment, and could hear the ticking of a watch at the distance of a foot from the ear. Charles Clayton, a carpenter, formerly working at Blackall and on the Baicoe, got cold in the eyes by sitting in a draught. The result was total loss of sight nine months ago, during which time he has been trying one medical man after another in vain. When he came to Drs. Grant and Wallenburg, his eyes were in a bright condition, and it is a wonder the man retained his reason through his terrible sufferings. He has been about twelve days under treatment, and in a darkened room he can see perfectly well. Gustav Ernst, a cabinet-maker's apprentice, in the employment of Mr. McKenny, upholsterer, received an injury to his left eye when only one year old, by a whirlwind carrying a piece of stick against it. The eye had been totally useless since, but Drs. G and W. have restored the sight. Cases might be multiplied indefinitely, but these, all of which we have seen, should be sufficient to remove doubt from the most sceptical. It should be remembered, too, that nearly all the patients who come to Dr. Grant and the Professor have been under unsuccessful treatment elsewhere, which, in most cases, aggravates the original symptoms and renders the cure more difficult. Any persons afflicted with loss of sight or hearing should give these gentlemen a trial. If they are incurable they will at once be told so, but if it is in the power of professional skill, built up by long study and thirty years' experience, we have every confidence that these gentlemen will give invaluable relief."

## A W O N D E R F U L C U R E.

To Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the wonderful cure you have performed in my case. I have been deaf for twenty years in the left ear, and twelve years in the right. I placed myself under your care on the 6th October. This day I am able to hear the ticking of a watch at a considerable distance from my ears, and am quite well. I hope all sufferers may be as fortunate as I have been. Thanking you again,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BRACKS,

Peninsula, Dunedin,

10th October, 1879.

PROFESSOR WALLENBURG begs to inform the public that he will not proceed further than Invercargill.

## SECULARISM IN ITALY.

(From Archbishop Vaughan's late Pastoral Letter.)

In no country in the world has liberalism in religion found such extravagant admirers as in Italy under the new régime. The reaction from the influence of the Catholic Church has been intensified by the very presence of the Papacy. The one constant and ceaseless effort of Italian liberalism has been, since the Holy Father has been despoiled of his dominions, and since infidelity has held the reins of government, to monopolize the education of the Italian people, and to withdraw them from the salutary influence of the Catholic Church. Secularist education—*istruzione laica*—as it is called, became the watch-word of the new regeneration. The grand aim was to starve Catholicity out of the hearts of the people. A certain *etica civile*, or civil ethic was introduced to supersede religion, and the Italian world was to arise from bondage and to rejoice in its newly-acquired freedom.

What has been the result in Italy of secularist education and public schools? It confirms the terrible lesson which has been taught us by America, and confirms it with fearful emphasis. Professor Lombrosi, in his criminal statistics just published, says that in France, from 1873 to 1875, crime varied from 1.53 to 1.50 for every thousand inhabitants. In Austria, during the same triennium, it varied for every thousand inhabitants from 1.45 to 1.36; whilst in Italy it varied from 2.82 to 2.92. Since secularist education has spread in Italy crime has been increasing with extraordinary rapidity, too great to be accounted for by increase of population or by political disturbances. From the years 1850 to 1859 the grave crimes represent an annual average of 640; from 1860 to 1869, an annual average of 718. From 1850 to 1859 the crimes punished by labour on the roads for life were 976; from 1860 to 1869 they rise to 1601; so that in grave crime there is an increase which is represented by 21, and in those punishable with hard labour for life an increase of 60.

The longer secularist education has had time to prove its aptitude for rearing a criminal class so much the more do the prisons swarm with ruffians, and does society itself tremble for its safety. At Turin the number of criminals in 1875 was 4194; in 1877, 4222; and 1878, 5058. Naples, in 1878, had an increase of 1718 criminals on the preceding year. At Genoa, during the short triennium of 1876-77-78, the criminals increased from 7740 to 9331. And so of other principal cities of the Italian Peninsula. Crime which is special to barbarous countries has equally increased with those which are special to civilized ones. In Turin rape increased threefold at the ratio of from 4 to 14; swindling from 15 to 35; forgeries from 23 to 35; bankruptcies from 6 to 27. In Milan public frauds have multiplied from 550 to 1019, homicides from 14 to 21. In Como defraudations of the Customs in 1876 were 240, in 1877 they increased to 373, and in 1878, to 629. In Genoa the crime of rebellion increased from 185 to 302, and robberies from 1097 to 1513. In Venice the robberies of the eleven months of 1878 surpassed those of the whole year of 1877 by 48, riots and homicides by 40, and crimes against public tranquillity by 238. At Trani crimes against property increased 242, homicides by 32. In Brescia, 1878 surpasses 1877 in crime by 36 rebellions against the public force, 71 involuntary homicides, 173 crimes against public honesty, 291 voluntary woundings, and 583 robberies. At Bologna there were 981 crimes against property, 200 woundings, and 793 criminals who had disturbed the public peace.

It is not surprising that the anti-Catholic Press in Italy is beginning to express, with unmistakable energy, the growing feeling in the peninsula regarding the public schools. Italians are beginning to open their eyes to the terrible future that is in store for them. The *Roman Opinions*, one of the leading journals on the anti-Catholic side in May (24th), of the current year, touching upon the reckless wickedness of those who cast bursting bombshells amidst the inoffensive citizens of Florence some short time back, says: "What was done in Florence ought to be attentively studied by all those who believe that the problem of popular instruction has not been yet entirely solved. We are not among those who reject that instruction as injurious, but it is certain that, according as it is at present imparted, if on the one hand it is useful, on the other it is creative of serious dangers. The majority of the criminals of Florence are the very ones who have received that degree of elementary instruction, which by degrees is being rendered general amidst the people and the labouring classes. It has already been observed that that meagre seed of instruction, spread amongst the people, produces fruit very different from that which was expected. In place of a consciousness of personal duties, of obedience to law, and of increase of public morality, we have an exaggerated idea of personal rights, an unmeasured pride, and in consequence rebellion against every law of civil society. This, according to our opinion, proves nothing against popular instruction in general, but proves much against our method of diffusing it. We have placed as the basis of our primary schools as meagre a literary and scientific instruction as can be given; the moral education of souls is nothing more than an accessory part. Now the very reverse of this ought to be done: the foundation of schools, and above all of a school for the people, should be moral education, and only after this literary instruction should be given. We have said this every time the peace of our country has been disturbed by mad and lamentable attempts. And this we repeat also now on occasion of these trials at Florence. The question is one which is worthy of the attention of statesmen. It is very well that the material interests of the people should be looked to, but to forget or to neglect moral interests is to prepare the way for an ugly future." The *Gazzetta di Genova*, another organ of the same school, terrified by the same statistics, begins to open its eyes to the blunder of separating secular instruction from religious training in popular education. "What is the use of spending millions in public instruction if education is to be conducted in an inverse order? We ask what is the Minister of Public Instruction doing with his cohorts of central and provincial *procuratori*, with his inspectors, delegates, and scholastic councils, if morality decreases in exact proportion to the increase of his bureaucracy?" "The horrible increase

of crime which holds up Italy regenerated by liberalism," says a leading Christian organ, "to the contempt of every civilized nation, and the conspiracies of a rabble thirsting for blood and booty, which liberalism, with its schools without God has formed in the bosom of our cities have caused the most intelligent among liberals to cry out against divorcing instruction from religious education; and both by tongue and by pen to make those very same protests which Catholics had already made when they declared that it was necessary that religion should be made the foundation of the education of the people and of the youth of our country."

## DEATH OF THE REV. J. GRANGE.

(From the Auckland *Freeman's Journal*.)

It is with regret we have to announce the sad news of Father Grange's death. For the last 18 years he had laboured in the cause of religion in this diocese, and during that time, had many hair-breadth escapes in the woods and in crossing the rivers of the East Coast, which for many years had been committed to his care. It is well-known that during the Haubau rising he and the Protestant minister of the district, the Rev. Mr. Volkner were made prisoners. The minister was hanged from a tree and the same fate was decreed for Father Grange. However, some of the chiefs used their influence often to the risk of their own lives to have the sentence deferred. Day after day Father Grange was brought before the meeting, his sentence passed and yet he escaped. The sufferings he underwent during the time he was in the hands of the Haubaus gave his mind a shock from which he never completely recovered. He was thus a sufferer in many ways this last year. He was born and educated in the neighbourhood of Lyons, and there joined a religious order of teachers called the Clerics of St. Victor. He was for some years president of a college at Rochetaille in the suburbs of the city of Lyons. His unobtrusive, quiet, gentle ways had secured for him many friends who will mourn his loss. Masses were said at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday morning at an early hour, for the repose of the soul of the late Father Grange. A solemn requiem mass was subsequently said in the forenoon with the same object. The Very Reverend Father Fynes acted as celebrant; the Rev. Father Walter McDonald, deacon, and Father O'Dwyer, sub-deacon. There were also present in the sanctuary, Father O'Hara (Otabuhu), Father Paul (Ohehunga), and Father Riordan (Pammue). The Cathedral was crowded on the occasion, and numbers joined the procession as it wended its way to the cemetery. The Sisters of Mercy beautifully draped the church in mourning. At the funeral obsequies at the cemetery, the whole of the above-named clergymen were present. The young lady boarders of St. Mary's Convent school, Ponsonby, as well as the orphan children of said institution were, amongst others, present. *Requiescat in pace.*

## EVIDENCES OF GOOD WILL AMONG NON-CATHOLICS.

In these days, when Protestantism, which although young in comparison with the Church, is disintegrating, and many of its members are losing all faith in a revealed religion and becoming rank infidels, it is consoling to see so many taking refuge in the barque of St. Peter, and many others, almost unconsciously, drifting towards it. This is well. The modern Protestant sects have nearly run their course, and the conflict will soon be exclusively between the Church on the one hand and Materialism and Infidelity on the other. It gladdens one, therefore, to see that not only in England but in this country the purest in mind and deepest in thought among Protestants, and especially among Episcopals, are one by one taking up the Catholic usages discarded by the so-called Reformers of the 16th century. We already see auricular confession, devotion to the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, and the Catholic ritual adopted. Were it not that we hope their good faith or purity of intention saves them from sin in their empty mimicry of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, we could deprecate most heartily what seems almost sacrilegious to a Catholic; but with regard to devotion to the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, invoking their intercession for light, there can be no misgiving; nothing but what is good can come out of it. These thoughts, consequent upon what we hear of the ritualists both in England and in this country, have been suggested by an account of a memorial window lately placed in an Episcopal church in Houghton, Mich., which we read of in a secular paper which has kindly been sent to us. It is a triplet window, consisting of three equal lancets and three trefoils, the centre lancet representing the Blessed Virgin bearing in her arms the Infant Saviour. "Both the figures and the faces in this group," says the newspaper account, "are of exquisite workmanship and of great artistic merit, and will bear close inspection. The group is surrounded by a nimbus, and the head of each figure by a halo, that about the Head of the Child being cruciform, as is customary in ancient paintings. This lancet is inscribed at the bottom with the ancient legend on the tombs in the Catacombs, '*Requiescant in pace*,' applying of course to those for whom the memorial was erected, a mother and son who had been members of the parish. *cunctas hereses sola in universo mundo* is a familiar praise of Our Blessed Lady; let us hope that through her intercession the ranks of the Church will soon be swelled with those throughout her pale, and especially those who evince some filial regard for the Mother of the Redeemer.—*Ave Maria.*

A German Protestant journal says the Church is more and more taking root in the northern part of the grand duchy of Oldenburg. Of late the Catholics of the city of Oldenburg have built a church which is quite an ornament to the town. At Delmenhorst, also, a chapel has been built, and the poor people of the place have subscribed an annual contribution of 112 dollars toward the interest of the building capital. Similar works are going on in other parts of North Germany, in Hanover, Schleswig, Mecklenburg, etc.

**J. FLEMING,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE MERCHANT  
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes  
&c., &c.

**WANTED KNOWN.**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.  
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower  
Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks,  
Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.  
LAMBERT'S  
North East Valley Works.

**VENETIAN BLINDS!**  
VENETIAN BLINDS!  
At Moderate Prices.  
PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,  
MACLAGGAN STREET.

ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.

**M'SWIGAN BROS.**  
have opened these well-known pre-  
mises in  
HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,  
Christchurch,  
(Opposite the Borough Hotel)  
With a well-assorted Stock of  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
which for price, material, and workmanship  
will be found to compare favourably with any  
establishment in Christchurch.

All orders entrusted to them will be exe-  
cuted in a good workmanlike manner, and in  
the latest fashion.

**WOOD TURNING.**

**T. STEWART,** having removed to  
new and commodious premises, begs  
to intimate to his numerous Friends, Builders,  
Cabinet-makers, and others, that he is pre-  
pared to execute all orders with his usual  
promptness, at  
GREAT KING STREET,  
(Opposite Graig and Gillies's Workshop.)  
Band Sawing and Curve Cutting of all  
descriptions at reasonable rates. Packing  
Case making, &c.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

To avoid a smash;  
Nicoll sells for cash. s. d.  
Men's Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 3 6  
Ladies' Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 2 6  
Youths' Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 2 6  
Girls' Boots Soled and Heeled for ... 2 0  
C. NICOLL,  
CHEAP BOOT WAREHOUSE,  
No 89 George-street.

**IMPORTANT FOR CHRISTCHURCH.**  
**O'SULLIVAN AND CO.,**

Beg to inform the public that they have  
secured a commodious site in Durham street  
near the South Town Belt, and are prepared  
to supply Timber, and every description of  
Building Material at the Lowest Rates.  
Particular attention is invited to their stock  
of  
FLOORING, LINING, RUSTICATING  
AND  
MOULDING,  
which are unsurpassed by anything of the  
kind in the colony.  
Stone, Brick, Iron, &c., procured on the  
shortest notice.

**DUNEDIN BREWERY**  
Filleul-street,  
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,  
BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

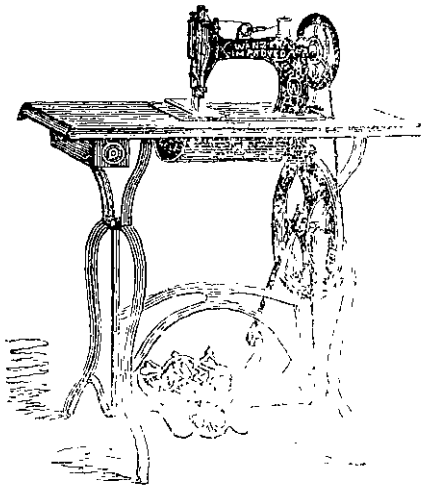
**A. GRIEVE & CO.,**  
GENERAL PRODUCE  
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
OCTAGON,  
DUNEDIN.

**DANIEL WHITE**  
(Late of the Crown, Royal, and Queen's  
Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-  
bourne House),  
Is now Landlord of the  
BLACK BULL HOTEL,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**JOHN GALLAGHER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE  
MERCHANT,  
Great King-street, Dunedin.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
NORTH THAMES STREET,  
OAMARU.

PATRICK CROFT, of the South Australian  
Boarding-house, has pleasure in intimating  
to his numerous circle of friends, and the  
public generally, that he has taken the above  
long-established and favourite hostelry, and  
trusts, by civility and attention to the re-  
quirements of his patrons to merit a share of  
public support.  
The Hotel will be at once renovated, and  
every effort made to render it one of the most  
complete and comfortable houses in the town.  
First-class accommodation for Boarders and  
Visitors. The very best of Wines, Spirits,  
and Beers. Good Stabling.  
P. CROFT, Proprietor.



BEST IN THE WORLD.

**WANZER'S "IMPROVED" HAND AND  
TREADLE SEWING MACHINES,** with new Triple-action  
Motion, fast and loose Balance Wheels, and all latest improvements.  
Easy payments for everybody—viz., 2s. 6d. and 5s. weekly, or  
10s. and 20s. monthly.

To be had only from

A. B. SIDFORD.

4. ROYAL ARCADE.

DUNEDIN.

Agent for New Zealand.

N.B.—All kinds of Sewing Machines repaired with promptness,  
Terms moderate.

CASH R.A.G.E. ONLY

**THE ROYAL ARCADE GROCERY EMPORIUM,**  
(Next Clifford and Morris's)

Will be  
OPENED on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH  
With a Choice Stock of  
GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.  
This Establishment will be conducted on  
ABSOLUTELY CASH PRINCIPLES.

Everything will be of the Best Quality, and the Prices  
THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

The R.A.G.E. Groceries will please all.  
The R.A.G.E. Teas best and Cheapest.  
The R.A.G.E. Coffees pure and fragrant.  
The R.A.G.E. Wines superior vintages.  
The R.A.G.E. Spirits highly recommended.

This Purely Cash Business will meet a felt want in the com-  
munity. No credit will be given, and as no bad debts will be  
incurred, the Prices for first-class Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and  
Provisions will be lower than have ever been attempted in Dunedin.

Goods on being paid for will be delivered free of carriage to all  
parts of the City and suburbs.

CASH R.A.G.E. ONLY

**DONALD REID AND CO.**

AUCTIONEERS,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Hold Auction Sales as under:  
Fat Stock—At Burnside Sale Yards, every Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.  
Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.—At Wool Stores, Princes  
Street South, every Monday, at 11.30 a.m.

Fat Stock by rail should be forwarded to the Burnside Railway  
Siding. Our agent will be in attendance at the Sale Yards every  
Wednesday morning to take delivery of Fat Stock forwarded to us  
by rail or otherwise, and to arrange same for sale.

Wool, Grain, or other Produce by rail should be addressed to our  
Railway Siding, Princes Street South.  
Cash advances made on Wool, Grain, Stock, etc., consigned to us  
either for sale or shipment.

Produce stored at the very lowest rates.  
Improved and unimproved Freehold Farms for sale in all parts  
of the Province at lowest prices and on remarkably easy terms of  
payment

DONALD REID AND CO.

TO NUMBER FORTY-ONE.

WE have REMOVED Twenty-four Doors further North, namely, to NUMBER FORTY-ONE, Princes Street, opposite the Criterion Hotel, and next to Mr. Tofield, Jeweller. New, beautiful, and most suitable premises, designed and built expressly for us.

BURTON BROTHERS,  
Photographers.

FORESTERS' HALL,  
PORT CHALMERS.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT  
Will be held in the above Hall on  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1879.  
IN AID OF ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.  
Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran.  
Reserved Seats, 3s; Body of Hall, 2s; Back Seats, 1s.  
COMMENCE AT EIGHT P.M.

WISHART'S

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,  
HIGH STREET,  
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)  
DUNEDIN.

The above magnificent Hotel is now ready for the reception of Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Travelling Public, offering accommodation unequalled in the colony for elegance, comfort, and convenience.

The cellar is stocked with the very best obtainable brands of Ales and Spirits, Reynolds' celebrated Wines, and the famous "Incomparable Bull Whisky," which specialty can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I beg respectfully to announce to you that I am a Candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year.

The Act under which the Council are now working precludes the possibility of my being a member for High Ward, the election for which took place in September last. I am desirous to continue taking part in the affairs of the City, believing that I can still be of some service, and should you think me worthy an extension of your confidence by re-electing me, I shall strive to act, as I have done in the past, for the good and welfare of the City.

I remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY J. WALTER.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION'S SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT, to be held in the GARRISON HALL, has been unavoidably POSTPONED until FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7. The onus of the entire musical arrangements has been kindly undertaken by Mr. Arnold R. Kelsey, and from the several kind offers of valuable assistance, vocal and instrumental, already received, an unusually brilliant programme may be safely predicted.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Most Enjoyable

CONCERT OF THE SEASON will be given under the Auspices of the Early Closing Association, in the

GARRISON HALL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

SOLOS, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, Quintettes, and Instrumental Music. All the most recent compositions.

MUSICAL Director, Mr. Arnold R. Kelsey.

TO MANAGERS OF SCHOOLS.

A Roman Catholic MALE TEACHER, trained, and certificated under "Education Act 1877," wants a school. Apply by letter or telegram to the Manager NEW ZEALAND TABLET, stating salary, with or without house-rent, and term of engagement.

Certificates and testimonials will be forwarded to any manager or committee offering suitable terms.

TO SCHOOL PATRONS.

WANTED, by a young Lady, who is a Certificated Teacher, an Engagement in a Catholic School.  
Apply to the Superioress, Dominican Convent, Dunedin, Otago.

WANTED a Teacher for the Catholic School at Leeston.  
Applications with testimonials and references to be sent before the 1st of November, to the Rev. F. Chervier (Lincoln), from whom information can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING  
OCTOBER 23, 1879.

Messrs. J. Carney, Timaru, 16s; Mrs. O'Donnell, Kaikoura, 25s; per J. Ward, Blenheim—J. Mulvey, Havelock, 25s; Burton, 12s 6d; Rogers, 12s 6d; Mrs. Ewart, 25s; Thos. O'Sullivan, 12s 6d; D. W. Connor, 12s 6d; J. Barry, 12s 6d; E. Fairhall, 40s; E. Onion, 20s; J. M'Donnell, 25s; E. Kilbride, Dunsandel 12s 6d; per J. Daly, Waipawa—James Hawkins, 12s 6d; Denis Donovan, 12s 6d; Ernest Browne, 12s 6d; John Cole, Waipawa, 12s 6d; Wm. Tyne, 12s 6d; E. E. O'Halleron, 12s 6d; P. M'Greevy, 12s 6d; Honan, Onehunga, Auckland, 60s; P. Muller, Level's Station, 25s; P. Callagan, O'Kaines Bay, 20s; Mr. Tobin, Richmond, Victoria, 26s; per John M'Swain, Christchurch—D. Curtain, Addington, 12s 6d; M. Hanly, Christchurch, 12s 6d; John E. Barrett, Christchurch, 20s; Thomas Cooney, Rolleston, 25s; James M'Cann, Malvern, 25s; Wm. Smith, Doyleston, 25s; Mrs. Percival, Christchurch, 25s; P. M'Sweeney 3s; E. F. Bently, Doyleston, 19s.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—On the 18th October, at her residence, York Place, Mrs. Margaret Smith, of West Meath, Ireland; aged 63 years. R.I.P.  
CLAFFEY.—At Macraes Flat, on the 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation, Ellen, wife of Mr. Kerin Claffey, and daughter of James and Mary Hartstonge, late of Sunfort, near Liscarroll, in the County of Cork, Ireland, in the 25th year of her age.—R.I.P. Home papers please copy.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

EDUCATION AND TAXATION.

(Continued.)



E propose to-day to trace the origin and object of free, compulsory, and secular education. It will be seen from the facts which we shall state, that this system originated in and with the French revolution, and that its object is first to destroy Catholicity, and then Christianity itself. Base in its origin, ruinous in its design, it cannot but be discreditable and fatal to society.

In the second year of the French Republic, in the Law of the 9th Frimaire these striking words are to be found: "Instruction is free;" but the meaning of these words is interpreted by the sixth article of the third section of the same Law, which ordains that "fathers, mothers, guardians, shall be bound to send their children to the primary schools, and that they shall not withdraw them from said schools till they have frequented them for at least three consecutive years." These provisions of the law were enforced by the infliction of rigorous penalties. Those who disobeyed it were to be brought before the public tribunals, and for the first offence condemned to a fine equal to the fourth part of their contributions. In cases of relapse the fine was to be doubled, and the disobedient to be deprived during ten years of the exercise of their rights of citizenship. It will be seen then how true are the words of GENSONNE: "The love of liberty has also its hypocrites."

Compulsory education, the enslavement of conscience and intellect, comes to us from the revolution; and as it originated in the Free Masons' lodges, where the revolution itself was hatched, so even now, as in past days, the lodges make no secret of its designs. To-day as yesterday, they say, "altar must be erected against altar, instruction against instruction" (FRANZ FAIDER, at the Lodge of Fidelity,



Ghent, 1846), and "that so long as the teaching of infancy shall be confided or abandoned to the influence of the clergy, society shall never be free," and that "the laws which govern instruction in general are vicious, in that they accord an ill-omened influence to ministers of positive religion who pursue an end diametrically opposed to that of liberalism." (Lodge of Liege v. Am. Nent 1, 348.) "We are all agreed," says the Grand Master, BABAUD-LARIBIERE, in a circular dated 4th July, 1870, "on the great principle of gratuitous, obligatory, and lay instruction," and on the 8th December of the previous year, at Naples, the Free Masons demanded instruction free in all its degrees, *obligatory, lay, and materialistic*. And the Free Masons of Paris bound themselves to labour for "the prompt and radical abolition of Catholicism, and to labour for its annihilation by all means." (La Conjuración Antichretienne par l'abbé Vernialles, p. 43.)

Not content with advocating the establishment of compulsory education, the Lodges have suggested to Legislatures penalties to secure the execution of the law: and those men who talk so often and so loudly of liberty, propose nevertheless to crush the resistance of parents by the most arbitrary and violent measures. The Lodge of Angers calls for the enactment of laws authorising a public reprimand, withdrawing children from the guardianship of parents, deprivation of civil rights, and taking away children from their families and placing them in institutions created for this purpose by the State. The Lodge of Verviers goes farther, and declares that all its members would see without repugnance the penalties of fine and imprisonment inscribed in the law, against recalcitrant parents." *The Lodge of Brussels* has improved on this tyrannical programme, and asks for the compulsory enrolment of the illiterate in the ranks of the army, and fine and imprisonment for their parents. In fine, the *Grand Orient*, having made a resumé of the different propositions of the Lodges of its obedience purposes the following project of law.

1st.—That fathers and widowed mothers shall be compelled to bring their children to the public schools, and shall use force if necessary to do so

2nd.—That all religious instruction shall be suppressed.

3rd.—That the names of defaulting parents shall be published at the Town House.

4th.—That defaulting parents shall be condemned to a fine of 100 francs; and in case of inability to pay this fine, shall be compelled to work from one to forty days for the benefit of the community, or be imprisoned for five days.

5th.—That as a last resource children shall be removed from the control of their parents. (*V. C. R., P. Gantre et, La France. Maçonnerie et la Révolution p. 324.*)

Such also in substance was the programme of the monsters Robespierre and Danton who decided the convention of 1793 to vote the tyrannical law to which we have referred above. And in order to meet an objection arising from the poverty of some parents, Robespierre (in the Séance of 13th July 1793) spoke these words, "I call on you to decree that from the age of five to twelve years for boys, and to eleven for girls, all children *without distinction and without exception*, shall be brought up in common at the expense of the State; and that all, under the holy law of equality, shall receive the same clothes, the same food, the same instruction, the same care. Modern society, as represented by the secularists, is coming rapidly to the adoption of these Communist principles.

And the terrible Danton, in the same debate, said "It is time to establish this grand principle, that children belong to the republic before they belong to their parents." The law of secular education embodies this principle, as also the principle that children belong to the State, even before they belong to God who created them. It comes to this then, that the principles of the French Revolution have triumphed in modern legislation and the Atheistic Free Mason Lodges of the Continent, by the apathy and folly of Christians, are permitted to enforce their principles and policy, to use the words of Blanqui, in order to unchristianise the world.

#### THE POLITICAL CONFLICT.

It is no exaggeration to say that the people of New Zealand stand aghast at the contemplation of the state of things prevailing in our House of Representatives. The business of the country is at a stand still, the finances are in a deplorable state, public works in the counties have been stopped, people who for years have clamoured for land in several parts of the country, particularly in the gold fields, cannot obtain an acre. Men are out of employment, there is universal stagnation in business, and notwithstanding all this, parties in the Legislature do nothing but squabble as to who shall sit on the Treasury

benches. It is not very easy to decide which party is most to blame, but there is no reason, apart from mere party considerations, why the Government should not at once have met the No-Confidence motion like honourable men and all decent politicians. It is no excuse to say that in their present tactics they are only following the example of their predecessors. A bad example should never be followed. A similar state of things would be an impossibility in the British Parliament, and could only exist among pettifogging politicians. It was the duty of the Government to have at once suspended all other business, and met the No-Confidence motion with a direct negative. During the debate they could have fully explained their policy and measures, and thus given the House data on which to come to a decision as to the relative claims of parties.

In saying this, we disclaim all party bias, or any, even the least, desire for the return to power of the late Ministry. Indeed we hope that some of that Ministry shall never again be permitted to hold a portfolio in any Ministry. But we have no confidence in coalitions, or reconstructions which amount to coalitions. The history of such governments is not re-assuring; they have never been strong or durable. If the result of a No-Confidence debate or division should be the confirmation in power of the Hall Ministry, we should not complain of or regret such an event. But, in common with the public of New Zealand, we desire some Government strong enough to transact the business of the country.

There has been a meeting of certain Dunedin gentlemen who are alarmed at the present state of things and, unbidden by any large section of their fellow-citizens, have taken upon themselves to telegraph to the representatives of this city to vote for the Hall Ministry or for a coalition government. We wonder if these were amongst the gentlemen who have contributed so largely to bring about the present obstruction to all legislation by their insensate hatred of Sir G. GREY. We do not know; but we do know that the conduct of men who, few in number, and representing nobody, undertake to give instructions to the three representatives of this city, is supremely absurd. The proper course to have adopted would have been to call a public meeting of the citizens, and hear what they had to say upon the subject.

Looking at the conflict in Parliament as outsiders, we perceive that the Ministry is in a considerable minority, and are consequently amazed at finding such a man as Mr. HALL, clinging with desperate tenacity to the treasury benches. We are also astonished that the Governor permits such a state of things to continue. We know his position is a difficult and delicate one, but it appears to us that a ministry in a minority should not be permitted to remain an hour in office. Such a state of things would not be tolerated for a moment in England, and, indeed, would be impossible there, on account of the high principles of honour and consistency of her leading politicians, and the evident absurdity of the thing.

We cannot but believe that both Mr. HALL and the Governor think on this subject as we do, and we are driven, therefore, to the conclusion that there are some considerations in the back-ground carefully concealed from the public, why this anomalous state of things is permitted to continue. But these are not the only persons on whom must fall the chief blame. The constituencies permitted themselves, during the late elections, to be drawn away from great broad plain issues, by side issues, bigotry, and a desire to trample on the rights and plunder the pockets of a considerable section of their fellow-citizens. They are now reaping the reward of their injustice and folly. And this is but the beginning of many a deadlock, if secularists persevere in their determination to play the tyrant over the consciences of their Catholic fellow-citizens.

#### Occasional Notes.

THE day for the opening of the new organ at Christchurch is fixed for Sunday Nov. 9th. The Bishop of Dunedin has promised to be present at the ceremonies. In addition to the other objects which it is hoped will be aided by the amount realised on the occasion there is the long contemplated establishment of the Christian Brothers in the town in question. This, it is needless to say, will be an inestimable advantage, for, although the boys' school at Christchurch is a most efficient one, and able, under the direction of the present head-master, to hold its own with any school in the colony, the establishment once for all of the famous teaching Order there is beyond everything desirable. It is certain that so good a motive will

even alone induce the Catholics concerned to do their utmost now in aiding their worthy pastor in carrying out successfully his undertaking.

THE programme of the concert to be held on Wednesday next, at Port Chalmers, in aid of the building fund of the church of St Mary Star of the Sea, is a very attractive one. The music selected betrays a very judicious choice, and performed as it will be by some of our principal musicians, it is sure to be done ample justice to. Amongst the names of the vocalists we notice those of Miss Hesford, and Messrs. Marsden, Ibbotson, and Lennon. The instrumentalists are Messrs. Waud and A. and C. Norman. Everything, in short, has been done to secure a musical treat of a high order. We may mention that on Wednesday evenings a late train leaves the Port for Dunedin, and that visitors from the city will be able conveniently to return home on the conclusion of the concert.

MR. ANDREW MCSHAIN, late of Reefton, has invented a plan by which in the extraction of gold there will occur no loss of the quicksilver. His machine will be known as the McShain Granulator and Gold Extractor. It will be constructed for the purpose of reducing quartz-tailings, pyrites, &c., and is calculated to grind much quicker than any machine now in use. The plans may be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Kincaid and McQueen, Dunedin. The machine will certainly prove a great boon to all who are occupied in gold mining.

WE are requested to acknowledge, on the part of the Dominican Sisters the receipt of £2 from Mrs. Richards, Cromwell in aid of the Convent Bazaar Fund.

THE collecting cards for the Dominican Convent Bazaar Fund are printed, and contain the name and number of the collector in the handwriting of the Lady Superior.

THE San Francisco Mail will be despatched from Dunedin on or about November 7th.

WE would remind our subscribers on the West Coast that their accounts are now in the hands of our agents. They will much oblige us by being punctual in attending to them.

MR. MCS. GENTLEMAN has been appointed agent for the N. Z. TABLET at Temuka.

## Telegrams.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, October 18th.

At a Conservative meeting at Manchester the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs justified the policy of the Government in reference to the Afghan war, and stated that the principle was defeat not domination.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 18th.

The passes of the Balkans are at present occupied by the Turks, because no favourable issue of Russian aggression is expected there. The occupation of Novi Bazaar was included in Russian aggression on Turkish territory in that direction. If the rumours of an alliance between Germany and Austria are true the news will be hailed with joy by all valuers of peace.

CALCUTTA, October 18th.

An impressive entry into Cabul was made by the British forces. General Roberts issued a proclamation, stating that the city would be spared, but heavy fines would be imposed upon the inhabitants; a general disarmament of the city and suburbs would take place, and prompt measures would be taken for the capture of the mutineers. Martial law has been proclaimed.

October 19th.

The Ameei Yakoub has resolved to abdicate. General Roberts has made provisional arrangements for the administration of the government.

The Kurum Tribes are in a great state of commotion.

LONDON, October 21st.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram from Peshawur stating that the Indian Governor of Jelalabad reports that Russian troops have occupied Merv. This is, however, unconfirmed from other sources.

BOMBAY, October 21st.

It is stated that the Indian Government are going to construct a railway through the Scinde Valley to Quetta, and thence to Candahar.

MADRID, October 22nd.

Disastrous floods continue in Spain, the bread is mouldy, and there is great loss of property.

(Per Zealandia, at

The iron trade continues to revive, and the price of iron is still at a standstill.

The Bradford engine are leaving for America.

The shipwrights of Dundee have struck against the reduction of wages.

Wages have been reduced 10 per cent. in all the Staffordshire potteries.

The distress in the thickly-populated towns on the north-eastern portion of England is intense. The strikes have increased the distress.

Lord Hartington said all laws tending to aggregate vast properties in the hands of a few people should be carefully reviewed.

Further emigration of farmers to America continues.

The last batch of Communists from New Caledonia arrived in Paris in fearful destitution and suffering from ophthalmia.

German workmen have been arrested for distributing Communist papers.

Russia has proposed to surrender part of the war indemnity and the Asiatic provinces for a Turkish alliance.

Persia co-operates with Russia in the Merv expedition.

The Russian Press violently attack Germany.

The Archbishop of Posen has been imprisoned for unlawfully excommunicating a priest.

Prince Bismarck sent a memorial to the Emperor, urging an alliance with Austria against Russia.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, October 8th.

The reported capture of Merv is not credited. The Government has no knowledge of it.

The Right Hon. H. Childers, speaking at Pontefract, declared that the future policy of the Liberals, in the event of office, was to accept the responsibilities of the foreign policy of the present Ministry, but to apply Liberal principles with action. The Liberals would decline to govern through the alliance of Home Rulers, but would favour extensive decentralisation, and especially the transfer of private bill regulations affecting Ireland to Ireland instead of to select committees.

The London, Home, and foreign Press regard the speech as a Liberal manifesto, and favourably comment on it.

## NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, TEMUKA.

WE take the following particulars of the new Catholic Church at Temuka, from the *Timaru Herald*, which says, in addition to what has already been published by it:—

The building when completed will cover an area of 5000 superficial feet, and seat 750 people comfortably, the style of architecture being what is known as the early English style. The superstructure is to be built of white stone, from a local quarry, on massive concrete foundations, in foot course with rock-faced work to piers, and dressed ashlar to window jams, doors, weatherings, spire, pinnacles, &c. The lateral windows are 14 in number, seven on either side, with double-paned, reveals, and sills and wrought mullions dividing each window into two lights. The east window is in triplet form, with pointed lancet heads to each opening, the centre light being carried somewhat higher than the flank ones. The two west windows in the gable on either side of the tower, are in two lights, each with a quatrefoil let in above the heads, and pointed label moulding springing from a handsomely carved boss which encloses the whole. The ones in the tower on the first and second flats are in single and triplet openings respectively, whilst the belfry is lighted by an elaborate trefoil rose window six feet in diameter, with cups, label, &c., complete. This window gives a very pleasing effect to the tower. The tower, 12ft. x 12ft. in the clear, terminates with an embattled parapet, each of the four angles being finished with wrought pinnacles and carved finials, carried on weathered buttresses from the ground, the height to the top of these finials being 78ft. From the tower springs the octagonal tapering needle spire, finished with a handsome cross, the whole height from the ground to the top of the cross being exactly 120ft. To give an idea of the relative height of this steeple would be to compare it with the chimney at Mr. Bruce's mill. The side walls are flanked with 16 weathered buttresses, terminating under the eaves, the angle ones finishing in a gablet pinnacle and carved cross, and the apex of the east gable and cross being 50ft. from the ground.

The principal entrance is at the west, under the tower, besides which there are two entrances on each side under porches with gables, &c. The two east doors communicate with the sacristy and library, and from thence to the chancel. The roof is covered with galvanised corrugated iron, and painted in two coats with red hematite. The interior is plastered throughout with a cornice at the springing of the coives. Along the centre of the ceiling are five handsome centre pieces in ornamental woods, and from the floor to ceiling the height is 25ft. 6in.

The library is 18ft. x 11ft. 6 in., the chancel 18ft. x 16ft., sacristy 18ft. x 11ft. 6 in. The belfry is reached by two flights of stairs, which will also connect with the gallery to be erected at some future time. It is the intention to have all the windows filled in with stained glass of different designs, tracings on a large scale having been sent to France as a guide for the manufacturers. In each of the windows there will be full-sized pictures of saints. The windows on the right side will be—1, St. Michael defeating Lucifer; 2, St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist; 3, St. Peter and St. Paul; 4, St. Patrick and St. Francis, of Assisi; 5, St. Thomas of Aquinas and St. Francis of Sales; 6, St. Alphonsus of Liguori and St. Isidore; 7, St. Raphael and young Tobias. On the left side will be—1, the Archangel Gabriel announcing to the Blessed Virgin Mary the mystery of the incarnation of our Lord; 2, St. Anne and St. Elizabeth; 3, St. Mary Magdalen and St. Ann; 4, St. Bridget and St. Catherine; 5, St. Margaret and St. Rose of Lima; 6, Sts. Teresa and Gertrude; 7, the Angel Guardian and St. Francis. The window in the sanctuary will be a representation of the Holy Family—Jesus, Mary, and Joseph. The Church will be dedicated to St. Joseph, and will be called St. Joseph's of Temuka. It is intended to place three bells in the belfry of the tower, and also a large clock, which will be heard for several miles around, striking the hour-day and night. This will be useful as well as ornamental to the whole town, and when Father Fauvel appeals for assistance to the people of Temuka, as we believe he will do, we hope that, irrespective of creed or country, and with that spirit of liberality which generally characterises colonists, all will be found giving their mite towards this laudable object. There is no doubt that the edifice will be a credit and an ornament to the town, and the Catholics of this district deserve praise for the sacrifices they are making in erecting such a structure. Father Fauvel himself has headed the list with £100, and the sums given by the farmers vary from £20 to £60

while labouring men give £5 and £6, and servant girls £4 and £6 each. Besides this, the farmers have promised to cart the stones which will be used in the building, free of cost, from the properties of the Hon. Mr. Wigley and Mr. Collett, on the Waitohi Flat. The Rev. Father Fauvel requests us particularly to express his gratitude to the latter-named two gentlemen, who are giving him the stones gratis, and also to Mr. James Sullivan, of Timaru, who has spared no pains in assisting the church. The erection of the church is certainly a heavy undertaking for the people of the district, and we trust that they will soon see it completed. No doubt, when the work is done, the Temuka folks will have cause to be proud of their church, as it will be one of the most imposing structures in the colony.

### H.A.C.B.S. INVERCARGILL

THE fifth anniversary of the Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society's Branch, No. 96, was celebrated by a soiree, held in the Drill Hall last evening. The tea tables were laid out and provided by Mr. Gallacher, confectioner, of Dee-street, in a manner we have never seen surpassed at a gathering of the kind. Mr. John Maher, Secretary to the Branch, presided, and Mr. Crofts, master of the Catholic school, occupied the vice-chair. Many brethren, decorated with the handsome sash of the Order, were present, and among them the following officers:—Bros. Lawlor and Kirwan, P.P.'s, A. M'Inerney, V.P., Kelaher, W., O'Neill, G., and Maher, secretary.

The Chairman opened the proceedings in a few remarks, and called upon Mr. Crofts to propose the first toast.

Mr. Crofts said, as was the custom of Catholics, he had to propose the toast of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. In proposing the health of him to whom they owed spiritual allegiance first, Catholics intended no slight to the Gracious Lady to whom they owed temporal allegiance. They merely distinguished between the spiritual and the temporal, giving to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's. On that principle they placed God first, and the earthly monarch afterwards. Referring to the present occupant of the papal throne, he said he had shown power, learning, and an ability to cope with the evils of the present day. It was outside his purpose to enlarge on the papacy, that venerable institution which had so excited the admiration of Macaulay as to lead him to declare that no institution like it had ever existed in the world. Neither need he go at length into the glorious history of the Pontiffs, many of whom had been martyred in the cause of the Church. The present Pontiff held as distinguished a position as the greatest of his predecessors in the height of their temporal power, and was as much a monarch as if he wielded the sceptre of the whole world. He proposed the health of His Holiness, which was duly honoured.

The Chairman, in a few well-chosen words, proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family.

Song—Mrs. Lenahan, "Old Ireland is my darling."

Mr. Crofts, alluding to Sir Hercules Robinson as a "statesman, a sportsman, and an Irish gentleman," proposed the health of His Excellency the Governor, which was heartily drunk.

Song—Mr. Lawlor, "The Harp that once thro' Tara's halls."

The Chairman proposed "The Parliament of New Zealand," coupled with the name of Mr. Feldwick, the late member for the town.

Mr. Feldwick, replying, said that he had been requested to reply to both this and the former toast, but had, with a view to shortening the proceedings, in order that the company might the sooner get to the after part of the entertainment—requested the chairman to allow him to reply to both toasts at once. In respect to the Governor, whose acquaintance he (the speaker) had the honour of enjoying, he thought at the present juncture that gentleman was entitled to the sympathy of every right-thinking man. Since his arrival in the colony, Sir Hercules had occupied a most delicate and most critical position, and up to the present time had dealt with the high responsibility entrusted to him with great wisdom and tact. He (the speaker) considered that the people of the colony had much reason to be grateful to Sir Hercules Robinson for sending the late Parliament back to the country, and, although many reports were in circulation regarding the Governor's present intentions, they were mere reports, and it was for the people to wait and judge His Excellency by his official acts. As for the Parliament of New Zealand, of which twelve months ago he was a member, his experience of that body, with many present members of which he was acquainted, would always cause him to have much pleasure in responding to that toast. Despite exaggerated and coloured reports that had been circulated he had never in the two sessions he had sat in the Assembly seen anything occur in its proceedings likely to raise a feeling of shame, and he did not think it possible that anything could ever happen there similar to what, he regretted to say, had occasionally taken place in some of the Australian legislative bodies. The reason of this was the close adherence by the colonial to the noble traditions of the British Parliament, and so long as they adhered to that as a model, the Assembly would remain a body of which New Zealand might well be proud. In conclusion, he thanked the company for the hearty reception they had given him at this, he believed, the fourth of their annual celebrations he had attended. He had strong sympathy with this and other provident institutions, and concluded by wishing their useful society "God speed."

"The Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society," the toast of the evening, was proposed by the Vice-president, who, in doing so, said the last speaker said he had been at four of their meetings. He hoped he would be at many more, and never at any see or hear anything that could hurt the feelings of any man or any society. The object of their institution was to succour the widow and orphan. Its members were merely united in the bonds of brotherly love, and they only differed from other friendly societies in that no oath or password was required to gain admittance to their meetings. The society was simply a charitable institution. It provided for the relief of the distressed members during life, and for the proper interment of the dead. Nothing could be said against the society except that it is

Catholic and Hibernian. There was nothing Fenian, diabolical, or revolutionary about it. It was open to all; people of all countries might join it, and they courted the attendance of the Press at their meetings. Speaking of its Hibernianism, he said, surely all would allow that Hibernianism was patriotism, and none would deny that patriotism was a virtue. There was no man from John 'o Groat's to Land's End, but was proud of his patriotism, and nowhere had love of country found better expression than in the land of Burns, another of whose greatest poets—Scott—had said—

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own—my native land.

Englishmen were as proud as Scotsmen of the land of their birth, and if they were so, why should not Irishmen look back with pride when they reflected on the history of that little Island which was a light to all the world when Europe had not emerged from the depths of paganism, in which it was plunged through its invasion by the Goths and Huns. In all those troublous times the lamp of religion in Ireland brightly burned. For three hundred years she kept out the Danes and other foes, and he would ask where was there another nation that could have come out of such an ordeal without relapsing into barbarism? These were the reasons why Irishmen were proud of their country. He did not wish to rake up anything unpleasant in the past. Let them throw a dark veil over recollections that were not wanted in this bright land of New Zealand, but he hoped none of them would ever forget their native country, for a man who could do that would do little good in this his adopted land.

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

Song—Miss Gawlor, "Sweet Little Jessie."

Toast—"The Press,"—replied to by Mr. Feldwick.

Song—Mr. Crofts, "St. Kevin and King O'Toole."

The Vice-Chairman, who said he waited for Brother Lawlor's reply, in order to hear from that gentleman "the natural history of love, the best way to get married," proposed "The Ladies," to which Bro. Lawlor replied on behalf of the gentle sex. J.J.C.

Invercargill, October 14th.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending October 22, 1879:—The market is still overstocked, and more people arriving in the face of it. It is to be hoped things may rapidly improve. Shepherds, couples, and ploughmen, are beginning to move. There is a good demand for female servants for the country. Milkers, big and little, are always needed. Musterers are quiet yet. Hotel servants, men and women, are improving. Wages—Day labor, 6s to 8s; couples, £65 to £75; shepherds, £60 to £65; ploughman, £45 to £52 and £60; cooks, boots, waiters, etc., 20s to 30s and 40s; billiard markers and barmen, 30s; barmaids, governesses, and housekeepers, 20s to 30s; ordinary girls, 10s, 12s, 15s; boys and nurse girls, 6s to 10s.

Messrs. MERCER and M'DONALD report for the week ending Oct. 23rd:—Fresh butter, best and favourite brands, in ½ and 1lb. prints, 11d to 1s per lb.; good ordinary butter, in ½ and 1lb. prints, 10d per lb. Butter is now coming in very plentifully, and good quantities are being salted down. Eggs are still retailing at 1s per doz.; cheese, 8d per lb.; bacon 8½d per lb.; hams, 10½d per lb.

Mr. J. Fleming reports for the week ending Oct. 23, 1879:—Wholesale prices, oats, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 9d to 5s 0d per bushel; chicks, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; barley, malting, 5s 6d per bushel; feed, 3s to 3s 6d; pollard, £5 10s per ton; bran, £5 5s per ton; flour, £11 10s to £12 per ton; oatmeal, £12 10s per ton; potatoes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; hay, £1 per ton; chaff, £4 to £4 5s per ton; straw, £2s 5s per ton; onions, 20s per cwt.

Country correspondents who make rash statements sometimes place their journals in jeopardy. A statement of the kind, totally without foundation, made in connection with a gentleman who had had been successfully treated for deafness by Professor Wallenburg, but who subsequently died at Palmerston was near causing an action for libel against one of our daily contemporaries the other day. The Professor cured the gentleman's deafness, but had not been consulted by him with respect to the illness of which he died.

MR. HENRY WALTER, the present Mayor of Dunedin, announces himself as a candidate for the mayoralty of the ensuing year.

Some inhabitant of Brodignig has certainly lost his boot while going through the Dunedin Arcade. The marvellous article is on view there at the establishment of Mr. Harry Hird, and affords incontestable proof that giants are very neat in their tastes. The boot is a Balmoral of the finest possible finish, and would afford a palace to that "little woman who lived in a shoe," and was sorely puzzled as to what she should do with all her children; her family would here find ample room for their gambols.

Mrs. Dreaver, of George street, Dunedin, is always prepared to supply ladies with millinery of the latest fashions. Mrs. Dreaver's dressmaking compartment is conducted with the utmost taste, skill, and attention.

Messrs. Stephen Clive and Co., Bond street, Dunedin, are extensively engaged in the importation and manufacture of earthenware, china, and glass. They have also extensive warehouse room and offices to let.

At the well-known Little Dust Pan, George street, Dunedin, there is now for sale at nominal prices a large stock of Oleos, and Chromos, in addition to the usual supply of every requisite possible always to be found there at a figure that is absolutely astonishing.

It is sometimes rather loosely said that cathedrals are not suited to the religious wants of the present day, and that while it is only fitting and proper to keep up those which have come down to us, it would be a folly to multiply the number. If this only means that such buildings are not well adapted to an ultra-Protestant type of service, of course it is true enough, or rather it is a truism, which the state of the Protestantized cathedrals in Germany and Switzerland only too abundantly and unpleasantly illustrates. . . . But such critics should remember that the great majority of Christians in the nineteenth century are as little disposed as they were in the thirteenth to regard preaching as the sole or even principal function of religious worship. The splendid and imposing ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the mediæval cathedrals were at once the product and the natural home, are no less suited to it now.—Saturday Review,

## ST. MARY'S CONVENT NELSON.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

A VERY enjoyable entertainment was given at the close of the Michaelmas term by the young ladies attending the high and select schools. The occasion for which it took place was to celebrate the feast of the Rev. Mother St. Michael, and this of itself became a new motive to have them all enter heart and soul into it, and so make it turn out to be a great success.

The subjects of the various scenes were most appropriate, and the characters were aptly represented by the young lady pupils, all of whom most creditably went through their respective parts and gave universal satisfaction to all present.

The story of Queen Esther as related in the Book which bears her name, was successfully gone through, Misses Hollis and Everett representing King Assuerus and Queen Esther respectively, the latter having as maids of honour Misses Broad and Edwards. The fatal end of Aman, through the snare he had prepared for Mardochei was carefully evinced by Misses Love, Edwards and Wymond.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed" became the subject of another scene which was a means of bringing some more new faces on the stage, the principal ones being, however, Misses Corrigan, Kennedy, Bolton, and Nathan, who went by the name of the "orphan niece May." But none so truly realised the character to be brought to light as Miss E. Ward who, weighed down with years, and standing as it were on the brink of the grave represented old Mr. Smith to perfection, while Betsy (Miss Gough), as the general attendant, showed the duties of her humble station, by her wonderful industry.

The third part opened with that of a piece known as "Germaine Cousin," which though a novel in its way took wonderfully well. Misses Hollis and Corrigan represented Germaine and Laurence Cousin, but they could not hold a light to Germaine's stepmother, (Miss Shiels,) more especially in scolding, what stepmothers are generally noted for. Misses McCarthy, Stevens, Symes, Levi, Bolton and Nathan went through their parts with much success.

The entire programme wound up with a most laughable farce, which commenced by way of a dispute about a singing lesson by two little dwarfs, Mr. and Mrs. Jones. They were represented by Misses Hollis and Shiels, and elicited much laughter by the natural manner in which each disputed this right.

At intervals some beautiful music, both vocal and instrumental, was rendered to perfection; the Misses Edwards' duet, "The Pretty Birds," and Miss Wymond's song, "Sweet Home," demanding much applause. But the most attentively listened to was the song, "Her Bright Smile," by Misses Broad and Edwards, both very young and yet no way abashed, going through it without the least fault. Miss Bolton's (piano prize) "La Voix du Ciel," and Miss Kennedy's duet, (waltz) showed much taste and skill.

On the whole much credit is due to the young ladies and to their superiors for the manner in which one and all acquitted themselves in the execution of their respective parts, as was shown by the general feeling of all present.

A ceremony of a more imposing character took place in the same convent a few days after on the Feast of the Angel Guardians, the taking of the religious habit by two young ladies into the noviciate of the Order of the Missions. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Mahony, at the end of which he delivered a short but very appropriate address on the nature and importance of the ceremony about to take place. The Rev. Father Garin then proceeded to bless and hand over the Habits, the Sisters singing the various anthems and pieces proper to the occasion with wonderful perfection. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, in the evening brought the affecting ceremony to a close.

## WELLINGTON CATHOLIC BAZAAR.

(New Zealander, October 10th.)

As announced, the bazaar at the Academy of Music, in aid of St. Mary's Convent Schools was opened yesterday afternoon by Lady Robinson. There was a fashionable attendance, and the display of goods was most attractive. The following ladies presided at the stalls:—Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Burns, Miss Johnston, Miss Jessie Johnston, and Miss Cooper; Mrs. Allen, Misses Kennedy and Allen; Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. Devine and Miss Catley; Mrs. Saunders; Mesdames O'Meara and Maginnity; Mrs. Sharp, Misses O'Neill and Durie. There was a refreshment stall, presided over by Mrs. Cimino, and Miss M. Allen had charge of a stall laden with toys and *bijouerie*. There was in the display of goods throughout the building an infinite variety, and most noticeable some exquisite hand painting, the work of the reverend mother of the Convent. The chief attraction, as usual on such occasions, was the distribution of art union prizes, and in this department there was a continuous and cheery chink of silver. There was, especially in the evening when a throng of visitors set in, some brisk business transacted at the stalls, giving satisfactory assurance that the praiseworthy efforts of the promoters of the bazaar will result in a financial success. During the afternoon, the band of the Naval Brigade played a choice selection of music. The Bazaar will be open to-day and to-morrow, from 3 to 10 p.m., and visitors may be assured that whether they wish to purchase, or merely join in the throng of admirers of the display, their tastes will be equally gratified.

11th instant.

The Convent bazaar, held in the Academy of Music, to which we referred previously, was kept open yesterday, and the fair amateur saleswomen had no occasion to complain of the trade they attracted. To-day is the last day of the bazaar, and we are sure that a large number of persons of all denominations will visit it, and at the same time cheerfully consent to be plundered to some degree in such a good cause.

(New Zealand Times.)

The Catholic Bazaar, of which we gave some particulars in our terday's issue, was formally opened yesterday afternoon by his

Excellency the Governor and Lady Robinson. There was a very large attendance at that time, and this was very greatly increased in the evening, when the Academy was crowded, and the ladies at the various stalls, whose names have been already given in this journal, were busily occupied in emptying the pockets of those present, and transferring a considerable amount of cash to the fund in aid of which the bazaar is being held. There were on exhibition and for sale a large number of articles worthy of mention, and we might especially refer to a handsome embroidered chair worked on white cloth, which was displayed on the stall of Mrs. Saunders, also a raised wool ottoman, which was much admired, and a bedstead in brass, manufactured in Melbourne by Messrs. Danks and Co., the furniture of which was made by a young lady resident in Wellington. The bazaar last night was highly successful in every way. It will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

(Evening Post, October 9th.)

The bazaar in aid of St. Mary's Convent Schools was opened at the Academy of Music to-day by Lady Robinson. The little theatre presented an exceedingly attractive appearance, with the bright display of ornamental goods and the tasteful drapery and floral decorations of the stalls. Altogether, the ladies who have been working so indefatigably for the success of the bazaar for a very long time past have every reason to be congratulated on the result of their efforts. Stalls were taken by the following ladies:—Mrs. Grace, assisted by Mrs. Burns, Miss Johnston, Miss Jessie Johnston, and Miss Cooper; Mrs. Allen, assisted by the Misses Kennedy and Allen; Mrs. O'Shea, assisted by Mrs. Devine and Miss Catley; Mrs. Saunders; Mesdames O'Meara and Maginnity; Mrs. Sharp, assisted by the Misses O'Neill and Durie. There was a refreshment stall, presided over by Mrs. Cimino, and Miss M. Allen had charge of a stall laden with a varied assortment of children's toys, &c. Want of space prevents us from describing in detail all the articles worthy of notice which call for the attention of the visitor. No one can fail to be struck, however, with the very charming specimens of hand-painting contributed by one of the Sisters of the Convent. An illumination, which was one of the prizes in the Art Union, was simply perfect in its delicacy of execution, and some hand-painted d'oyleys by the same talented lady, attracted general admiration for their artistic excellence. We might also mention that on Mrs. Grace's stall were to be seen some "tea cloths" (a very ugly name for such charming specimens of needle work), beautifully embroidered by the Hon. Lady Robinson. Some noticeable specimens of china were also to be seen on this stall. We might also speak of the handsome crewel-work of Mrs. Saunders, the attractive display of goods on Mrs. O'Shea's stall, the artistically-executed tapestry of Mrs. Sharp, the unique Queen Anne table of Mrs. Allen; but where there are so many articles to attract attention, it is not safe to venture into details. The Art Union prizes were varied and numerous, ranging from a gold watch to a washing machine, and excited considerable attention. Great curiosity was manifested respecting a mysterious chamber of "curiosities," presided over by Mrs. Clifford, the honorary secretary to the Ladies' Committee, attention to which was directed by an inscription in six different languages—English, French, German, Italian, Maori, and Hindustani. There were also telegraphic instruments, kindly lent by Dr. Lemon; an electric battery, contributed by Dr. Mirbach; and a number of other attractions too numerous to particularise. During the afternoon the band of the Naval Brigade enlivened the proceedings with some excellent music.

## THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

A TELEGRAM from Rome announces that the lengthened litigation between the Brothers Antonelli and the Countess Lambertini has terminated in the Roman Court of Appeal by a decision in favour of the Antonelli and against the Countess, who having been beaten in the courts below appealed from their decision, and has now had her appeal refused with costs. Thus has terminated the famous Antonelli Will Case, which it was at one time predicted would bring disaster and disgrace on the Court of Rome, the memory of one of its Princes, and, indeed, the Catholic Church at large. The facts of the case are few and simple. Cardinal Antonelli inherited from his father a large patrimonial estate, and by his will he left this estate to his brothers and nephews. Before many months elapsed after the death of the Cardinal a claimant appeared for his estate in the person of a Roman lady of rank, the Countess Lambertini. About the birth of this young lady a great mystery hung, but she was possessed of some fortune, and was wedded to one of the Roman noblesse. The case which the Countess set up was that she was the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli by an unknown lady of rank, and if she proved this case she would have been entitled, under the laws of Italy, to a great portion of the Cardinal's estate, for the Code Napoleon does not allow the disinheriting by a father even of his illegitimate children. When the Countess appeared on the scene Protestant England received her case with a shout of confidence and delight. No one questioned the guilt of the Cardinal, and we were assured by the Roman correspondents of English papers that the story rested upon proof which placed its accuracy beyond question. In the fulness of time the case of Lambertini v. Antonelli ripened into trial, and was investigated before the Roman Court of First Instance. The judges of the Italian Kingdom are not inclined to view churchmen living or dead with special favour, but in the Italian courts are some magistrates of great learning and love of justice, and the *cause celebre* got from the court a fair trial. The result is known to every one. The story of the Countess and her witnesses was thoroughly investigated, and, as all the world knows, the result was that it was shattered to atoms, and that it was satisfactorily shown that there was not one word or shadow of truth in the charges against the dead Cardinal. The Court unanimously gave a decision against the Countess, and that lady having appealed from the decision, the Supreme Court of the Kingdom, as already stated, confirmed the decision of the Court below. In a word, the myth has been relegated to the limbo of lying stories of which the tale of Pope Joan is the type. The

**J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.,**  
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,  
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

J. A. M. has much pleasure in announcing to the general public of New Zealand that he has just received the following Historical and other works.

- O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, 16s, by post 18s 4d.  
J. Mitchell's History of Ireland, 2 vols, 7s 6d, by post 9s 6d.  
History of Ireland, by Martin Haverty, 10s 6d, by post 12s 6d.  
Tytler's History of Scotland, 2 vols, 16s, by post 18s 8d.  
Moore's Irish Melodies, elegantly bound in Morocco, extra gilt, 30s, by post 33s.  
The Illustrated Catholic Magazine, 7s, by post 8s 8d.  
Reeves' History of the Church, 6s, by post, 7s.  
Lingard's History of England, 10 vols, 45s.  
O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols in 1, 5s 6d, by post 6s 8d.  
Lectures on Faith and Fatherland, by Father Burke, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d.  
The Irish Agent, by W. Carleton, 2s 6d, by post 3s.  
The Life of O'Connell, by the Rev. J. O'Rourke, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.  
Life of St. Dominic, 5s 6d, by post 6s.  
St. Dominic's Manual, 3s and 5s, by post 3s 6d and 6s.  
Diary of a Sister of Mercy, by Brame, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.  
The Life and Letters of a Sister of Charity, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d.  
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- Floor Cloths from 18 inches to 18 feet wide  
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**H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S, and C O**



Catholic world never believed a word of the Lambertini story, but they are glad that it has thus been disposed of for ever. The name of Antonelli is an honoured one in all the churches. The late Cardinal was confessedly a statesman, not a churchman. From his earliest days he was devoted to the stormy paths of politics; he never, we believe, took orders as a priest. But he was the devoted servant and the beloved friend of Pius IX., and standing by the side of his master, he waged for the Temporal Power a good fight, which, though doomed for a time to defeat, was never equalled in its valorous perseverance and resources. The Catholic world will rejoice that upon the fair fame of such a man no stain or blot will even in the minds of bigots rest. We trust also that the conclusion of the case will have a lesson for the Protestant world, especially in these islands. If to-morrow a charge of this kind was made against a dead Archbishop of Canterbury, the Catholics of these islands would hear the charge with sorrow, and yield credence to it only on the strongest proof. But we cannot forget the shout of joy and the expressions of unqualified belief with which what was somewhat prematurely called the Antonelli scandal was received by what is called the "Evangelical World" in these islands. This No-Popery passion has even worse effects than the shameful readiness shown to believe a foul slander on a dead man. The very same spirit it is which at this moment makes the Education Question a thorn in the side of Governments and Parliaments. The millions who swallowed the Antonelli scandal are the bugbear of statesmen who desire to do justice to Catholic claims. The spirit of toleration has done wonders—it has changed the character of nations and the course of history. It has, however, as yet failed to modify in the slightest degree one of the last relics of an evil past—the dulness, the spite, and the folly of the No-Popery Englishman. The sword of Toleration is a sharp one, it has cut down some giants in its day; but it has, up to this, left unscathed the long ears of the most absurd animal that now walks the earth—the jackass of Exeter Hall!

A pitiable old tramp was entertained at Battle Creek, Mich., by a negro whom he had once owned in the South. Times had changed for both.

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NOTICE

FROM

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Between St. Andrew and Hanover streets, left hand side going North.

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The very choice stock of English, French, and Continental novelties in this Department is worthy of everybody's attention, while those Bonnets and Hats made up by our Milliner (who, by the way, is direct from Peter Robinson's, Oxford street, London), are an exception to the class of goods showing in town this season, both for style and prices. We have some really nice Hats at 5s 6d and up to 25s. Bonnets from 7s 6d to 42s. We use only the very best materials procurable, and which are entirely new this season (never having kept Millinery previously). We have a desire to foster a large trade in this Department, and with that view we intend to sell everything very cheap "Please inspect the goods."

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

We have not been able to keep a very assorted stock until this season. Having enlarged our premises, and exceeded our previous imports fourfold, we are satisfied we can please our patrons as regards assortment, quality, and price; the very best value ready money can buy, selected with our buyer's usual good taste. Prices from 6d per yard upwards.

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New Fringe the greatest bargain we have ever had, 1s up to 2s 11d for Black Silk Ball-Fringes. Moonlight trimmings, 3d per yard up to 1s, worth six times as much; new Frillings up to 2s; Silk Ties with Frillings combined, 1s, usually sold at 3s 6d; Kid Gloves, 1s 6d up to 3s 8½ for Josephines (Gant's Rouillon genuine). These are not fictitious prices, merely advertised to attract attention, but genuine regular prices with us, and which cannot be bought at any other house in these Colonies for the same money. We are always glad to show our goods without pressing you to purchase. Come and see for yourselves.

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We have a grand stock, and really cheap. Calicoes, 4s 9d per doz, in grey and white, free from dress, and yard wide; these are good goods, and will wear well. Flannels, 1s 3d, all wool (no Unions kept). Holland, 7½d, 8d, 9½, and 1s; cheaper than any wholesale house in Town. Everybody wonders where we get them. Blankets, Bedcovers, Sheetings, Towels, Turkish, 10½d upwards; Toilet covers, 1s upwards, and everything else proportionately cheap.

Call and examine, go away and compare, and buy from the Cheapest.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN HERBALIST,

Has now removed to Christchurch, where he may be consulted daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Address—Tully's Buildings, opposite Laurie's Timber Merchant, Christchurch.

The undermentioned testimonials will suffice to prove the efficacy of his treatment.

Woolston, May 14th, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been suffering from nervous debility for ten years, and have tried all the medical skill I could get in Christchurch, and other physicians in the old country. I have never been able to sleep or eat, but since being under the treatment of Professor Gusscott for such a short time, I have received wonderful relief, and persons in Christchurch who have known me for years can certify that I am quite a new man; and it appears to me extraordinary how Mr. Gusscott can effect such wonders. I can safely recommend any person suffering in the same way as I have been to place themselves under his herbal treatment. I write this for Mr. Gusscott to do or publish this as he pleases.

FREDERICK JOHNS.

(Signed) In the presence of  
Mr. Mumford,  
Shopkeeper, Manchester street South,  
Mr. J. Heslop,  
Painter and Paperhanger, Manchester street South,

Tuam Street, Christchurch,

April 28th, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Liver Complaint these last six years, many times being not able to attend to work. I have tried everything in the shape of patent medicines. I have been an outdoor patient in the Hospital; I got at times temporary relief. I could not sleep on my left side; I kept rolling about backwards and forwards in bed. When I got up in the morning, I would rather be in bed, but work I had to attend to. When I had eaten a light meal I found it always lodged in my stomach. Always costive, a great palpitation, pains across the chest, more particularly under the left breast, always a violent pain between the shoulders, felt just the same as if any one was pouring water down my back, feet always cold. Happened to get one of your bills when you came to St. Asaph Street, which explained to me all my symptoms I was labouring under. When I applied to you, you told me all my symptoms and guaranteed a perfect cure, which, I am happy to say you have done through your herbal treatment. I should recommend those troubled with Liver Complaint to place themselves under your treatment.

I am, Sir,

Truly thankful,

WILLIAM MANSON

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Dysentery for the last three months, so much so that I was perfectly exhausted, the linings of my intestines peeled away in flakes. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose. Hearing that you were in Christchurch, and seeing the many wonderful cures, induced me to place myself under your treatment, and I am happy to say in one week I am free from the diarrhoea, and gaining strength from your herbal treatment.

I am, yours respectfully,

ELLEN BROWN.

I give you this testimonial for the benefit of others as I know there are a great many others suffering from the same complaint in Christchurch.

Borough Hotel,  
Manchester street, Christchurch,  
April 21st, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Sciatica and Rheumatism since the commencement of the West Coast diggings in 1864, where I had to leave through medical advice, and went to Melbourne, thence to Sydney, and then I thought I would try the tropical climate of Queensland, and found only temporary relief. I came to Christchurch and tried doctors of the best medical repute, and got no better. Thinking that it was useless to go any further, I gave up all hopes of being restored; I could hardly walk, and staying at an old friend's, he advised me to consult you, and I am happy to say I am in as perfect health as I was in 1864, when I crossed the ranges to the West Coast. I was only ten days under your treatment.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

To Professor Gusscott,

George street,

Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I have been under medical men in Tuapeka for eighteen months, and have been treated by the doctors for indigestion, but found no relief. I was advised to come to Dunedin for change of climate, and was advised to call on you. When I did so, you seemed to be acquainted with my complaint, for you were able to explain to me all the symptoms. I am happy to inform you that after three weeks of your herbal treatment I am restored to perfect health.

I am, yours truly,

MRS. ELIZABETH WATERS

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5s 6d Boys' Trousers	"	3s 9d	5s 6d Black Felt Hats	" 3s 6d
7s 6d Y'fths' Trousers	"	4s 6d	2s 6d Fancy Scotch Tweed	} " 1s 9d
1s 6d Boys' Melton Suits	"	8s 6d	per yard	
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In Prices we challenge comparison—which  
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Large Assortment of Patterns  
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 Begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that, having disposed of his present Premises to Messrs Fergusson and Mitchell, he will remove his Hairdressing Establishment next week to Murphy's City Hotel Buildings, Princes Street, where he hopes to get the continuance of their past favours.

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 Messrs. **GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER**, beg to  
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