

the immigrants on board, and has also been instrumental in forwarding those who will come out by the Scimitar. There is every reason to believe that Mr Holloway purposes making himself acquainted with the special advantages which New Zealand offers to agricultural laborers as a field for immigration.

It becoming known in Dunedin that Sullivan, one of the Maungatapu murderers, and who had been confined in Dunedin Gaol, had received a free pardon from the Government, and had been allowed to leave the Province by the s.s. Mikado, bound to San Francisco via Auckland, telegrams were sent North by some who were greatly indignant at such a cold-blooded monster being set at large without a word of warning. In addition to telegrams known to have been sent to Auckland, a number of gentlemen subscribed and dispatched a telegram, to be sent right through from Melbourne to the American Government. This warning was, however, fortunately not needed as, in consequence of protests by the American Consul, and the objection of the passengers by the Mikado, Captain Moore refused to take Sullivan any farther, and turned him off the vessel at Auckland. Sullivan, who was accompanied as far as Auckland by Sergeant Watson by whom he was watched in his peregrination in that city, fearing violence from the inhabitants, gave himself into custody for his protection. He is still a prisoner of the Crown, the pardon having been granted conditionally on his leaving the colony. Sullivan has been sent from Auckland; it is believed to the South.

THE total imports of the colony for the quarter ending 31st December were £1,784,605; for the corresponding period of 1872 they were £1,498,193. The comparative value of imports for 1872 was £5,142,951; and for last year, £6,462,981. The exports for the colony for 1872 were £5,190,665; for last year they were £5,613,711.

WADDELL, a cattle dealer, claimed in the District Court, Invercargill, £200 damages from the Superintendent, as proprietor of the Southland Railways, on account of his servants, the railway officials, having agreed to convey a heifer belonging to plaintiff from Invercargill to the Bluff. Through the carelessness of the servants the heifer was put into a truck or van unfit for the purpose. The consequence was that the heifer attempted to jump out, and broke plaintiff's leg, incapacitating him for business. The jury assessed the damages at £200.

At an adjourned extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Carrick Water Race Company held at Cromwell, the Directors were authorised to borrow £4000 from the Government. A resolution was also passed to re-open the share list. Nine of the shareholders present at once applied for 800 additional shares. The greatest confidence was expressed in the success of the undertaking.

A DEPUTATION representing the passengers by the Surat has waited on the Superintendent of Otago in regard to the much agitated question of getting back their luggage. It appeared that Mr Larnach had offered to give possession of it on payment of half valuation, and that the passengers were willing to subscribe something towards it. His Honor stated that the Government was willing to contribute, and promised to endeavor to get the Relief Committee to give some of the funds it had in hand, towards the same object.

The Grahamstown Railway Committee have appointed a sub-committee to procure data to lay before the Premier, to induce him to place the Thames Valley Line on the next schedule.

A MOVEMENT is being organised at Grahamstown to endeavour to obtain Government assistance towards the expenses of the deep drainage of mines.

THE revenue derived from Crown Lands in Otago, exclusive of Southland, during the financial year ending 31st December, 1873, was:—Land sales, £154,724 18s 2d; assessments on stock, £59,892 2s 11d; miscellaneous, £8917 10s 10d; total, £223,534 11s 11d.

GOLD has been struck in the Golden Calf mine, Grahamstown; 86 ounces of etene contained 90 ounces of gold. The shares are advancing. The mine has been worked four years without paying.

THE woman Powell, whose nefarious doings in the way of decoying children and women, have lately attained such notoriety, has been sent to Dunedin Gaol for three months for having no lawful means of subsistence.

THE great Blue Spur case of Clayton and Others against Morrison and Others, which has already cost so much to the litigants, and which was to have been tried again next month before Judge Chapman, has been settled satisfactorily by private arrangement between the parties. Each side pays its own costs.

A TELEGRAM received in Dunedin from Palmerston states that Mr G. Ross, farmer, Blue Mountain, has had a barn burned down, and property to the extent of £700. Mr Ross, unfortunately for himself, was not insured.

GOVERNOR Weld made but a short stay in Otago. He came to Dunedin overland from Southland in the morning, visited some of the public institutions, and left for Lyttelton in the afternoon.

A CHARGE of malpractice being a rare thing in Dunedin, considerable interest has been manifested in a case heard in the Resident Magistrate's Court, in which Mr James Hunt sued Dr Sorley for £100 damages for alleged improper treatment of and injury to his leg. The damages were originally laid at £300, but the amount was reduced to £100 to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Court. The barristers' table was strewn with legal and medical works and bones, and the doctors mustered in great force. The hearing of the case occupied two days, and at the conclusion His Worship, Mr Stode, said:—"From the evidence in this case, I am of opinion that the defendant has not, in the treatment of the plaintiff, brought to bear that fair and competent degree of skill that should be brought to bear on such an injury. I will not animadvert upon the evidence now that I have stated my opinion. There can be no question as to the amount of damages, and judgment will be for £100 and costs."

WE read that at a bazaar to raise funds for Catholic Church purposes, held at Wellington, £400 was taken. At Arrow a bazaar for a similar purpose realized £200 clear of all expenses.

## LENTEN PASTORAL FOR 1874.

PATRICK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF DUNEDIN AND ADMINISTRATOR OF WELLINGTON.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF SAID DIOCESE, HEALTH IN THE LORD AND BENEDICTION.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—

The Holy Season of Lent begins this year on the 18th February, Ash Wednesday, and ends on the 5th April, Easter Sunday. At the end of this Pastoral you will find a schedule of the regulations for the fast and abstinence of this penitential time, which we have made in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See, and after duly considering the circumstances of these two Dioceses.

On previous occasions we called your attention to the all-important question of education, and urged on you the necessity of providing Catholic schools for Catholic children. It is consoling and encouraging to be able to bear witness to the docility and zeal with which you have responded to this call. Although comparatively few and poor, you have established and maintained many excellent schools for both sexes, and, in most places, at your own sole expense. But though much has been done, the work, it may with truth be said, has only commenced. Nothing like adequate provision for even the most elementary education of our children has yet been made. Renewed exertions, therefore, will be demanded of all; and the faithful of these Dioceses will have to prepare themselves for great sacrifices, in order to hand down to their children the faith once delivered to the saints, and without which "it is impossible to please God."—Heb. xi. v 6.

You must trust in God and your own exertions alone; from the Governments—Provincial and General—you can expect nothing. In some of the smaller provinces, an attempt is made to do justice to Catholics, and to give them some share of the taxes they pay for the maintenance of schools, by granting us subsidies in a few instances. But in the larger, such as Otago and Canterbury, the Governments refuse us all aid. It must be said, however, that everywhere the system of education supported by the State throughout this colony is anti-Catholic. So far as we are concerned, all Government schools in these Dioceses are Godless and hostile to the Catholic church. Catholics cannot frequent them without exposing themselves to grievous dangers to their faith and morals. Of these schools, therefore, Catholics cannot avail themselves except in cases of very great necessity, and when—such necessity being supposed—every possible precaution is taken to ward off all dangers to faith and morals. Parents and guardians should bear in mind that they are responsible for the children under their charge, and often reflect on these words of the Apostle: "He that neglects his own, particularly those of his own household, has lost the faith, and is become worse than an infidel;" and again on these words of our Divine Master: "What wilt it avail a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?"

We, therefore, most earnestly exhort all to exert themselves to establish and maintain efficient Catholic schools wherever it is possible to do so; and we call upon the clergy—who, indeed, have not been wanting in this matter—to exert themselves with the greatest zeal and perseverance in the great cause of Catholic education. Nothing but such an education can save the rising generation from the baneful influence of the infidel systems of education so characteristic of this century, and so fashionable in this colony.

Our Holy Father is still a prisoner in the Vatican, and dependent on the alms of the faithful for the means of carrying on the Government of the Church. It is our duty to aid him in every way in our power. Whilst, therefore, we supplicate the Throne of Mercy in his behalf, let us be generous in our alms on next Good Friday. For we ordain that on this day—the Anniversary of the Crucifixion of our Divine Redeemer—a collection be made for His Holiness in all the missions of the two Dioceses. The amount thus collected is to be forwarded to us as soon possible for transmission to Rome.

You are aware that not only in Italy, where the work of the spoliation and plunder still progresses, but also in other lands, as in Germany and Switzerland, Catholics are subjected to a fierce persecution on account of their faith. Our enemies in these countries have determined to uproot the Catholic faith, and utterly destroy the Catholic Church. For this purpose they have banished Catholic bishops and priests, closed Catholic schools, forbidden the education of priests, intruded suspended and immoral ecclesiastics in defiance of the sacred canons and the indignant remonstrance of the faithful, and seized on Catholic property. Nothing, almost, that wicked legislation and tyrannous administration can do, has been left undone to break up the Ministry of the Church and impede her action. Those who endure such terrible wrongs are our brethren, members with us of the one universal fold—the mystic body of Christ. Let us give them our sympathy, and at least the aid of our fervent and persevering prayers.

During this holy season pray for the conversion of sinners and unbelievers, pray that all may come to the knowledge of