

A further extension of 200 feet to the Dunedin Railway Station is now being constructed in brick. It is intended to pull down the present wooden portion and rebuild it in brick. The total length of the shed will then be about 500 feet.

A little boy was seriously injured in Dunedin on an evening lately by being struck, while on the street, behind the right ear by a stone thrown by one of his companions. The boy was knocked down insensible, and when a doctor arrived fears were entertained that the case might terminate fatally. This dangerous practice of throwing stones (says the 'Daily Times') has often been commented on, and it is to be hoped that it will not need a fatal result to act as a lasting caution.

The following is the result of the examination of the candidates for the last University Scholarships:—It will be seen that although there were twenty Scholarships offered for competition, and twenty candidates, three only were successful, the minimum of marks required to entitle a candidate to a Scholarship being 2000 out of a possible 4000. The subjects of examination were, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Euclid, German, European History, Shakespeare, English Essay, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Zoology, Botany, Geology, and French. The names of the candidates with the number of marks obtained by each were: Henry Cotterill, Canterbury, 2,430; W. Atack, Canterbury, 2,307; Frederick Augustus Severne, Nelson, 2,123; Hugh Gully, Nelson, 1,961; A. B. Campbell, Nelson, 1,876; L. D. Gibson, Canterbury, 1,607; E. T. Bell, Canterbury, 1,497; W. Reeves, Canterbury, 1,436; C. H. Whitcombe, Canterbury, 1,395; Frank Whitwell, Nelson, 1,379; J. L. Barnicoat, Nelson, 1,356; P. Hay, Dunedin, 1,205; J. R. Wilkinson, Canterbury, 1,159; J. T. Barnicoat, Nelson, 1,144; W. Milton, Canterbury, 1,117; G. Whitcombe, Otago, 1,056; J. H. Richardson, Nelson, 1,044; C. Gould, Canterbury, 908; R. B. Rigg, Auckland, 831; J. Beverage, Auckland, 810.

MR D. L. MUNDY, who has been for three years travelling through the most picturesque districts of New Zealand, with a view to select the materials for an illustrated work on the islands comprised in that colony, has, says the Melbourne 'Argus,' opened an exhibition of photographs at the corner of Collins and Elizabeth streets, which will well repay a visit. They embrace every variety of the magnificent scenery of both the principal islands, and when they are displayed to the eyes of English artists on Mr Mundy's approaching visit to the old country, they should have the effect of alluring to New Zealand many of the landscape painters, to whom there is no field that has not been exhausted for the purposes of art in Europe. Among the photographs in the collection now on view are numerous representations of Lake Taupo and Rotomohana; others taken on the summit of Alpine passes, and in view of the enormous glaciers which are to be met with in those elevated regions; and others, again, which vividly portray the variety and luxuriance of the forests of New Zealand. Nor has the lake scenery, or that of the harbors and bays which indent the coast, been overlooked by Mr Mundy, who is evidently bent upon making the British public thoroughly well acquainted with the natural features of the beautiful islands through which he has travelled with that apparatus which, as Salem Seudder was accustomed to observe, "can't lie."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Catholics of New Zealand must be thankful to Dr Moran. By his Lordship's exertions, and the blessing of the Almighty, they have at last a journal of their own. They can freely express their political opinions, and defend their religion, when assailed or misrepresented. Sometimes a Catholic newspaper is the last place of refuge for truth compelled to wander from door to door without end of rebukes. Here, at Wellington, we have two journals, the 'Independent,' and the 'Evening Post.' The former seems to me very fair; seldom indeed does it object to inserting our replies. The 'Evening Post,' in general, acts very differently. I could bring several instances of its obstinately refusing to insert answers provoked by its articles. You remember the slander about the nun of Cracow, and the excitement it produced. The editor of the 'Evening Post' was not behind others in propagating and dwelling upon it. After we had received authentic contradiction of the fact from public and private sources, we asked him to insert them in his columns. This he refused peremptorily. The fact, he said, must be true, because of its immense publicity. All Europe is ringing with it. To confute it is impossible: a maid servant may as well sweep back the tide of Wellington with her broom. Very lately whilst comparing the doings of the Judge, he compared his conduct with the Inquisitors of Spain, and incidentally made false statements on the Spanish Inquisition. Without approving of that Inquisition—who will approve of it?—I stepped in, and showed to him by a letter the untruth of his assertions. He would not publish it, under the plea of its being too long. Yet my letter contained no more than 538 words. He preferred presenting to his readers remarks of his own: he was not courteous, not fair. I chanced a second letter, much shorter. It met with a stern refusal. The subject matter of a defender of the Catholic faith letter, he said, is really one of no interest to our readers, and we cannot therefore publish the letter. Mark!—historical falsehoods might be of some interest to his readers, not the re-habilitation of truth. What an insult to them, and what a conscience for himself. This, and frequent other incidents in the press, must confirm the Catholics, in their resolute efforts of supporting their own paper, the 'New Zealand Tablet.' Mr Editor, should you think proper to publish my first letter to the 'Evening Post,' your readers will see that it was not on account of its length, but because of its contents.

## "SPANISH INQUISITION."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your leading article of the 16th instant, whilst alluding to the Spanish Inquisition, you made assertions contrary to historical truth. The sentences of the Spanish Inquisition, you said, were without appeal. Had you known the divine constitution of the Church, you would not have spoken rashly. Let me tell you that any Catholic

clergyman or layman, even the humblest of the humble, can appeal to Rome from the decision of any tribunal. In regard to appeals from the Spanish Court of Inquisition, the following quotations and references will satisfy you:—

In the year 1483 the Pope sought to moderate the severity of the Spanish Inquisition; and for this purpose he instituted Archbishop Manrique, of Seville, papal judge of appeal; to him recourse was to be had by those who would have been too harshly treated by that tribunal. The Pope himself received a great number of appeals, suppressed many prosecutions, and brought about frequent mitigations. Under Popes Julius II. and Leo X. appeals were made, and various reforms took place. It was not rare that the Pope or his nuncio would bring inquisitors into account, threatening them with excommunication.

Thus, for instance, in the year 1519 the inquisitors of Toledo were excommunicated by Leo X., to the great displeasure of the mighty Emperor, Charles V. Thus a chaplain of the same Emperor, named Vinues, being under suspicion of Lutheranism, was to be incarcerated in a monastery; but in 1538 Pope Paul III. declared him innocent, and apt to all ecclesiastical dignity. Finally, he was created Bishop of Canary Islands.

In order to keep away false witnesses in inquisitorial judgments, Leo X. in December 1518, decreed against them the penalty of death.

These facts fully justify the judgment of Dr Hefele of Tubingue, when he says in his history of Cardinal Ximenes: "If the Inquisition, in the hands of Spanish Kings has appeared to us till now an instrument of victory for Spanish nationality against Jews and Mahometans, we come to discover another political motive why the Kings of Spain favored an institution which, though ecclesiastical in appearance, was the constant subject of accusations and resistance on the part of the Superiors of the Church, Bishops, and Popes." Therefore, Mr Editor, you must be convinced that there were appeals from the judgments of the Spanish Inquisition, and even protection against those who were persecuted. There is something better than sneering, even incidentally, at tortures from Torquemada; it is to study the question. I invite you to consult Protestant writers on the subject—Ranke for instance. You will find his works in the Wellington Athenaeum. Mind; inquisition was first established among nations entirely Catholic, against corrupt and rebel members of the Church, who would attempt to pervert the weak and unlearned, and to blaspheme against what was held most sacred by the people. Catholicity had made nations what they were, and the legislation was Catholic. But what should be thought of those modern inquisitions, that is to say, of those terrible code of law, established in England and elsewhere, against the ancient national faith; those tribunals of iniquity, which for 200 years made so many Catholics victims of murder and spoliation, and finally almost annihilated their religion.—I have the honor, &c.,

A PRIEST OF WELLINGTON.

## IMMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—One of two things ought to be done by the General Government, if there exists a desire on their part, to possess the confidence of the Colony on the subject of immigration: Either order Dr Featherston successfully to prosecute his agency, and thus secure the flow of immigrants; or if he fail through incapacity or other reason, get the work done by one willing and capable of accomplishing it.

Ireland has 2,000,000 of people more than Scotland; yet on the 4th October, 1872, Dr Featherston had sub-agents in Scotland 73; in Ireland only 8.

Again, for Scotch immigrants Dr Featherston advertised in 28 newspapers, but for the Irish, in only 15; and of these 15, 6 were Belfast papers and 5 Londonderry, and the remaining 4 were in adjoining counties, to the exclusion of such places as Cork, Limerick, and Waterford (*vide* Mr O'Rorke's letter of 14th February, 1873).

Wonderful affection the Dr has for Ireland and the Irish. He may be compelled by strong remonstrance to get some immigrants from the north of Ireland, but perhaps he would prefer retiring from office rather than by compulsion be forced to look for immigrants in the south. Steamer after steamer leaves Ireland for America with emigrants; but the Dr won't send even one ship to Ireland. If he did, I fear he won't exert himself with sufficient energy to secure success.

Again, on the 29th January, 1873, Dr Featherston issues:—"Special advertisement: Free passages to dairywomen and domestic servants." This special advertisement for domestic servants appears in 47 papers—37 in England and Wales, 10 in Scotland, and, according to his own letter, not one in Ireland. At that date the Agent-General was advertising for England and Wales in 105 papers; for Scotland, in 32; but for Ireland, though having 2,000,000 more of a population than Scotland, in only 17. On the 19th March, 1873, the Agent-General writes that he has 177 local agents; of these England and Wales have 53; Scotland, 78, though England has nearly seven times the population of Scotland. Ireland has 46, but nearly all of them in the north, and not one in Cork, Kerry, Waterford or Clare. Mr Editor, I leave these facts to answer for themselves.—I have, &c.,

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TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The proprietors of the N. Z. TABLET are entitled to the gratitude of the Catholics of this Colony, for their enterprising spirit in establishing a paper to supply them with such information as their journal gives. And, it is to be hoped, that they who ventured their money in a cause so praiseworthy, may be rewarded in a pecuniary point of view, through the generous support of those whose cause the TABLET advocates. Already this spirited little paper is bearing fruits. The desire of reading it is increasing. It is awakening in the minds of many persons a spirit of enquiry; and its readers have something substantial to speak about when they meet. Even persons who seemed hitherto quite indifferent to passing events, are now somewhat aroused to a sense of the condition into which it is sought to