

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 73.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

COAL COAL!! COAL!!
Just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh and
Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-
CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of
the City at lowest rates.

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Late of Frederick Street,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public
(that he has removed to more central
premises, situate in George street (late occupied
by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers),
where by strict attention to business and first-
class workmanship, he hopes to merit their
patronage.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

The bar and cellar are stocked with the
choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best
description, and an experienced groom is
always in attendance.
Couches for all parts of the Taieri, and
Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

EDMONDS AND BARRY,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

BEG to inform the Public that they are pre-
pared to supply the very best qualities of
Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT,
ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,
MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s.
Board and Residence per Week, 18s;

Day, 3s 6d. Weekly Meals, 5s per Week.
Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge
to Boarders, by T. PAVLETICH (Late of
Victoria). One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and
Bowling Saloon on the Premises. Boarders
Luggage Free during Residence. Stabling.

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Pri-
vate Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
PALMERSTON STREET,
RIVERTON.

Good Boarding, Lodging, and Stabling.
Undrugged Genuine Liquor Supplied.
No Inebriates Tolerated.

'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness
Highlander,' 'New Zealand Tablet,'
'Invercargill News,' and
'Riverton Star,'
Contributing to the "Feast of reason and
the flow of soul."
D. M. CAMERON.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

First-class Stabling.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

H. GOURLEY AND J. LEWIS,
(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT
STABLES,
Princes Street South, Dunedin.
G. DODSON - Proprietor.

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND
BRASS WORKS,
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists ob-
tained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of
the colony.

MONEY.—The undersigned has several
small sums from £50 to £500 to lend,
on Mortgage of Freeholds, at current rates
No commission charged in any case.
W. H. MCKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

GROVES BROTHERS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH
MAKERS,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.
Repairs receive prompt attention.

MR JOHN MOUNT,
(Late of Lawrence),
SOLICITOR,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

J. A. MACEDO,
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN.

Begs to announce to the Catholic Public
that he has always on hand a large assortment
of—

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION*

Prayer Books	Douay Bibles
Irish National Books	Christian Brother's
	School Books

Crucifixes	Statues
Holy Water Fonts	Medals
Rosary Beads	Sculptures
Pictures (Religious and Secular)	
Carte de Visites 61 to 1s 61, in great variety	

AGENT FOR THE—

Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dub-
lin Review, and London Tablet.
A Large Assortment of STATIONERY
always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Subscription - 2s per Month.

Agent for NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

J. O. H. HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

R. O. B. I. N. A. N. D. C. O.
Coach Builders and Importers.
Stuart street,
Have on Hand and for Sale—
BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.
Repairs receive prompt attention.

F. R. A. C. I. S. M. E. E. N. A. N.
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT.
George Street.

MR CHARLES SYKES,
PIANIST.
(Organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin.)
Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.
Private Residence, Filleul street, opposite
lower end of Gargill street.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-
DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Are constantly in receipt of shipments from
the

GLASGOW APOTHECARIES' &
and other firms of established reputation;
while the extent of their own business transac-
tions enables them to give their customers
the advantage of a large and varied stock of
the very best quality and most recent manu-
facture.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers
Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills
Cheese Presses and Curd Mills
Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
Vulcanised, India-rubber and Leather Belting
Horse Powers, &c., &c.,
T. ROBINSON & CO.,
Princes Street, Dunedin.

HOGGEN'S PATENT.

To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others.

WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Patents Act, 1870, Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions intitled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a **REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS**

on any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

THOMSON & Co.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Aerated, and Mineral Waters,

And

IMPORTERS OF

Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,
Respectfully thank their Customers throughout New Zealand for their liberal support for the past eleven years, and having enlarged their Premises and Plant—which is now the most extensive and complete in the Colony—they can guarantee their various Goods equal to any European manufacturers, and at such Prices as will command their universal use. They have constantly ON HAND FOR SALE

IN CASES, BILDS., & QR-CASKS:—
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
Lime's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup Curacao

Maraschino, &c., &c.

All of which may be obtained from Merchants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the **MANUFACTORY AND STORES MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

[A CARD.]

J. MILLNER
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
and
GENERAL SALESMAN.

GEORGE YOONG,

V.



R.

JEWELLER

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-

GU-SON, K.G.C.M.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)

Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches, New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
Oil and Color Merchants.

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVERLY.)
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

N. B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all Work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.
Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
Cutting Princes street, Dunedin.

A. MERCER AND SON,
BAKERS,

Family Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Adjoining Messrs Cargills and McLean's)
Dunedin.

Shipping Supplied.
Families waited on for orders.
Goods delivered with despatch.
Agents for Peninsula Lime.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children protected from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDougall, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

OAMARU HOUSE.

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

MARSHALL & COPELAND

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers.

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN,

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

ESTABLISHED 850.

GEORGE MATHEWS, Nurseryman and Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit tree of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

P R O S P E C T U S
OF THE
DUNEDIN LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Represented by 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

5s. per Share to be paid on application, 10s. on allotment, and the balance in Calls of 5s. per Share at one month's notice.

Only one-half of the Shares (5000) will be issued at present

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

Edward Bowes Cargill, Esq.
George Turnbull, Esq.
John Richard Jones, Esq.
Charles Stephen Reeves, Esq., M.P.C.
Edward McGlashan, Esq., M.P.C.
James Kilgour, Esq.
Horace Bastings, Esq., M.P.C.
Robert Miller Robertson, Esq.
Andrew Mercer, Esq.
Julius Hyman, Esq.
Keith Ramsay, Esq.
Alexander Burt, Esq.
John Mitchell, Esq.

INTERIM SECRETARY:

Urquhart Macpherson.

The object of this Company is to supply the great and daily increasing want of house accommodation in the City of Dunedin. The Company purpose purchasing eligible sites in the city and suburbs, and erecting thereon substantial buildings, suitable for all classes. The houses, when finished, will be open for purchase by shareholders on deferred payment or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. When purchased on deferred payment, the cost of freehold and building will be treated as a loan to the purchaser, to be repaid in a certain number of years by weekly or monthly instalments, which will not materially, if at all, exceed the usual rent charged at the present time for a similar class of use.

To secure the co-operation of those who will most largely take advantage of the benefits to be derived from purchasing houses from the Company, shares will be issued on the Building Societies' plan, to be paid up in full to the ultimate value of £10 per share by monthly subscriptions.

These shares will not affect the issue, or in any way interfere with the £5 shares, forming the permanent capital of the Company, though they will participate in the profits, and can remain, if desired, as a permanent investment or should the holder become a purchaser one of the Company's houses, the amount paid up may be used by way of deposit on the purchase.

The Interim Secretary will be glad to supply full information to intending subscribers. Applications for Shares will be received

PAUL & MACPHERSON,
Jetty-street

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS,
DUNEDIN.SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND
BROUGHAMST, NEW PLYMOUTH.**CAUTION.**

It having come to our knowledge that certain dealers, not in any way connected with this Company, are offering in the Australian and New Zealand markets, Sewing Machines under the title of "SINGER" Machines, we take this means of informing the Public that our Sole Authorised Agents for the several Colonies are Messrs STANFORD AND CO., of Melbourne; and that from this firm only can Genuine Singer Machines of our manufacture be obtained.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

Referring to the above, MRS ALDRICH, corner of Princes and Dowling streets, Dunedin, is our Sole Agent for the Provinces of Otago, Auckland, and Taranaki, and from her only can Genuine Singer Machines be obtained.

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

NATIONAL PIE HOUSE

MacLaggan street.

JOHN WALLS begs to inform the public that he has opened the above establishment, and trusts, by providing the best of everything, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pie and Cup of Coffee Sixpence.

JOHN WALLS.

DR. CRAWFORD, Consulting Surgeon and Accoucheur, begs to intimate to his old patients in the City, Suburbs and Country that he has resumed the practice of his profession (after his visit to the Home Country and Continent), and that he may be consulted in all the branches of his profession, at the New Medical Dispensary, corner of Princes and Walker-streets. Dr. C. need not remind the public that he is a specialist, and at the head of his profession in the following diseases, viz:—

- Diseases peculiar to women and children.
- " of the throat, lungs, and heart.
- " of the eyes, skin, and blood.

Advice Gratis from 9 to 12 a.m., and 6 to 10 p.m.

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKET.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description. Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes street South, Dunedin (opposite Guthrie & Asher's).**M. W. HAWKINS,**

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

MR. HAWKINS is prepared to undertake all kinds of financial business; to negotiate Loans on freehold or leasehold properties, repayable by instalments if required; to make Advances on mercantile pastoral, agricultural, or other approved securities; and to act Agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.,

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

PRINCES STREET,

Dunedin.

New Books and New Editions received per "Buckinghamshire,"
"Atrato," and Overland Mail, by

**R E I T H A N D W I L K I E
D U N E D I N .**

- The Wild North Land by Captain Butler, demy 8vo
Stanley (H. M.) My Kalulu, cr. 8vo
" How I found Livingstone, 8vo
Hutchinson (J. T.) Two years in Peru, demy 8vo
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Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frewer,
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8vo
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Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon 4to
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Burbidge (F. W.) Cool Orchids, 12mo
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Maudsley (H.) Responsibility in Mental Disease, post 8vo

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1868.

THE Investors' Shares in this Society are the following:—

Terminating Shares of the ultimate value of Fifty Pounds each, which are realised after seventy-five monthly payments of Ten Shillings each. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum after the first year, upon giving one month's notice. No withdrawal fee is charged.

Permanent Shares of Fifty Pounds each, payable in one sum, are also issued. On these Shares Half-yearly Dividends are paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, together with Annual Bonus out of Surplus Profits.

Deferred Paid-up Shares, to be realised at the end of three, five, or seven years, at the option of the Shareholder. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with compound interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on giving three months' notice.

The Society grants loans on mortgage upon most favorable terms, repayable by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, commencing immediately; or the repayment instalments may be deferred for one, two, or three years. To facilitate building operations, the Society will make payment of advances during the progress of buildings.

The Society also receives deposits, secured by the Society's Debentures, pursuant to the Building and Land Societies Act, at current rates of interest.

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, Advances, &c., and all other information, may be obtained from

M. W. HAWKINS, SECRETARY,
Princes street, Dunedin.**R. A. LOUGHNAN,**

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT
IS PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS PUT INTO HIS HANDS

—ooo—
OFFICE:

TEMPLE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SUBSCRIBERS and others are informed that bound copies of Vol. I. of the 'New Zealand Tablet,' are now on sale at the Office, Stafford street. Price, £1 5s. As only a limited number are available, an early application is necessary.

Those Subscribers who may have unbound numbers, can have them bound neatly and moderately at this office.

SILKS EXTRAORDINARY!

BEST CHOICE IN DUNEDIN

AT

THOMSON, STRANG & CO'S.

Good Black Silks, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d,

Warranted free from Jute or other mixture.

Rich Black Silks, 5s 9d, 6s 6d, 7s, 7s 6d, 8s 6d.

Specially selected for permanent brilliancy.

Choicest Black Silks, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 16s, 18s.

Better goods money cannot buy.

Our Stock of Black Silks comprises a most extensive choice of all the best makes, Glacés, Duques, Grograins, Radzmeres, Gro Royals, Gro de Suez, Gro D'Indienne, Drap de France, Poult de Soie, Gro de Naples, Drap de Lyon, &c. and have been carefully selected by our Home Buyer, from the most celebrated makers, so as to secure to our customers BLACK SILKS THAT WILL WEAR.

LARGEST CHOICE IN DUNEDIN.

Rich Fancy Silks for Marriage Silks, Dinner Silks, Walking Silks in New Stripe Silks, New Brocades, New Chenes, New Shots, New Shades, Gro-grains, Glacés, &c. The choice in these goods is unequalled in the city, and the prices the most moderate.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

A good old standard dress, which for wear no rival can approach. We are showing a most complete assortment of these goods in Black and Colors, and can recommend them as the most durable and economical dress that any lady can invest in.

RICH MOIR ANTIQUES.

A splendid selection of high-class goods in Black, White, and Colors, suited for evening and street wear. The qualities are the best, and the colours rich and permanent.

BLACK SILK VELVETS,
From Lyons.

BRIDAL MILLINERY.

High-class goods. Undoubted taste. Moderate charges.

DRESSES AND COSTUMES.

We are showing an immense Stock of Made-up Dresses and Polonaise Costumes, in a large variety of material, in all the newest shapes, received BY LAST MAIL.

IN DOMESTIC GOODS

We continue to give the same good value as we have always done, and which has earned for us a reputation throughout Otago and Southland, and even as far as a portion of Canterbury. We can commend our present Stock of Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings and Quilts, as of VERY SPECIAL VALUE.

Best Value in Grey Calicoes.

Best Value in Brown Hollands.

Best Value in Table Cloths.

Best Value in Crimean Shirtings.

VERY SPECIAL VALUE WINDOW CURTAINS.

MEN'S MERCERY.

YOUTHS' APPAREL.

BOYS' CLOTHING

For Clothing of every kind, Underclothing, Hats, Braces, Shirts, Sox, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, the right place to get a really good article at a moderate price, is at

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO'S.,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

NEW BUILDINGS, CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE
MOST RIGHT REV. DR. MORAN.

Catholic Church Building Fund
PORT CHALMERS.

A GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental Concert

IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND,

WILL BE GIVEN IN

Crickmore's Royal Assembly Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 23.

The Members of St. Joseph's Church Choir, and the Provincial Brass Band, have kindly volunteered their services.

Programme:--Part 1st.

OVERTURE	...	...	...	ORCHESTRA
GLEE	...	"Hail to the Chief"	...	COMPANY
SONG	...	"My Pretty Jane"	...	GENTLEMAN
SONG	...	"Alas! those Chimes"	...	MRS. CONNOR
BALLAD—(favorite)	...	...	...	MR. CARROLL
SONG	...	"Dear Little Shamrock"	...	MISS HESFORD
RECITATION	...	"Mary, Queen of Scots"	...	MR. DESMOND
SONG	...	"You and I"	...	GENTLEMAN
SONG	...	"Happy Moments"	...	MR. GRIFFIN
SONG	...	"Let me like a Soldier fall"	...	MR. CONNOR

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

Part 2nd.

GLEE	...	"See our Oars"	...	COMPANY
SONG	...	"Jessie's Dream"	...	MR. SMITH
SONG	...	"Erin, my Country"	...	MRS. CONNOR
RECITATION	...	...	...	MASTER SCANLAN
SONG	...	"Irish Emigrant"	...	GENTLEMAN
DUETT	...	"Convent Bells"	...	{ MISS HESFORD & MRS. CONNOR
SONG	...	"The Harp that once"	...	MISS F. HESFORD
SONG—(Selected)	...	...	...	GENTLEMAN
SONG	...	"Half-mast High"	...	MR. CARROLL
SONG	...	"Good-bye, Sweetheart"	...	MISS HESFORD
BALLAD	...	...	...	MR. GRIFFIN

FINALE—"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!"

Doors open at 7.30; Concert commences at 8.

RETURN TICKETS (INCLUDING ADMISSION TO CONCERT)
THREE SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE EACH. ADMISSION TO
CONCERT TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE.

N O T I C E.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET' COMPANY (LIMITED)

CAPITAL: £1,500,

In Shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

APPLICATION LISTS FOR SHARES ARE NOW OPEN

At the Head Office, and the several Agencies throughout New Zealand.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

THE manner in which the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has been hitherto conducted is deserving of approval. I have no doubt the future management will be in accordance with the past, and that this journal will continue to be an excellent Catholic newspaper. Under these circumstances, I can have no hesitation in saying it deserves the generous support of all Catholics in this Colony. I beg to recommend it to them most earnestly.

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 187

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

THE TABLET will be sent to any part of New Zealand by forwarding a Post Office order for 6s 6d to the Office, Stafford street, Dunedin; it can also be obtained from the following persons who are duly authorised agents in their respective districts:—

Alexandra ...	Mr Kilmich	Kihikihiki ...	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown ...	„ Pritchard	Lawrence ...	„ Jeffrey
Auckland ...	„ Hamill	Lyttelton ...	Rev. Mr Francis
Blacks ...	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson ...	Mr James
Charleston ...	Mr McPharland	No Town ...	„ Deviney
Christchurch ...	Bounington & Co.	Naseby ...	„ Busch
Coromandel ...	„ Mr Silk	Napier ...	„ J. A. Reardon
Dunedin ...	„ Wheeler	Onehunga ...	„ Honan
„ ...	„ Macedo	Otahuhu ...	„ Goodwin
„ ...	„ Braithwaite	Oamaru ...	„ Toohy
„ ...	„ Baird	Palmerston ...	„ Lewis
„ ...	„ Mitchell	Port Chalmers ...	„ Dale
„ ...	„ Somers	Queenstown ...	„ Boyne
„ ...	„ Carter	Ross ...	„ Mulhern
Greymouth ...	„ Grear & Co.	St. Bathans ...	„ T. Mulvey
Grahamstown ...	„ Lynch	Timaru ...	„ O'Driscoll
Hokitika ...	„ Lynch	Wellington ...	„ Hurley
Hawera ...	„ Mr Rogers	Wanganui ...	„ Willis
Invercargill ...	„ J. McInerney	Waikouaita ...	„ Browne
Melbourne ...	„ B. King		

NOTICE TO OUR AGENTS.

IT is respectfully requested that Agents for the TABLET would advise the Secretary when any change—either of increase or decrease—occurs in the number to be forwarded. Those agents who may be receiving copies in excess of the demand, will kindly notify same.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Mr WHEELER, Stafford street, and Mr MACEDO, Princes street south, are empowered to receive monies and orders for papers on account of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Declined with Thanks—"The Conquering Craft," and "St. Francis Xavier."

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN OTAGO.

It is not long since a pretty generally received opinion in this Province, prevailed also throughout the entire Colony, to the effect that the Government system of Education here was almost perfect. A gentleman who is now a Cabinet Minister asserted, in his place in the House of Representatives, that the Otago system of Education was almost perfect; that, in fact, the only thing wanting to its perfection was a little more inspection. This statement was received with approbation,—at all events, no one questioned it, and under the circumstances it may be concluded that the House endorsed the hon. member's opinion.

It is no easy matter to take conceit out of an individual or a community, and it has consequently so happened that notwithstanding repeated proofs to the contrary, the people of Otago have clung to the flattering and fatal delusion of the perfection of their educational system. The 'Otago Daily Times,' which very fairly represents public opinion in this Province, speaking a short time ago about the last examinations for Scholarships in the New Zealand University, still claimed superiority for the Otago system of Education, and would only admit that Canterbury and Nelson were pressing in our rear.

This was a challenge to these Provinces, and as we had hoped and anticipated, the gauntlet has been taken up on behalf of these, and with effect, too. With such effect, indeed, that the conceit has been taken out of even the 'Otago Daily Times,' which is compelled to admit that "It does not need pointing out that, notwithstanding our lavish expenditure—notwithstanding our comparatively large population—we are at present comparatively overwhelmed; and that we have no right to claim either the first or second position in the educational arena." This important, candid, and very humiliating admission has been wrung from the 'Times' by a letter published in its issue of last Tuesday, from the Rev. F. C. SIMMONS, Principal of the Nelson College.

The facts stated in the rev. gentleman's letter are no new discovery. The 'Times' must have been aware of them long ago,—in fact, the statistics given by Mr SIMMONS appeared from time to time in its own columns; and yet this journal

continued to claim superiority for education in Otago, till Mr SIMMONS' letter appeared. But having consented to publish this letter, our contemporary could no longer maintain its own delusion, or that of its readers. Mr SIMMONS' letter is short and simple. Nevertheless, it utterly demolishes the claims set up for our educational system. Speaking of the statement of the 'Times' to which we have alluded above, the President of the Nelson College says:—"Surely this is a strange inversion. The University examination is the sole Interprovincial test yet in existence. The Scholarships awarded are given below:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	TOTAL.
Nelson ...	6	1	7	14
Canterbury ...	6	2	4	12
Otago ...	1	0	2	3

When you reflect that we have scarcely a fourth of your local population to draw from, and less than half the number of pupils to choose from, and no University or Collegiate Institution to aid us, you will, I am sure, admit that you have inadvertently done us an injustice, which is still more apparent when you look at the list of *unsuccessful candidates* in each of the three contests, and the position which they took. The results hitherto given by the only testing machine yet in existence afford surely no more reason for relegating us as yet to the third place than for claiming the first for your Province, unless, indeed, you would have these intellectual contests regulated by the rules which govern the contests of animals, not usually looked on as intellectual in the old country." All this is severe, but very true and just.

Nelson College certainly holds the first place. This is proved by the success of her alumni. But her superiority will appear more striking, if the relative populations of the respective Provinces and chief towns are borne in mind. Nelson Province has only 26,000 inhabitants, and the City of Nelson, in which the College is situated, about 6,000; Canterbury has 60,000, and Christchurch—the seat of the College—15,000; Otago has 90,000 people, and Dunedin—the site of both a High School and a collegiate institution, the Otago University—boasts of a population of 20,000 inhabitants, with several populous suburban districts. And notwithstanding these very great advantages, behold the result as trenchingly and sarcastically put forward by Mr SIMMONS. If he ascends his triumphal chariot, who can find fault with him, no matter how acutely the sting of envy may be felt? His victory is so complete and manifestly well deserved, that even the 'Otago Daily Times' is compelled to retract its boasting, and cry *peccavi*.

We shall not now attempt to account for this state of things. But we may be permitted to draw attention to a fact bearing on the point. Nelson, with the smallest population and least resources, stands first; Canterbury, with twice as many people and abounding means, holds only a second place; and Otago, with four times the population of Nelson, and very rich endowments and appropriations from the public purse, is a bad third. But in Nelson an effort is made to do justice to the educational requirements of all denominations. freedom is respected and emulation promoted. This was the case in Canterbury, too, till lately. In Otago, however, the Education system is a close borough; no encouragement is given to private and denominational schools, so far as the Government is concerned; all are taxed for the exclusive benefit of a section—the majority; freedom is looked down upon, discouraged; competition and emulation to any appreciable extent are impossible. And what is the result? The Province of Otago has the consequence and reward, and finds herself in a position of humiliating inferiority.

THE 'OTAGO GUARDIAN,' THE POPE, AND THE FREEMASONS.

THE 'Otago Guardian' is logically stolid. All our efforts to improve our contemporary in Dialectics have been in vain. On previous occasions—*re Hifaluting!*—we endeavored, for the honor of our common profession, and as other means had failed, to shame our esteemed contemporary into something like logical writing. But to no purpose, we fear. The following paragraph from the 'Guardian' of Thursday last will prove how fruitless has been our zeal for the 'Otago Guardian's' improvement:—

"The last mail brought intelligence of the action taken by the Italian Freemasons in reference to the expulsion of the POPE from the Order. Our contemporary, the TABLET, very angrily denied the accuracy of the statement, and asserted that HIS HOLINESS had never belonged to "the

accursed Order." But our contemporary is not infallible. We have obtained further particulars from which we learn that PAOLO MASTAI FERRETTI—now Pio Nono—was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry at Palermo in 1814, and was for some years a very active and enthusiastic Brother of the Order. The decree of expulsion, which has been duly issued from the Grand Lodge of Italy, sets forth these and other particulars, and is signed by no less a personage than his Majesty VICTOR EMMANUEL, the enlightened and patriotic Grand Master."

Unfortunately for our contemporary the Pope's name is not PAOLO MASTAI FERRETTI, but JOHN MARIA MASTAI FERRETTI. This fact disposes of the calumny as regards HIS HOLINESS. But for the benefit of the 'Guardian,' we wish to point out its erroneous mode of argumentation. It does not follow that because a man is born in a stable that he is a horse. Neither does it follow, even were it true, that a man bearing the Pope's name was initiated into the *accursed order* of Freemason's at Palermo, that the Pope is the man. Surely it is not impossible that there may be in Italy, with its 25,000,000 of Italians, more than one bearing the Pope's name. In this case, however, the name is not the same.

On former occasions we gave some specimens of syllogisms from the 'Otago Guardian.' To-day we give another and a crowning one. Here it is:—and ye gods!

A man called PAOLO MASTAI FERRETTI was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry at Palermo in 1814.

But Pio Nono's name is JOHN MARIA MASTAI FERRETTI.

Therefore JOHN MARIA MASTAI FERRETTI, the present Pope, is PAUL MASTAI FERRETTI, and was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry at Palermo in 1814!!!

Well done 'Otago Guardian!' shade of ARISTOTLE! it would not surprise us if you arose from your long resting-place to call the Editor of the 'Guardian' to an account for his crimes against reason, facts, and common sense.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO TO THE NATION.

The table dispatches from France to the Associated Press, under dates of July 3 and 4, are particularly interesting. The first brings the Manifesto of the Count de Chambord to the Nation, and the second announces the suppression for two weeks of 'L'Union,' the special organ of the Legitimists. We append the dispatches:

PARIS, July 3, 1874.

The Count de Chambord has issued the following manifesto:—
FRENCHMEN—You have required temporary expedients of safety. The country now seems to be on the eve of fresh dangers. France has need of royalty. My birth made me your King. I would be wanting in the most sacred of duties if I neglected to make a supreme effort to overthrow the interposing barriers of prejudice. I am aware of the accusations against me. I have remained silent in order not to add to the difficulties of the illustrious soldier who protects you. Because of the accumulation of errors and falsehoods silence is no longer permissible. Persons have pretended to understand from previous declarations that I placed the royal power above the laws, and dreamed of unheard-of governmental combinations based upon absolutism and arbitrary ideas. The French Christian monarchy is a limited monarchy in its very essence. It borrows nothing from governments of fortune which promises boundless prosperity and leads to ruin.

The limited monarchy admits of the existence of two chambers, one nominated by the King and the other elected by the nation, according to legally established suffrage.

The union of the people and the King enabled the ancient monarchy to frustrate for centuries the calculations of those seeking to domineer over the people by contending against the King. It is untrue that my policy is at variance with the aspirations of the country. We both desire the strong reparative powers which a durable alliance with the monarchy alone can give. I wish the representatives of the nation to be vigilant auxiliaries for the examination of questions submitted to them, but will not have barren parliamentary struggles, from which the sovereign often issues powerless and weakened.

In rejecting the foreign and imported formula, with its King who reigns, but does not govern I feel myself in harmony with the immense majority. I am now, as before, ready. The House of France is sincerely reconciled. Let there be a truce to our divisions. Is it not time to restore prosperity and grandeur to France with the venerable royalty?

PRESS SUSPENSION.

PARIS, July 4, 1874.

'L'Union,' which first published Count de Chambord's manifesto, has been suspended from publication for two weeks.

In the National Assembly to-day M. Lebrun asked why 'L'Union was suspended.

M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in reply to the question, admitted that the suspension was partly because the paper had attacked the Septennate, and partly because it published the manifesto of the Count of Chambord.

A child ten years of age, named Benedetta Palmeira, lately gave a piano concert at the Italian Legation, at Pera, and achieved extraordinary success.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have been requested by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of £35 towards the education fund, being the proceeds of the concert given for that purpose by the St. Joseph's choir.

We wish to remind our readers that the concert and moon-light excursion in aid of the erection of a church at Port Chalmers, takes place on Wednesday evening. The Golden Age has been chartered for the occasion, and the members of the Provincial brass band have kindly consented to accompany the steamer on her double trip. With these attractions, independently of the musical treat at the Port, we have no doubt that the amount of patronage which will be accorded will be worthy of the efforts taken by the committee to make the entertainment a success. According to announcement, the steamer leaves the Old Jetty on her downward trip at 6.30 p.m. We notice from the advertisement published elsewhere that various changes have been made in the programme submitted in the Masonic Hall, several most attractive ballads being included. The entertainment is under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, who has signified his intention of presiding.

We have been frequently gratified by receiving the most encouraging expressions of approval from our subscribers, speaking in terms of commendation of the tone and conduct of this journal. In some of these, suggestions have been made with regard to the class of matter to be selected. While thanking our patrons and well-wishers for the kindly interest which no doubt prompted the suggestions, we would remind them, that a large portion of the space in the 'Tablet' is devoted to a class of reading not to be found in ordinary weekly papers, and that therefore it is hardly to be expected that its columns should be devoted to all the topics to be found in purely secular journals. As the organ of the Catholics of New Zealand, matters connected with religion must of necessity claim precedence in it. We must bear in mind that while there are various channels from whence ordinary news may be gleaned, to it alone can the Catholic community turn with reliance for the true and ungarbled accounts of matters affecting the Church. The course which we have heretofore carried out, we shall in future endeavor to maintain; and while considering the defence and advocacy of the cause and principles we represent of paramount importance, it shall be our constant aim to make the columns of the 'Tablet' a source of attraction, interest, and improvement.

At a meeting of the Juvenile Contingent of the Hibernian Society, held on Monday evening, a resolution was unanimously carried, tendering the thanks of its members to the President of St. Joseph's Branch, Bro. Bunny, for his labors in the establishment of the Contingent, and his continued and unwearied zeal in its direction; and an expression of regret was evinced at their inability to testify in a substantial manner their appreciation of the sacrifice of time which he had made on their behalf. We believe it is the intention of the Contingent, at the conclusion of their meetings in future, to devote a short time to recitations, readings, and the singing of hymns appropriate to the occasion, with a view to make the meetings a source of attraction.

We understand that a meeting of gentlemen connected with the Press in this city will shortly be held, to prepare the preliminaries for the formation of a Press Club. The necessity for such an institution has made itself apparent with the rapid growth of journalism during late years, and no doubt seems to exist as to its ultimate success. We believe it is intended to have billiard, smoking, and reading-rooms, where members can meet and spend their leisure hours, instead of being scattered, as at present, over the city. "Birds of a feather flock together," says the adage, and the verification of it in this case will, we doubt not, prove a great boon to the parties interested. We wish the project every success.

We presume that the complaints which have been so repeatedly made by the Press of the time taken in the transmission of telegraphic news within the Colony, must be attributed rather to the inefficiency in the working of the department, than to the culpable neglect of its operators. If such be the case then, the following fact will be as interesting and as great a matter of wonder to our professionals as it is to ourselves. According to a telegram from Adelaide, a message was recently despatched from that city to Bombay, the delivery to the person to whom it was sent, and the receipt of an answer in Adelaide, occupying less than eight minutes. When we consider the difficulty and distance of transit both by land and water, and the almost incredibly short space of time in which it was accomplished, we have reasonable grounds for supposing that two hours are somewhat in excess of time in which a message should travel between Dunedin and Invercargill, and that our department is even yet capable of improvement.

PORT CHALMERS has become somewhat notable of late for the number of sudden and violent deaths which have occurred there. Last week the melancholy deaths of Mr Harland and Mr Easton were chronicled, and on Saturday night an accident occurred at the Railway Pier, terminating fatally. It appears that two men, belonging to the ship Parsee, in attempting to get on board, fell from the pier into the water. Both men were rescued, but one of them, Grogan, received such injuries from striking the ship's chain in his fall, as necessitated medical assistance being summoned. Dr. Drysdale having attended the sufferer throughout the night, finding symptoms of inflammation, ordered his removal to the Hospital, but he died in less than an hour after admission.

An inquest was held at Port Chalmers on Monday evening, on the body of a man, which had been found by the keeper of the Quarantine Island amongst the rocks on the previous day. From the evidence of two men belonging to the ship Tweed, it appears the deceased had been a sailor on board that vessel, but being under apprehension that the captain was about to prefer a criminal charge against him, he had on Friday night endeavored to desert by swimming

ashore. When last seen by the witnesses, he was striking out direly for land, and, from the progress he was then making, they were under no apprehension as to his safety. A verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was returned by the jury.

An accident of a serious nature, and which might have been attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Tuesday afternoon, at the church in course of erection at the corner of Hope and Stafford-streets. It appears the men employed were about removing the wooden frame upon which one of the centre arches had been built, but the bricks not having been sufficiently cemented, a considerable portion of the archway gave way, carrying with it the scaffolding upon which the men were standing in its fall. Most of them, however, had received sufficient warning to enable them to make for and cling to the upright poles for support. One man, however, was not so fortunate, and he was being precipitated head foremost to the ground when, providentially, his legs became entangled in one of the ropes, suspending him in the air, and by which he ultimately reached the ground in safety.

ADVICES from Auckland state that the captain of the Macgregor was summoned to the Police Court for a breach of the 29th section of the Post-office Regulations, by refusing to deliver up certain mails in his possession on demand being made by the Postmaster. Mr McCormick appeared for the defendant, and said the captain was certainly entitled to some remuneration for bringing the mails. He also urged that Captain Grainger had been instructed by the owners to act in the manner he had done, and that he did not know he had been acting contrary to law in the retention of the mails, which were consequently delivered up. A demand was also made on the captain by the A.S.P. Company for the sum of £257, for services rendered by the Star of the South to the Macgregor, while on the reef at Kandarua. The amount being forthcoming, the vessel proceeded on her trip to Sydney.

His Worship the Resident Magistrate, after the business of the court had been concluded on Tuesday last, took occasion to read the members of the Fourth Estate a severe homily on their misdeeds. Some inaccuracy had crept into the police report published in the 'Daily Times,' and his Worship, at the instance of his clerk, publicly charged the representative of that journal with wilfully and maliciously misreporting the case, with the view of injuring the official in question. Had the officer been misrepresented, he possessed redress by publishing a contradiction of the error; and the injustice of his Worship in taking such an extraordinary and unprecedented course, on the mere *ex parte* statement of a subordinate, has been shown by a distinct disclaimer and disproof of the unworthy conduct imputed.

We have received a communication from "W.J.N.," in reply to a letter published in the 'Tablet' some time since, but we do not deem its publication advisable, our correspondent having evidently written in ignorance, and without a sufficient knowledge of the subject. Had he fully investigated the matter, he would have found the facts as stated. We have also been forwarded correspondence by "J.H.," which we must respectfully decline. Of course, the actions and conduct of public men are freely open to criticism in their official capacity, but we rigidly exclude from our columns anything of a personal character with regard to the private actions of individuals.

THE Premier, in a recent speech on Provincialism, thus predicts the future greatness of the midland Provinces:—"I am not unaware that some of the Middle Island Provinces do not partake of the prosperity which exists in the larger Provinces; but I think that they have a great future before them. I look upon Westland and Nelson as the Cornwall and Staffordshire of New Zealand. These Provinces have very large and varied mineral resources, and I am sure that these resources will be developed with great advantage to the Colony."

If the statement of a Northern paper be worthy of credence, the Hon. Julius Vogel labors under a similar disability as that of Mr Von der Heyde. The Auckland 'Star' asserts that the birthplace of the Premier is Belgium, and although naturalised as a British subject in Victoria, he has never undergone a similar process in this Colony. It certainly seems an anomaly that a person who has been naturalised as a British subject in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, should be debarred from asserting the rights and privileges of citizenship throughout her dependencies, and that a claim for such could not be maintained wherever Her Majesty's representatives held sway. Should the rumor prove correct, it opens up the question of the legality of all the official acts of Mr Vogel as a Minister of the Crown; and although it is more than probable that in this case "the wish was father to the thought," it shows the necessity that legislation should be brought to bear on the point, and sweep away this absurd inconsistency. The Victorian journals have always spoken of the Premier as English born, and the New Zealand 'Times,' while distinctly denying the statement of the 'Star,' replies that even if it were the case, an Act could be passed to make everything he has done legal. This, no doubt, would be the only course out of the difficulty, but it had been well if the disability had been removed when the House was in session, and the case of Mr Von der Heyde was under discussion.

THE constituency represented by the Hon. Mr O'Rourke have been anxious to show him some mark of their high appreciation of his honorable and self-denying conduct in resigning place and pay in support of his principles. At a meeting of his admirers and supporters, held on the 3rd, at Auckland, a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and it is intended besides inviting him to a public dinner, to present him with a lasting testimonial, in proof of his long and faithful services and honorable conduct.

By the Otago the intelligence is brought of the appointment of the Very Rev. Martin Crane, of Dublin, to the newly-created See of Sandhurst, declined by Dr. Fortune.

THE Agent-General, under date 3rd September, reports that the following number of immigrants were despatched in August:—For Auckland, Hydspes and Assaye, 760; for Nelson, the Mail, 380; for Wellington, the Soukar, 415; for Taranaki, the Hurah, 380; for Lyttelton, the Pleiades, 220; for Otago, the Auckland, 840.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is understood that Mr W. Kennaway, late Provincial Secretary of Canterbury, has been appointed Secretary to the Agent-General, and that he will go home very shortly to enter upon his duties.

Mr Beveridge, the Provincial Solicitor of Auckland, died after a protracted illness.

Te Whaka, the chief who murdered Nuku at Hokianga in 1863, and who was sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life, but who escaped from gaol three months afterwards, and has been living concealed with his friends, has received a free pardon.

It is understood that Mr R. J. Creighton assumes the editorship of the 'New Zealand Times' at the end of the month.

The 'New Zealand Times' says that Mr Vogel anticipates he will be back in Wellington within five or six months of the date of departure.

It is understood that before his Excellency leaves the colony he will exercise his prerogative of mercy in the case of Alexander McDonald, now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for shooting a mail-coach horse.

The Reform League at Auckland have held a public meeting, the Mayor chairman, and passed resolutions in favor of the abolition of provincialism throughout the colony. They intend establishing committees and branches of the Society in all parts of the colony. Captain Daldy was the chief speaker.

The 'Coromandel News' again asserts that another evening paper is to be started in Auckland.

The artists of the manufactory at Sevres are at present engaged in the painting of two exquisite cups, intended for the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, as a wedding present from Marshal MacMahon.

The Princess Massimo has presented the Pope with the sum of 10,000fr. on the part of the Comtesse de Chambord.

M. Edmond About's newspaper, the 'Dix-Novième Siècle,' has been prohibited from entering Alsace-Lorraine for three months.

Mr Samuel Wilson, of the Wimmera, has offered £1,000 to the Acclimatisation Society towards an effort for the introduction of salmon into Victoria.

A new organ of public opinion has been started at the Fijis, under the name of the 'Fiji Argus.' It is owned by Mr W. Cook, and is published once a week.

A 'History of Victoria,' from its earliest colonisation down to the end of the year 1873, has been undertaken by Mr G. D. Muartney, L.L.D. It will embrace the political and social, as well as the industrial rise of the colony. The work is nearly completed, and arrangements have been made for its publication. It is to be illustrated with portraits of the more illustrious among the founders and prominent men of the colony.

Memento and relic-hunters in the New World are as indefatigable as Old World tourists to Egypt and Rome. The visitors to the late Senator Sumner's house have become so unsparing, that it became necessary to close the place to prevent its being carried off bodily. One day the person in charge had all the buttons cut off his dress coat by a party of ladies and gentlemen, who found the coat lying on a bed, and supposed it to have been Mr Sumner's.

In 1693, W. Anderdon, a man of probity, was executed for printing a pamphlet, entitled 'A French Conquest neither Practicable nor Desirable.'

In all Bengal there are rather fewer than 20,000 Europeans of all nations, and of non-Asiatics not more than 22,000. A Chinese paper has been started by a company of native shareholders. It is called 'The Native Circulating Herald,' and is the first daily vernacular paper issued under purely native auspices.

The quantity of milk consumed daily in New York is estimated at 2,000,000 quarts. This is more than two quarts to each individual.

In the little country of Holland, with its 3,513,316 inhabitants, there are no fewer than 1004 booksellers. In no country in the world is there so large a number of booksellers compared with its population.

In Italy it is proposed that a law should be made to prohibit or regulate the tide of emigration.

A thunderstorm in London flooded the streets. Several persons were killed by lightning.

L'Univers newspaper has been suspended for a fortnight, for publishing offensive articles against Marshal Serrano.

After Bazaine's escape was known the rope was found, from the top of a precipice to the sea, stained with blood as if from Bazaine's hands. Madame Bazaine has published a letter stating that she alone, with her cousin, planned the escape. Bazaine is in Brussels. His extradition will probably be demanded. Some assert that the rope was put over the rock with the view to mislead the authorities and the guards, through whose coquance it is believed the escape was accomplished.

The inquiry into the assassination of Marshal Prim resulted in the indictment of fifty or more persons.

Advices from Ireland state that the reception of John Mitchell, the Fenian exile, on his return to Cork, was most enthusiastic. The streets were alive with bands of music and bonfires; a torchlight procession also took place, in which 5000 persons participated.

A riot took place at Armagh during a parade of the Orangemen. The military cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet. Many were wounded.

The 'Church Herald' says:—"Another noble family—recently moved to the highest grade in the peerage—is about to lose its son and heir, who becomes a convert to the Church of Rome, if he has not already actually seceded. Mr Carey-Elwes, a landed proprietor in the Midland counties, and recently High Sheriff of his shire, has, with his wife and family, likewise joined the Anglo-Roman communion; and, from what we hear from quarters which are well informed, there can be little doubt that another large and influential exodus in the same direction is imminent." We are unable to see how a noble family "loses its son and heir" by his conversion to the Catholic Faith.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

It would seem wonderful at any time to find numbers of men and women leaving their homes and occupations for weeks and months, merely to gratify a religious impulse. But it is especially extraordinary that when the temporal sovereignty of the Papacy has ceased, and apparently the great Powers have acquiesced in its cessation, Catholics from every portion of the universe should flock to the feet of the Holy Father to manifest their sympathy with him in his misfortune, and testify their unalterable devotion to the Chair of St. Peter. The constant stream of Catholic visitors to the Vatican forms, as it were, a visible condemnation of the policy which has despoiled Pius IX. of his dominions, and a living protest against the infamous persecution to which the Catholic Church has been exposed. The American was but one out of many pilgrimages; yet, in some respects, it was the most remarkable of them all. The distance to be travelled was immense, the fatigue to be endured corresponded with the length of the journey, and the cost was an item of considerable importance. The persons composing the pilgrimage were not altogether of that class of society to which an expedition to Rome could be a mere pleasure trip. They were mostly persons engaged in business avocations, who set about their pilgrimage in a serious and devout fashion, setting at naught all the rules usually followed by undertakers of holiday excursions. They, at first, intended to exclude ladies from their number, and only reluctantly admitted to companionship a few zealous women who would not be excluded. They chose for their Director on the way out a grave and pious prelate, Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne, who labored indefatigably to supply during the voyage from New York to Havre, spiritual ministrations to his fellow-travellers. Masses were said on board every day, instructions were held twice a day, and a kind of spiritual retreat was practiced by the pilgrims. It was not without difficulty that this part of the programme was carried out. The exclusive use of the second cabin of their steamboat had been paid for; but by some neglect this advantage was not enjoyed, and some Frenchmen of the Communist class gave the pilgrims considerable annoyance, jeering and insulting them while engaged in their devotions. At Paris and Versailles the hotel and travelling arrangements were not made as skillfully as they might have been, the pilgrims meeting with the usual experience of those who journey in strange lands without acquaintance with the language or habits of the inhabitants. Americans travel in their own country with comparative comfort, and are accustomed to pay liberally. It seemed to them extraordinary to be compelled to endure the discomforts of European railways and the extortions of French hotels, to which unwary guests are inevitably exposed if they cannot make their wants understood. Once arrived at Rome the pilgrims were at ease. They found a warm welcome, compatriots and friends. Dr. Chatard, Rector of the American College at Rome, Monsignor Kirby, of the Irish College, and Monsignor Stonor, who represented the Foreign Society for Catholic Interests, were untiring in efforts to do honor to the pilgrims. The Pope gave them an early audience, and a reception which impressed by its cordiality and solemnity the habitués of the Vatican. His Holiness gave private audiences to several members of the pilgrimage, admitting all of them to the privilege of receiving from his sacred hands the Eucharistic Bread. The Romans took the visit of the Americans as one made to themselves as well as to the Pope. Many Cardinals attended the American audience. The Roman Society for Catholic Interests, of which the noblest princes form a part, struck off a medal specially for presentation to the Americans, and gave each of the pilgrims a diploma of honorary membership. Cardinal Borromeo, on behalf of the same Society, opened his rooms in the Alinari Palace for the evening reception of the pilgrims. Mgr. de Merode invited them to hear Mass in the Basilica, or rather within the ruins of the Basilica of St. Petronilla, lately discovered on his property at Tor Mtancia. The Mass was said by Cardinal Franchi, who administered Communion to the pilgrims, and addressed them from the centre of the apse, the spot where Gregory the Great preached centuries ago. After the sermon breakfast was served in a building on the farm, and after the breakfast Commendatore de Rossi, the archaeologist, gave in the Basilica an explanatory lecture upon the discovery of the Basilica and the monument of Nereus and Achilleus. Perhaps this was the strangest of all the experiences of the pilgrims. They came from the New World to see the Chief and Head of modern Catholicity, and now they stood face to face with the freshly exhumed monuments of the first age of Christianity. The fragments of the Damascian inscription to Nereus and Achilleus, the maimed sarcophagus, the mutilated pillars, and the stone vase, once used to collect for pilgrims like themselves the drops of oil from the lamps burning in honor of the martyrs—all must have brought up extraordinary associations of Christian life as it was fourteen centuries ago. The American pilgrims return to their homes more than satisfied with their journey. They expected civility and respect. They received cordiality and affection. From Pius IX. they had a truly fatherly welcome. The nobles and Catholics of Rome took pains to express their gratitude to the Americans for their visit. The pilgrims were, indeed, made the subject of angry and insulting articles in the revolutionary journals, but this kind of persecution excited neither resentment nor surprise. It is but natural that these pilgrimages and deputations should irritate the men against whose policy they form a protest and an appeal before the world. The bombardment of Rome and the dethronement of the Pope were either approved or condemned by all the Governments of the earth. No sovereign raised his voice in deprecation of the most uncalled-for and most treacherous invasion of a peaceful and friendly kingdom ever recorded in history. But the Catholic populations of all civilised empires are now doing what their rulers failed to do. They are expressing their strong sympathy with the dethroned and afflicted Pius IX., and publishing to the universe the moral condemnation of the perpetrators of his deprivation. The plunderers of the Pope offered him a pension which he refused. Its acceptance would have been a practical condonation of guilt, and Pius IX. would have been—if the phrase be allowable—an accessory to the fact to his own spoliation. The line of conduct adopted by His

Holiness was followed by Catholics. The prisoner of the Vatican is to-day comparatively richer than his conqueror. The treasury of the invader is empty, and the king's civil list is bankrupt. The Parliament of United Italy declares itself incompetent to provide funds essential to the defence of the new kingdom. But the liberality of Catholics enables Pius IX. to maintain his small Court and dispense charity even to his enemies. He relieves much of the wretchedness and misery introduced into Rome since 1870; and to many distressed servants of the new Government, who apply to him for charity, he sends relief in the shape of not of depreciated paper, but of sounding golden coin. Pius IX. will make no compromise with his foes. They would gladly make him their tool. The *Servus Servorum* refuses, however, to follow the car of revolutionary triumph, or to be the willing slave of an earthly king. He acts, speaks, and suffers, not in his own name or person, but in the name and person of the persecuted Church. His passive resistance to overwhelming violence, and his constant protestation against the usurpers of his rights, are regarded with mingled feelings of disappointments and rage by the enemies of Catholicity, who vainly hoped to separate the cause of Pius IX. from that of the Church, and to make the downfall of the Pope an instrument for destroying Christianity. The judgment of the Catholic world is now plainly pronounced; and the verdict of Catholic opinion in every portion of the globe is distinctly in favour of the present occupant of the Pontifical throne. The Vicar of Christ is one with his flock. Shepherd and fold stand or fall together. Persecution may lead to the withdrawal of a few unfaithful and false members, but renders the faithful and true disciples more united and loving. The American pilgrims said to the Pope: "We are come to profess our devotion and to offer to you ourselves, our property, and, if you require it, our lives." This message of American Catholics is identical with that of all Catholics. It is the great message with those already sent to the Vatican from Great Britain and Ireland, from France, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Austria, and Australia. The persecuted Catholics of Germany and Switzerland hold the same language of earnest attachment to the Head of the Church, and firm resolution not to waver in allegiance to the Holy See. We believe these pilgrimages will continue and even increase in number. That they do immense good, we have no doubt. They afford consolation to the august Head of the Church, who feels cheered and sustained by the devotion of Catholics. They satisfy the inward aspirations of the pilgrims themselves, who find their faith confirmed by intercourse with the Supreme Pontiff, and are impelled by an irresistible impulse to manifest their allegiance in person to their spiritual Head. And these pilgrimages form besides an outward testimony to the nations, and to the statesmen who rule the destinies of kingdoms, that the cause of Pius IX. is the cause of Catholicity, and that the policy of His Holiness is endorsed by the suffrages of Catholics in every part of the world.

These pilgrimages also furnish an unanswerable argument to those who assert the decline of Catholicism and who affirm, in spite of such evident proof to the contrary, the disinclination of the Catholic laity to embrace the cause of Pius IX. and to follow the decisions of the Vatican Council. Infidels say that Christianity is effete and moribund, and point mysteriously to some gospel of the future which will supersede that of Jesus Christ. These rapid assertions of unbelievers are contradicted by the experiences of every passing day. The Church in America, at all events, shows no tokens of decay, and the pilgrimages to the Vatican arriving from various quarters of the globe prove that vigorous life still beats in the heart of the Catholic Church. If dangers threaten the faith in Europe we may remember Cardinal Castracani's saying, that the salvation of the Church will one day come from America.—'London Tablet.'

THE CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

(From a correspondent of the 'London Tablet'.)

WITHIN the last few days Catholic Belgium has passed through an all-important crisis. The agitation here has been intense, and I very much doubt whether the importance of the interests at stake has been as yet appreciated by our Catholic brethren in England. According to the Belgian Constitution, one half of the Parliament had to offer itself for re-election this year, and on the result of this election depended the fate of the present Catholic Ministry, and therefore, of the welfare of the Catholic body of Belgium. Within the last few years the Liberal party have been making Herculean efforts; in many ways they had vastly improved their forces and their positions and there was the greatest fear in many minds of their ultimate success. The Catholics, of course, could not be behindhand, and every nerve has been strained, every human means that seemed possible has been developed in order to secure the victory. The excitement has been steadily growing for the last few months. Not only the scenes in the Chamber, but still more, perhaps, the exertions of the newspapers on both sides have borne witness to this. To the 'Bien Public' of Ghent every praise is due for its untiring drilling of the Catholic electors. Indeed, the press, in one shape or another, plays the chief parts in these contests. Newspapers, placards, letters are constantly being issued, and on the eve of an election all available hands are set to work, even on the mechanical part of the business. I am told, for instance, that at Ghent the Catholic students devote themselves at such a time to turning the rollers, cutting, folding, and whatever other duties are connected with the mysteries of printing.

Indeed, the Ghent election has been the central point of the whole campaign, and on Ghent depended in the long run the whole chain of results. The city itself would decidedly be a thoroughly un-Catholic constituency, but it is the Catholic peasantry of the surrounding district who alter the face of affairs. This makes the struggle difficult for us, because the poor Catholic peasantry have to be instructed, drilled, and protected, not only for sophistry, but even from open violence. For the sturdy burghers have lost none of the warlike and turbulent spirit which made them famous for several centuries, since the time when they defeated Edward I. of England with his 25,000 men in the 13th century, and held their own against

the Count of Flanders and the French King under the Van Artevelde in the 14th. In fact, the elections in that town are almost invariably the scenes of great rioting, and the Catholics, even when victorious, often come off badly in the matter of broken windows, or even more serious damage. On this present occasion almost anything was anticipated. On Saturday, the 'Bien Public' strove to fortify its readers by the example of the Irish Catholics under O'Connell, and occupied its first page with vivid sketches of the "Liberator" and his agitation. On Sunday, the "Veni Creator" was ordered to be sung in all the churches for the success of the Catholic cause. The same day happening to be the Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi, the grand annual procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place through the town. The procession was a marvellous success, attended by the cavalry and infantry, as well as by a vast body of religious, priests and laics, altogether making a procession, it is said, of some 50,000 people. Strange to say, no disturbance took place, though grave fears were entertained. I, myself, was in Ghent that day, and found the town strangely quiet. On Monday, the Catholic organ made its final appeal to the Catholic voters. "Vote for the Liberals, and you will have a Liberal Ministry. With a Liberal Ministry, Bismarck is already at the gates of Brussels!" Yesterday (Tuesday) the different elections took place; of course the various results are anxiously received here in Lorraine. A large body of the University students and others assembled at the station in the afternoon, waiting for the telegraphic announcements, and all the favorable despatches were welcomed with cries of applause. At last the telegram came from Ghent. The *facteur* or telegraph employé rushed forward, and read out: "*Gand; victoire complète des Catholiques!*" The enthusiasm of the students knew no bounds; with loud cries of *Vive les Catholiques!* and even *Vive les Culottes!* (a nickname of the priests and clerics, who wear the ecclesiastical knee-breeches) they rushed forward, seized the *facteur*, hoisted him on their shoulders, and carried him about in triumph. Thus the Catholic cause has been successful, for all the members returned by Ghent are Catholic; and, as before remarked, the Ghent election decides the whole campaign. In anticipation of serious rioting large forces of both cavalry and infantry had been sent from various parts to the turbulent city; but fortunately, though there were some commotions and a certain amount of rough work, no very grave disturbance occurred; a result probably owing to the precautions taken.

RECORD OF GERMAN PERSECUTION, &c.

(From the German correspondent of the TABLET)

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF MUNSTER.

DURING these last days of the month of May, the Bishop of Munster has received another manifest token of the devotion and affection of those who are placed under his paternal care. In a small place, Ludinghausen by name, which has a population of about 5,000 souls, the women and young girls have, to the number of 1,160, presented an Address to their Bishop. The Address is as follows:—

"My Lord Bishop,—The undersigned women and young girls, following the impulse of their sentiments, presume to testify to you by means of this Address their veneration, interest, and devoted fidelity. Although we are not called upon, as the husbands of many of us are, to take an active part in the affairs which are now occupying the attention of all around us; still, seeing the persecution which our Holy Church is at the present day undergoing, and in which your lordship, as shepherd of the same, is taking a prominent position, we cannot refrain from assuring you that we will endeavor in all things to uphold and give our support to our Holy Mother the Church as far as it lies in the weak powers of women.

"We, therefore, promise your lordship most solemnly that if ever it should come to pass that the school be no longer guided by duly appointed priests, so that religious instruction and education should thereby suffer, we will ourselves all the more carefully instruct the little ones in the faith of the Holy Roman Catholic Church and in the love and loyalty due to our Holy Mother.

"If ever that bitter time should come when our Roman Catholic priests be hindered in the celebration of Divine Mysteries and the preaching of God's Holy Word in the churches, our houses shall become temples dedicated to the holy service of the Almighty.

"If everything round us should tend to vilify God and His Holy Commandments, we, with silent perseverance, will labor to bring up our young children even as the Christian mothers did, in the early centuries of Christianity, so as to be ready to seal their faith with their very blood.

"Finally, if ever anything should be demanded from us which is inconsistent with the rights of the Church and her divine teaching, your lordship may rest assured that, with God's holy grace, we will choose imprisonment and banishment, nay, even death, rather than fall away from the faith of our forefathers.

"Whilst, therefore, by placing our signatures to this address we solemnly bind ourselves to perform all here promised, we further pledge ourselves that our feeble prayers and communions shall be offered to the heavenly throne of God's mercy with redoubled fervor on behalf of your lordship. May it please your lordship to remember us in your prayers and in the Holy Sacrifice, and to impart to us your Episcopal blessing."

THE BISHOP OF PADERHORN.

The Bishop of Paderhorn is expected to be involved in a series of lawsuits. The last Pastoral Letter but one which he addressed to his flock was during Lent; on its appearance it was immediately confiscated. They have summoned before the courts of justice the priests who read it to the people from the pulpit; and as each case comes up for trial the Bishop, as being the principal cause of the supposed offence, finds himself again and again involved in a new lawsuit. These summonses increase in number every day, as there are 450 parishes in which this condemned Pastoral Letter was read. So it is not difficult to see how these actions brought against the Bishop are

likely to reach a preposterous number. But what is still more outrageous is to see that the paragraph in the said Pastoral Letter which has drawn down the indignation of the Government runs as follows: "Inasmuch as the object they have in view in assailing us as they do, is no other than to separate us from the See of Rome, as our enemies themselves confess, and the representatives of the Government declare publicly in the House." It is difficult to see what crime is to be found in this paragraph, if we consider for a single moment the words of the Minister of Public Worship which were uttered on the 29th of January, and may be found by anyone who wishes to see them, in the published shorthand report of the same. The question was put whether the Minister of Public Worship was willing to grant the salary (namely, the salary of Bishop Reinken, amounting to 16,000 thalers, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State), "I think (said the Minister) that it is only reasonable not to say merely just to grant this pension; for if the necessary means are afforded to those who adhere to the Vatican, in order to perform the rites ordained by the Church, with much greater reason should the same be made over to those who hold the position of Old Catholics." (Dr. Falk leaves unmentioned the fact that the true Catholics have a real right to these pecuniary subsidies; for the State has appropriated to itself a great part of the Church property. If, therefore, he bestows a small sum out of this fund on the Church, he is only yielding to the strictest obligations of justice.) The Minister continues: "For, gentlemen, there is this difference between them (the Catholics and the Old Catholics): The Old Catholics belong to the number of those Catholics who regard the laws of the Church as binding and are ready to obey its commands, refusing to follow the example of those who have attached themselves to the cause of the Bishops. Further, gentlemen, we must acknowledge this fact, there is in the mode of action of the Old Catholic party a certain spirit which coincides entirely with the views of the Government. What line of conduct they may later on pursue is more than I am able to say; the spirit to which I allude manifests itself in the struggle against Rome; and if you say, that in bringing forward this Bill we are endeavoring to forge for ourselves a new weapon in this our struggle, we can accept the statement only inasmuch as the Old Catholics are united with us in opposing the aggressions of Rome."

THE THREATENED IMPRISONMENT OF THE BISHOP.

The imprisonment of the Bishop of Paderhorn appears to be delayed on account of an action which has been brought by one of his relations, against the Administration. Herr Martin, a landowner of Kendelsheim, had purchased from the Bishop all his furniture, by a deed dated March 31st, 1873, and registered by a notary. He has, therefore, now brought an action against the District Exchequer Office, on account of the distraint which it had made on the Bishop's goods, by way of levying the fines which his lordship had incurred. The Provincial Court has decided the matter in favor of Herr Martin; it has laid down that the goods in question were his property, and therefore could not legally be seized in payment of the Bishop's fines. Whether the Exchequer Office will remain quiet under this decision, or appeal against it, still remains to be seen. If an appeal is made, it must be lodged within a period of six weeks; but in this case the final settlement of the affair will not take place for at least some months. Till then there is a fear of the Bishop being subject to arrest or imprisonment.

IMPRISONMENT OF FATHER WEHN.

The affair of Father Wehn, the priest in the neighborhood of Coblenz, which, towards the end of the Session, caused so much excitement in the House of Deputies at Berlin has been brought to a conclusion by the Governor of the district in a most curious way. It was impossible to keep Father Wehn continually in prison; hence there appeared, on the morning of May 23rd, at the House of Detention, a secretary in the Governor's employ, who announced to Father Wehn that it had been arranged that he was not to be allowed to reside in the districts of Coblenz or Wiesbaden until the proceedings against him were terminated. He was further informed that he was then and there released from arrest; but that until noon of May 27th he would have to be at the disposal of the Government, and was to remain absent from his usual residence, under penalty of a month's imprisonment. After an official report of the matter had been drawn up, the following questions were put to him:—(1.) Where he intended to take up his abode? (2.) Whether he was prepared to hand over the books and seals of his church? (3.) Where these books and seals were to be found? To these Father Wehn returned answer: "The first question concerns no one but myself. The second has already been dealt with in the House of Deputies. The third is involved in the second." When invited to sign the Official report of the proceedings he declined to do so.

PROTESTANT FEELING IN GERMANY.

To this willingness of the Government officials to back up the administration in its contest with the Church, the honorable conduct of individuals, even of some Protestants, affords a very remarkable contrast. An instance of this recently occurred within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Paderhorn. On Sunday, May 20th, the men of the parish of Holzhausen marched in solemn order to the Castle of Aron von der Burg to read him an Address of Thanks which had been signed by the representatives and all the independent inhabitants of the parish. The noble Baron had, although himself a Protestant, with the greatest generosity, given to a young Catholic priest, a most hospitable reception at his castle, because he had been persecuted by the Government as the appointed priest of the parish. Caring nothing for the anger of the Liberals, Baron von der Burg had thus given expression to his Conservative sentiments by the course he had adopted. After the Address had been read, and the Baron, who is universally popular, had been loudly cheered, he returned thanks in words full of feeling for the unexpected honor they had done him. The ovation he received made all the more favorable impression from the fact of its having proceeded from the spontaneous action of the people.

GENERAL NEWS.

The act of Mr James Lick, of San Francisco in making over by deed the whole of his property to the public, has excited much comment in that city. He gives 700,000dol to the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world, for the observatory at Lake Tahoe; 420,000dol for public monuments; 150,000dol for public baths; 100,000dol for the Old Ladies' Home; 100,000dol to the Society for the protection of animals; 25,000dol to the Ladies' Protection Relief Society; 10,000dol to the Mechanic's Library; 25,000dol to the Protestant Orphan Asylum; 25,000dol the City of San Jose for an orphan asylum; 150,000dol for the erection of a bronze monument to the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," in Golden Gate Park; 300,000dol for the endowment of a school of mechanical arts in California; and the residue, in excess of 1,780,000dol to the Pioneers' Society. He makes ample provision for his relatives, and reserves a homestead and 25,000dol per annum for himself.

The Italian estimates for the year 1875, for public instruction, amounts to a little over 20 millions of lire, or £805,000. But the estimate for expenses of public security or police amounts to nearly double. The estimates for police and prisons exceed 37 millions of lire or, in English money, £1,502,261. Yet with this enormous expenditure for repression of crime, the public peace is not preserved in various provinces; murders and robberies prevail to a frightful extent.

While M. Loyson, between whom, by-the-by, and his still more unbelieving State supporters, there is a menaced split, upholds the absolute abolition of clerical celibacy in Switzerland; Bishop Reinkens in Germany has been exacting from a subdeacon whom he has ordained an undertaking that he will not marry until the "Synod" has decided the point. There can be little doubt what the eventual decision will be. But the status of the new sect in Austria has received a fresh blow in a judgment of the Supreme Court mentioned by a Vienna correspondent, the effect of which is to lay down the principle that a priest of the "Old Catholic" sect is not a priest in the intention of the laws, and that marriages celebrated by such a person are invalid.

The decision of the Bavarian Parliament in the case of Count Fugger has given lively offence to the Berlin press. It will be remembered that Count Fugger is a Jesuit, and had protested against the application to him of the law of internment or banishment, on the ground of certain Constitutional privileges possessed by the famous family to which he belongs. The Bavarian Assembly has decided the point, though by a small majority, in his favor, and the "Spensersche Zeitung" turns upon it, and declares that "the situation of Bavaria is inconceivable; that its Parliament is traitorous to the fatherland, its Government incapable, and its Sovereign continually oscillating from one side to the other; and that all this is the consequence of the particularism of the small States; adding, that Bavaria must be purely and simply incorporated into the German Empire." Nor is Bavaria the only State on which the Berlin newspapers are casting a covetous eye. Several of them express great astonishment and displeasure that portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh should be so extensively circulated among the inhabitants of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. They declare that it is a monstrous thing that an English Prince should be allowed to succeed to a German Duchy, and insinuate, that if the reigning Dukes of Saxe-Coburg and Brunswick should die without direct issue, advantage should be taken of the circumstance to convert both these Duchies into Reichsländer, or immediate dependencies of the Empire.

The question of the canonisation of the English martyrs, which has been for some years before the Holy See, is moving on another step. Father Morris, S. J., has been appointed Postulator for the cause in England by the Archbishop of Westminster; and some of the Oratorian Fathers in London have been nominated to examine the evidence. The traditions of devotion to various of the martyrs which exist in different parts of England are being carefully collected together, and proofs must be adduced—and they are forthcoming—that the cause for which those, whose canonization is looked forward to, suffered was not political but purely religious. We are well aware, of course, how the world, when it persecutes, loves to lay its justification upon political grounds. Our Lord was put to death because, they said, he stirred up sedition. The Jews to this day deny that He was crucified for purely religious motives. In all ages, in England three hundred years ago as in Germany to-day, the State assigns political reasons for persecuting Christians. It is not difficult, however, for the Church to distinguish between motives. It will be a great consolation to English Catholics to be able to honor in the liturgy the memory of their ancestors in the Faith. It is not likely, however, that the canonization, if it be decreed, will take place for some years.

The withdrawal of Monsignor Augusto Negroni from the Papal Court, in order to become a member of the Society of Jesus, has caused surprise to many. He was formerly Auditor of the Rota, and was also for some time Minister of the Home Office under Pius IX. He ranked high among the domestic prelates, being one of the *Prelati Referendarii*, and was supposed a likely person to receive at the next creation the dignity of Cardinal. Yet, with such prospects of advancement before him, Mgr. Negroni has chosen to enter the lowly Society of the Jesuits, who are now persecuted and condemned in every part of Europe by the pretended advocates of civilization and progress. His Holiness, when Mgr. Negroni asked permission to retire from the Court of the Vatican, enquired whether he had well weighed the step he was solicitous to take, and convinced himself that it would be in conformity to the Divine Will. Finding Mgr. Negroni's desire to be fixed and well-grounded, His Holiness gave him affectionately and solemnly the Apostolical Benediction. Mgr. Negroni has gone to Amiens for his novitiate.

In Switzerland there is a law, it is said, which compels every married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two on the birth of every child. They are planted on commons and near the roads, and being mostly fruit trees, are both useful and ornamental. The number planted amounts to 10,000 annually.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

The Macgregor arrived at Auckland on last Saturday. From the items of news telegraphed we select the following:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Duke De Cazes, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, complained to the British Government that Germany was seeking to quarrel with France *in re* the Carlists. France denies conniving with Carlists.

An immense Home Rule demonstration was held in Glasgow. A procession a mile long was formed.

Twenty thousand persons attended a mass meeting, with similar demonstrations, at Dungannon.

In Spain, the Republican General captured Vittoria. The Carlists have suffered several reverses. The President of Spain thanked Germany for first recognising the Government.

Accounts of the famine in Asia Minor are of a very thrilling character. In one district 5,000 perished, and numbers subsisted on grass for weeks. The bodies lay unburied for many days. Several villages have been deserted.

Fifty thousand miners were addressed by Bradlaugh and others.

Eight hundred and six persons, formerly connected with the Commune, were arrested at Marseilles.

European reports are satisfactory respecting war between China and Russia. Advices state that China pushed forward 190,000 picked troops to the Kashgar frontier, and also garrisoned the frontier towns. It is attended to attack Kashgar, in which event Russia will assist that country.

Three Carlist officers concerned in the execution of a German named Schmidt have been arrested in Paris.

The German Government has instituted more vigorous measures against the Catholics, and seized large numbers of documents.

Don Carlos has been interviewed by newspaper correspondents. He professed great confidence in ultimate success, and his intention to build up Spain to her former national grandeur.

The Union Bank has declared a dividend of 14 per cent; the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company of 51 shure [£2 11s per share?]

The Emperor of Russia has presented £1,000 for distribution among the metropolitan charities.

Great distress prevails in Florence. Arrests have been made of persons connected with bread riots.

Advices indicate that the Bengal famine is still very serious. It will be five months before the rice is harvested. The death-rate is fearful. Some districts are suffering distressingly.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Political riots with firearms have occurred in South Carolina among negro factions which were struggling for control of the State. A band of negroes in Mississippi were repulsed by the white residents with several killed. Military assistance was sent for.

Two railway accidents, with loss of life, have occurred.

Extensive fires have occurred in various parts of the States. A fire broke out on a Cincinnati steamer. Thirty-five lives were lost.

Great scandal is created in Montreal, owing to the discovery of the exchange, by three members of the Cabinet, of a piece of Government land worth 230,000dols. for a piece of private property worth only 40,000.

The Cubans attacked and destroyed plantations, and are arming emancipated negroes.

The Pacific mail steamer Guatemala was wrecked. No lives lost.

By the Otago, which arrived at the Bluff on Wednesday, our English intelligence is supplemented by the following items of intelligence. The latest Cable dates are to the 8th September.

Sir George Berkely has been appointed to the governorship of Western Australia, as successor to Governor Weld, appointed to Tasmania.

The ship Suffolk, from London to Brisbane, is at Mauritius refitting.

Tallerman's meat preserving company has declare a dividend of 10 per cent.

The Austrian Arctic Polar explorers have arrived at Norway, after abandoning the expedition. Tegretsoff reports travelling in sledges over mountain ridges beyond latitude 80 degs.

The Great Eastern has completed laying the new Atlantic cable.

The Marquis of Ripon has adopted Catholicism, and has resigned the Grand Mastership of Freemasons.

At the wool sales 116,000 bales were sold principally to the Home trade. Tone of the market is now weaker. Balme and Co., wool-brokers, report of series that advance. Superior scoured fleece is 1d lower; scoured, 1½d to 2d; washed half-breds, 1d to 1½d; greasy half-bred ¾d to 1d; greasy merino, ¾d.

Wheat steady at decline. Adelaide, 55s to 58. Flour 37s to 43s per 37lbs.

On the 4th September, a disturbance occurred in the department of Meuse. The Gend'armes intervened. One rioter was killed and nineteen wounded. Slight demonstrations also occurred in other places, and at Lyons several arrests were made.

The Zabala Cabinet have resigned, and a new ministry has been formed, with Don Sagasta as Premier; Minister of Interior, Signor Bogaayr; Ministerial Offices, Finance, Colonies, and Foreign Affairs remain unchanged.

The Carlists have abandoned Puigcerda.

The Carlists at Gutaria, in the North, fired upon a German gun-boat, which replied, sending twenty-four shells into the town.

An extensive conflagration at Meiningen, in Prussia, which destroyed half the town, and 3000 persons were rendered homeless.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 10.

The Albion arrived this morning with the supplementary English mail, but was detained owing to damage done to her rudder.

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER.

FOR the authenticity of all the prophecies reported to have been uttered by this holy woman we could not vouch. The following, however, has the sanction of a respected name. We extract it from a letter which the author of the 'Derniers Avis Prophétiques' received from a 'venerable friend,' and which he gives at greater length than is needful for our purpose. It is dated June 20, 1872.

'You know by reputation that the Abbé de Brandt: he has arrived from Frohsdorf, from Oria, from Naples, from Rome, and from La Salette. He saw Henri V. for three hours, Pius IX. for two hours at least, Mélanie for half a day, and the holy widow Palma (the Stigmatised of Oria) twice, and for more than an hour each time.' Passing by what concerns France and the visit of the Abbé to the Comte de Chambord, we proceed to what the latter relates concerning his interviews with Palma. 'From Frohsdorf, M. de Brandt repaired to Oria. Thanks to letters of recommendation which he had procured from a Cardinal, he was able to see the Signora Palma. For more than seven years this stigmatised woman has taken no material nourishment. Three times a day, our Lord communicates Himself to her visibly under the form of an ordinary host, and M. de Brandt saw one of these marvellous communions with his own eyes. She also communicated every morning from the hands of a priest. Here are some particulars of the conversation—which this time are most authentic—of this extraordinary woman; for the respected and worthy M. de Brandt, who has related them to me, is no liar. First, the seer said to him that she knew that he had had some difficulties with his bishop in respect to the direction of souls, but that he had always been in the right way, and that he was to continue in it. She afterwards said to him, 'There will be dreadful massacres of priests and religious in Spain, in France, in Italy, and especially in Calabria; this will be soon; we are on the eve of these things; then, suddenly lighting up, she spoke of the happiness of martyrdom in accents of ineffable joy. M. de Brandt had laid it down to himself as a rule not to ask her any questions out of pure curiosity, but he thought he might venture to inquire if these massacres would take place on the 15th July, as the 'Universe' had made her say. "I said that!" she rejoined; "I know nothing about it. I retain no recollection of what I may have said when in ecstasy. I know the time, but I may not willingly reveal it. There will be three days' darkness; not a single devil will remain in hell: all will come out, either to urge on the executioners or to discourage the just. It will be terrible! it will be terrible! But a great Cross will appear; and the triumph of the Church will soon cause all miseries to be forgotten."

These last words recall to mind what P. Bernardo Clausi said to the nun, his penitent, when speaking of the judgment which she was to live to witness, and of the subsequent joy which should obliterate all memory of sorrow.

It does not enter into our subject to dwell further on the marvels connected with this extraordinary woman; we will therefore refer the reader for a circumstantial account of her state to the 2nd volume of 'Les Stigmatisées' by Dr A. Imbert-Gourbeyre. Although the supernatural facts manifested in her person are his main topics, he also makes allusion to her prophecies. We may safely add what he heard from her own lips, on the 25th October, 1871. 'I questioned Palma,' he says, 'concerning Henri V. "I hope he will come back," she said, "but it will not be yet, not yet"—making as she spoke a significant gesture with her arm, as if to put back the time, and added, "Paris must be purified." "And the Pope," I asked, "what of him?" "I experience," said the seer, "many alternations concerning him. I know not whether he will be obliged to quit Rome. I always behold over Rome the Immaculate Conception protecting the Holy Father. The Blessed Virgin," she added, smiling, "owes it, indeed, to the Pope, were it only from courtesy and gratitude. Such," says Dr Imbert-Gourbeyre, 'are the prophecies I heard from Palma's lips. I know from others that she has often spoken of the woes which will overwhelm France. At the time of the Prussian war she was heard to say several times that this was nothing to what was in store for us later. A lady,' he adds, 'who has seen Palma since my journey to Oria, wrote to me last June (1872) that she still announces great woes, but also the triumph of religion. "The blood of the priests," she said, "will flow like a stream."

Sister Rosa Colomba, a nun of the Convent of Santa Caterina of Taggia, near Nice, who died in 1847, after a holy life spent almost entirely in the cloister, uttered predictions very similar to those we have recorded. She seemed to have had a permanent possession of the spirit of prophecy, but she knew so well how to veil her great gifts, as well as her eminent virtues, under a simplicity almost child-like, that her companions gave very little heed to what she said beyond occasionally laughing at some of her utterances; as when she would exclaim, 'Poor Louis Philippe! you will one day fly from France, and will go and die an exile in England.' It was only when events began to justify what their holy sister had said, that they took note of all that they remembered her to have foretold; and an authentic record was drawn up, which has been kept in the archives of the diocese. She predicted the chief circumstances of Charles Albert's reign, and described that of his successor as 'un regno di fanciulli—a reign of babies,' which would end in his dethronement. When she spoke of the 'friend' of this new king by name as Napoleon, the Religious used to be greatly amused, and would ask her if the exile of St. Helena was to return to life. She announced a great persecution which, after Napoleon's fall, was to burst forth against the Church, and which was to be the work of some of her own children. In the visions which she had of those times she saw Russian and Prussian armies invading Italy and the former stabling their horses in the new Convent of Taggia. For this reason she never would give her vote for its being built, and said that never would she hear mass in the church which should be thus desecrated. And, in fact, she died six days before its consecration. In describing the Revolution, she spoke particularly of the persecution of the Religious orders, initiated, as usual, by an attack upon the Jesuits. Nations were to march against nations and exterminate each other with the most murderous weapons; the Revolu-

tion was to spread throughout Europe, where there would be no tranquillity until the White Flower should again ascend the throne of France.

The close connection between the peace of France, secured by a return to her legitimate government, and this grand peace of the world, exceeding any it has yet enjoyed and accompanied by the exaltation of the Church, was, as we have seen, foretold by Anna Maria Taigi, and has been the burden of prophecy, we may say, since the days of St. Remigius, when that holy bishop, in anointing Clovis, declared that France was predestined by God for the defence of the Church. Hence she was to enjoy greatness and power co-eval with the world's duration; but every time that she should fail in the fulfilment of her vocation she should meet with terrible punishment. (connected with this prophecy is one which can be traced as high as the ninth century; that which announces that in the latter days shall arise a great and powerful Monarch of that illustrious nation, against whom no one will be able to stand, for the hand of the Lord should be with him. He was to have dominion in East and West, and subjugate Turks and barbarians to his sway. 'Doctores nostri dicunt,' wrote Rabanus Maurus, who was Abbot of Fulda (822), and subsequently Archbishop of Mayence, 'quod unus ex regibus Francorum Romanum Imperium ex integro tenebit, qui in novissimo tempore erit, et ipse maxime et omnium regum ultimus.' In his time there was to be a great and holy Pontiff, with whom he is ever associated; and so strong was this ancient belief, which has never died away, that the non-appearance of this great king was held by a monk, at the close of the ninth century, as proof that the world could not be near its end at the commencement of the tenth. It is interesting also to note that St. Francis de Sales expressed a hope that Henri IV. might prove to be the predicted monarch. An ancient and celebrated prophecy attributed to St. Cesarius, who flourished in the fifth century, and recorded in a book entitled 'Liber Mirabilis,' printed in 1524, a copy of which exists in what was the Imperial Library of Paris, after minutely describing the horrors of the Revolution and the persecution and desolation of the Church, proceeds to say that when the whole world, and France in particular (Lorraine and Champagne being specially mentioned), shall have been a prey to great miseries and tribulations, succour will come from a prince who shall regain the throne of the lily. This prince will extend his dominion everywhere. At the same time there will be a great Pope, a man most holy and of consummate perfection, who shall have with him this most virtuous prince sprung from the blood of the Frankish kings. This king will aid him in reforming the world; and there will be one only law, one only faith, one only baptism; he will bring back many from error to the Holy See, and for long years peace shall endure, because the anger of God shall be stayed. Examples might be multiplied.

The same traditional belief prevails, and has prevailed for ages, throughout the East. The Turks in the height of their power, and at a time when Asia seemed to menace Europe much more than Europe to menace Asia, had not forgotten the ancient prophecies, which announced the destruction of the Ottoman Empire by the Christians. With them Christians and Franks are one and the same, seeing that in the East the French represent Christianity. Now these Franks, or French, are to be led by a great king who shall subject the whole East to the religion of Christ. A prophecy well known in the East, and attributed to St. Gregory of Armenia, called the Illuminator, says, 'A valiant nation shall come: it will be that of the Franks; and the world will join itself to this nation, and Asia shall be converted.' 'The East is in expectation,' writes an Oriental traveller; 'tradition has taught it that a great king of France will be at once its conqueror and its liberator.' So lively have ever been these Oriental traditions that the Arabs and Turks of Jerusalem have walled up the gate by which it is said the great King of France will enter when he comes to vanquish the East.

The Comte de Maistre, who was gifted with marvellous sagacity and penetration, almost resembling a prophetic instinct, thus expresses himself in his 'Soirées de St. Petersburg': 'the great event of this century will not be a political, but a moral revolution, and it is the French nation which is to be the instrument of this revolution; which will be the greatest of revolutions. Many theologians and great scholars have believed that facts of the highest order and near to their accomplishment are announced in the Apocalypse. More than ever, then, should we study prophecies; for we must hold ourselves prepared for an immense event in the divine order, towards which we are hastening with an accelerated speed that must strike all observers. Religion reigns no longer on earth; the human race cannot remain in this state. There is not a religious man in Europe (I speak of the educated class) who at this moment is not in expectation of something extraordinary.' How much more cogent do these words seem in our time!

Saints of old have, as we said, combined with holy persons in our own days, in foretelling a great judgment that should come upon the world, in terms which, while they preclude the idea that they are alluding to the end of all and the final judgment, nevertheless point to something entirely unprecedented in times past, which shall introduce the era of peace and glory to the Church of which we have been speaking. The grand and leading ideas of tribulation, judgment, and renovation seem embodied in the following words of St. Catherine of Sienna, set down from her own lips by her director, the Blessed Raymond of Capua, and reported in the life he afterwards wrote of the saint:—'The evil,' she said, 'of which bad Christians will render themselves guilty by persecuting the Holy Church, will bring her honor, light, and the perfume of virtues. After the tribulation and distresses, God, through a means unforeseen by men, will purify His Holy Church, and renew the spirit of His elect. Such a reformation of the Church of God and such a renovation of holy pastors shall ensue that the sole thought of it makes my soul exult in the Lord. The spouse of Christ is now, as it were, disfigured and clothed in rage, but then she shall be resplendent in beauty: she will appear adorned with precious jewels and crowned with a diadem of all the virtues. All the faithful people will rejoice to see her endowed with such holy pastors.'

WAFES AND STRAYS.

HINTS ON SLEEP.—To literary men, preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, and brain workers in general, the following hints are exceedingly worthy of attention: The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we need more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a ploughman or bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after the labour the better. But for the man whose labor is mental, the stress is on the brain and the nervous system, and for him who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer interval between the active use of the brain and the retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and retirement. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely restore him as it will his neighbour who is physically tired. His best sleep is in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

A DETERMINED FAMILY.—Under the head of "Praiseworthy" the "Yazoo (Miss) Banner," of the 19th, tells this story:—"A man with a wife and several children, who some time ago left Indiana for Texas, finding, after reaching New Orleans or some other point in Louisiana, that he could not proceed on account of the overflow, turned back and is retracing his steps to Indiana. He and his family are all walking, carrying a wheelbarrow which contains all his earthly goods. He has stopped a few days in the suburbs of the city, where he is making axe-handles to get means to pursue his journey. He is a man in full vigor of health, intelligent, and buoyant in spirit. He is determined still to go to Texas. He seems to be satisfied with his lot, and hopeful that he will yet make at least an independence. We predict that he will succeed, for his industry and energy are indomitable."

THE RIGHT OR LEFT ARM.—The question whether a gentleman walking with a lady should give his right or left arm is frequently discussed. Customs and written etiquette are rather in favor of the right, although there are excellent reasons in behalf of the left arm. Either one or the other, permanently retained is vastly better than the awkward and absurd habit of changing arms, so as to change the lady on the inside of the promenade. One advantage of giving the left arm is that the person on the right naturally takes the lead, so that, in the country or city, in the street or park, he thus readily directs the way, instead of waiting to consult his companion, or causing a jostling by each of them trying to move to opposite points. Another advantage is, that in a crowded thoroughfare, where the sidewalk is invariably encumbered with merchandise and thronged with people, a gentleman needs his right arm to remove obstructious and keep rude or careless folks out of the way.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Mr Grant tells a very good story of the origin of the custom of charging for the insertion of marriage announcements. At first these were published freely, as they still are by many provincial papers. But in the early days of the "Times" it was the custom in announcing a marriage to state the amount of the bride's dowry—£20,000 or £30,000, whatever it might happen to be; and in looking through the ladies' column one morning Mr Walter threw out the suggestion that if a man married all that money he might certainly pay a trifling percentage upon it to the printer for acquainting the world with the fact. "These marriage fees would form a nice little pocket money for me, my dear," added Mrs Walter, and as a joke her husband agreed to try the experiment. The charge at first was but a trifle, and the annual amount probably not much; but Mrs Walter at her death, passed this prescriptive right of hers to her daughter, and when a few years ago the right was purchased by the present proprietor, it was assessed at £4,000 or £5,000 a year.

BEAUTY.—Without expression, the most perfect features are not beautiful. It may be said that the eyes sway the destiny of the face; for if their expression be not beautiful, the most exquisitely modelled features, the most classical mould of the head, and the purest Grecian oval of general facial outline are but as doves clustering in the fascination of hideous snakes. On the other hand, a beautiful eye raises the plainest face to a higher rank of beauty than mere symmetry can ever attain. The greatest and most loved women of history were often indebted solely to the beautiful expression of their eyes for their power of fascinating all who beheld them. And to make the eyes thus beautiful, it is only necessary to throw into them that light of the soul which emanates from the gentler emotions and purest thoughts. All violent passions abate the eye, all unworthy thoughts mar its clearness.

IMPROVED BRICKS.—The "London Architect" thinks that before long, there will be a wonderful alteration in the method of using bricks, and claims that modern science has long ago pointed out much cheaper and more effectual methods of using lime and clay than those at present employed. Lumps of burnt clay, called bricks, are still made, chiefly because it has been the custom to fashion such lumps in a certain regular form ever since man began to build. A brick wall, says the "Architect," as it is put together, now-a-days, with its multiplicity of small joints, and its liability to consist of porous, undrained bricks, or of fragile, hollow mortar, can hardly escape becoming saturated with moisture every wet day, and retaining, for the longest possible period, the water used in its construction. Instead of making bricks at all, the "Architect" says that the clay can be burned in heaps with small coal, and burned thoroughly, to incipient vitrification, for one third the cost that it can be burned into the form of bricks, and the chalk mixed with clay can be made into a water-resisting element for a little more than the cost of converting into lime.

MOLES.—A French naturalist has experimented with moles to ascertain their true habits. It has been found that they will starve to death in presence of abundant vegetable food, refusing to touch it, but they will greedily devour earthworms, mice, and even small birds, when early starving in an enclosed jar. Of the birds they devour only the inside; they devour indiscriminately their own weight each

day of snails, insects, larvae, chrysalides, caterpillars, adders, worms and lizards. An instance is known where a French landed proprietor destroyed every mole on his property. The next season his fields were ravished with cutworms, and his crops destroyed. He then purchased moles from his neighbors, and stocked his fields, and afterwards carefully preserved them as his best friend.

MUSLINS.—An Indian native woman, with her fingers and spindle alone, and a native man, with his toes and bamboo loom alone, can spin a thread and finish a piece of muslin which cannot by the application of the most delicate machinery, be produced outside of India. There is one quality of Dacca muslin, for example, which is termed "woven air," it is made only for king's daughters. So short is the staple of the raw material, and so brittle are its fibres that it must be spun by a woman under twenty-five years, and before all the dew has left the grass in the morning. As a substitute for natural moisture the evaporation of water from a shallow pan is sometimes used, but the quality of the work in that case is inferior. A piece of muslin four yards in length and one yard in width often weighs less than one ounce avoirdupois. The muslin is very durable, and will wash.

THE LENGTH OF DAYS.—At Hamburg, in Germany, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at Stockholm, the longest eighteen and a half, and the shortest five and a half; at St. Petersburg, the longest nineteen, and the shortest five. At Wonderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st May to the 2nd of July, the sun not getting below the horizon the whole time, but skirting along very close to it in the north; while in Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

THE PASSION FLOWER.—When the Spaniards discovered South America they saw, amongst other plants new to them, a climbing shrub, having from two to three fruit-bearing flowers, unlike any they had ever seen. One day a priest was preaching to the Peruvians, or aboriginal inhabitants, amidst the wild scenery of their native forests. His subject was the Passion of Our Lord. His eye suddenly glanced at this curious flower, which hung in festoons from the trees overhead; and like St. Patrick with the Shamrock, he saw with the eye of a Saint a vivid picture of the sad story of Calvary. The rings of threads which surround the cup of the flower, and which are mottled with blue, crimson, and white, suggested the crown of thorns, stained with blood, to his mind, tutored by meditation; the five anthers, on the stamens, represented the five wounds; the three styles, the nails which fixed Our Blessed Lord to the Cross; and the singular column which rises in the centre of the flower, were made to bring before the minds of these wild savages the harrowing scene of the Second sorrowful Mystery of the Most Holy Rosary. So, without Bibles or books, did this holy man instruct his converts on the Passion; and to this day our beautiful creeping garden flower is called "The Passion Flower." In all languages it bears the same name.

EDUCATION.—The education of the girl, as a housekeeper, should be begun by the mother early, continued until the marriage of the daughter, and no other duty of the mother, and no other study of the daughter should interfere with it. This and the school education should go on simultaneously. If anything is to be postponed, let it be music and drawing and philosophy, which, as experience shows, are usually untended to after "the happy event." The more and higher the education the better. But let us have a real and practical education instead of a sham education.

LEECHES V. OLD PROPS.—That there is a sensitiveness to atmospheric changes in the leech is generally admitted; and the idea of utilising this little creature as a sort of weather-glass arose long ago, we have evidence in one of the early volumes of the "Gentleman's Magazine." A correspondent of that venerable journal stated that if a leech be kept in a phial or bottle partly filled with water, it will indicate approaching changes in the weather. He placed on the window-ledge an eight-ounce phial, containing a leech and about six ounces of water, and watched it daily. According to his description, when the weather became serene and beautiful, the leech became motionless at the bottom of the phial, rolled in a spiral form. When it began to rain at noon, or a little before or after, the leech was found at the top of its lodging, where it remained until the weather became settled. When wind was approaching, the leech galloped about its limpid habitation with great liveliness, seldom resting until the wind became violent. When a thunderstorm was about to appear, the animal sought a lodgment above the level of the water, displayed great uneasiness, and moved about in convulsive-like threads. In clear frost, or in fine summer weather, it lay constantly at the bottom; whereas, in snowy weather, like as in rain, it dwelt at the very mouth of the phial. The observer covered the mouth of the phial with a piece of linen cloth, and changed the water every week or two.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—An Englishman with rheumatic gout found this singular remedy a cure for his ailment: "He insulated his bed from the floor by placing under each post a broken off bottom of a glass bottle." He says the effect was magical; that he had not been free from rheumatic gout for fifteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. "We are informed by this statement," says the "Scientific American," "of a patent obtained through this office for a physician, some twelve or more years ago, which created considerable interest at the time. The patent consisted in placing glass cups under the bed-posts in a similar manner to the above, and the patentee claimed to have effected some remarkable cures by the use of his remarkable insulators." A gentleman in this city who has been afflicted with rheumatic gout, gouty rheumatism, or one or the other both combined, accidentally stumbled upon the above statement of facts, and tried the experiment. The result is, that although nearly fifty years old, he is ready to run a foot-race with any man of his age in the State for one hundred yards. —San Francisco paper.

The last new thing in linen-draper's shops in Paris is a billiard-room for husbands and brothers to beguile away the time while their fair companions are making their purchases. A good lunch and a glass of wine are also provided gratis.

ERIN.

Bright are thy skies, dear Erin,
Thy meadows and fields are green,
Tall are thy stately mountains,
And rivers that roll between;
Bright are thy gushing waters,
And dear as my soul to me,
But alas, alas, dear Erin,
I am far away from thee.

The daisies deck thy hill-sides,
And down in the valleys below,
The shamrock blooms in verdure
When the storms of winter blow;
The sun shines down in gladness,
But he shines no more for me,
For alas, alas, dear Erin,
I am far away from thee!

Fair are the blue-eyed maidens,
Who roam by the Lee and Suir—
Bright as the skies above them—
As their native water's pure;
And the sweet wild flowers are springing
On upland meadow and lea;
But sad is my heart, dear Erin,
That I am away from thee!

Away o'er the waste of waters,
From the bright and blushing west,
All lonely and sad I wander,
With sorrow and care oppressed;
And sad are the thoughts within me,
And the tear comes rolling free,
When I think on the friends I love best,
And the land I no more may see.

God bless thee, my own dear Erin,
Thy hills and thy mountains grand,
God bless thee and keep thee ever
A free and happy land.
Though an exile I sadly wander
Away o'er the dark blue sea,
Still fonder I grow, and fonder,
My own dear land, of thee.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

EARLY in 1846, when the Repeal Association was still powerful and great, and ere yet the country had ceased to throb to the magic of O'Connell's voice, there rose one day from amongst those who crowded the platform of Conciliation Hall, a well-featured, gracefully built, dark-eyed young gentleman, towards whom the faces of the assembly turned in curiosity, and whose accents when he spoke, were those of a stranger to the audience. Few of them had heard of his name; not one of them—if the chairman, William Smith O'Brien be excepted—had the faintest idea of the talents and capacities he possessed, and which were one day to enrapture and electrify his countrymen. He addressed the meeting on one of the passing topics of the day; something in his manner, savouring of affection, something in the semi-Saxon lisp that struggled through his low-toned utterances, something in the total lack of suitable gesture, gave his listeners at the outset an unfavourable impression of the young speaker. He was boyish, and some did not scruple to hint concealed; he had too much of the fine gentleman about his appearance, and too little of the native brogue and stirring declamation to which his listeners had been accustomed. The new man is a failure, was the first idea that suggested itself to the audience: but he was not; and when he resumed his seat he had conquered all prejudices, and rung the cheers of admiration from the meeting. Warming with his subject, and casting off the restraints that hampered his utterances at first, he poured forth a strain of genuine eloquence, vivified by the happiest allusions, and enriched by imagery and quotations as beautiful as they were appropriate, which startled the meeting from its indifference, and won for the young speaker the enthusiastic applause of his audience. Smith O'Brien complimented him warmly upon his success, and thus it was that the orator of Young Ireland made his debut on the political platform.

Meagher was not quite twenty-three years of age when his voice was first heard in Conciliation Hall. He was born in Waterford of an old Catholic family, which through good and ill had adhered to the national faith and the national cause; his school-boy days were passed partly at Clongowes-wood College, and partly under the superintendence of the Jesuit Fathers at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. His early years gave few indications of the splendid wealth of genius that slumbered within his breast. He took little interest in his classical or mathematical studies; but he was an ardent student of English literature, and his compositions in poetry and prose invariably carried away the prize. He found his father filling the Civic Chair in Waterford, when he returned from Stonyhurst to his native city. O'Connell was in the plenitude of his power; and from the end of the land, the people were shaken by mighty thoughts and grand aspirations; with buoyant and unflinching tread the nation seemed advancing towards the goal of Freedom, and the manhood of Ireland seemed kindling at the flame which glowed before the altar of Liberty. Into the national movement young Meagher threw himself with the warmth and enthusiasm of his nature. At the early age of twenty we find him presiding over a meeting of Repealers in his native city, called to express sympathy with the State Prisoners of '43, and he thenceforward became a diligent student of contemporary politics. He became known as an occasional speaker at local gatherings; but it was not until the event we have described that Meagher was fairly launched in the troubled tide of politics, and that his lot was cast for good or evil, with the leaders of the national party.

Up to the date of secession Meagher was a frequent speaker at the meetings of the Repeal Association. Day by day his reputation as a speaker extended, until at length he grew to be recognised as the orator of the party, and the knowledge that he was expected to speak was sufficient to crowd the Conciliation Hall to overflowing. When the influence of the Nation party began to felt, and signs of disunion appeared on the horizon, O'Connell made a vigorous effort to detach Meagher from the side of Mitchel, Duffy, and O'Brien. "These young Irishmen," he said, "will lead you into danger." "They may lead me into danger," replied Meagher, "but certainly not into dishonour."

Against the trafficking with the Whigs, which subsequently laid the Repeal Association in the dust, and shipwrecked a movement which might have ended in the disenthralment of Ireland, Meagher protested in words of prophetic warning. "The suspicion is abroad," he said, "that the national cause will be sacrificed to Whig supremacy, and that the people, who are now striding on to freedom, will be purchased back into factious vassalage. The Whigs calculate upon your apostasy, the Conservatives predict it." The place-beggars, who looked to the Whigs for position and wealth, murmured as they heard their heard their treachery laid bare and their designs dissected in the impassioned appeals by which Meagher sought to recall them to the path of patriotism and duty. It was necessary for their ends that the bold denouncer of corruption, and the men who acted with him, should be driven from the association; and to effect that object O'Connell was hounded on to the step which ended in the secession. The "peace resolutions" were introduced, and Meagher found himself called on to subscribe to a doctrine which his soul abhorred—that the use of arms was at all times unjustifiable and immoral. The Lord Mayor was in the chair, and O'Brien, John O'Connell, Devin Reilly, Tom Steele, and John Mitchel had spoken, when Meagher rose to address the assembly. The speech he delivered on that occasion, for brilliancy and lyrical grandeur has never been surpassed. It won for him a reputation far transcending that of Shiel or O'Connell as an orator; and it gave to him the title to which he was afterwards so often referred to—"Meagher of the Sword." He commenced by expressing his sense of gratitude, and his attachment to O'Connell, "My lord," he said:—

"I am not ungrateful to the man who struck the fetters of my limbs while I was yet a child, and by whose influence my father, the first Catholic that did so for two hundred years, sat for the last two years in the Civic Chair of my native city. But, my lord," he continued, "the same God who gave to that great man the power to strike down one odious ascendancy in this country, and who enabled him to institute in this land the laws of religious equality—the same God gave to me a mind that is my own, a mind that has not been mortgaged to the opinion of any man or set of men, a mind that I was to use and not surrender."

Having thus vindicated freedom of opinion, the speaker went on to disclaim for himself the opinion that the Association ought to deviate from the strict path of legality. But he refused to accept the resolutions; because he said "there are times when arms alone will suffice, and when political ameliorations call for 'a drop of blood,' and for many thousand drops of blood." Then breaking forth into a strain of impassioned and dazzling oratory he proceeded:—

"The soldier is proof against an argument—but he is not proof against a bullet. The man that will listen to reason—let him be reasoned with. But it is the weapon arm of the patriot that can alone prevail against battalions of despotism."

"Then, my lord, I do not condemn the use of arms as immoral, nor do I conceive it profane to say that the King of Heaven—the Lord of Hosts! the God of Battles!—bestows his benediction upon those who unsheath the sword in the hour of a nation's peril. From that evening on which, in the valley of Bethulia, he nerved the arm of the Jewish girl to smite the drunken tyrant in his tent, down to this our day, in which he has blessed the insurgent chivalry of the Belgian priest, His Almighty hand hath ever been stretched forth from His throne of Light to consecrate the flag of freedom—to bless the patriot's sword! Be it in the defence, or be it in the assertion of a people's liberty, I hail the sword as a sacred weapon; and if, my lord, it had sometimes taken the shape of the serpent, and reddened the shroud of the oppressor with too deep a dye, like the anointed rod of the High Priest, it has at other times, and as often blossomed into celestial flowers to deck the freeman's brow."

"Abhor the sword—stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for in the passes of the Tyrol it cut to pieces the banner of the Bavarian, and, through those craggy passes, struck a path to fame for the peasant insurrectionists of Inspruck! Abhor the sword—stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for at its blow a giant nation started from the waters of the Atlantic, and by its redeeming magic, and in the quivering of its crimsoned light the crippled colony sprang into the attitude of a Republic—prosperous, limitless, and invincible! Abhor the sword—stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for it swept the Dutch marauders out of the fine old town of Belgium—scourged them back to their own phlegmatic swamps—and knocked their flag and sceptre, their laws and bayonets, into the sluggish waters of the Scheldt."

"My lord, I learned that it was the right of a nation to govern itself, not in this hall, but on the ramparts of Antwerp; I learned the first article of a nation's creed on those ramparts, were freedom was justly estimated, and where the possession of the precious gift was purchased by the effusion of generous blood. My lord, I honour the Belgians for their courage and their daring, and I will not stigmatize the means by which they obtained a citizen-king, a chamber of Deputies."

It was all he was permitted to say. With flushed face and excited gesture John O'Connell rose, and declared he could not sit and listen to the expression of such sentiments. Either Mr Meagher or he should leave the Association; O'Brien interceded to obtain a hearing for his young friend, and protested against Mr O'Connell's attempts to silence him. But the appeal was wasted, O'Brien left the hall in disgust, and with him Meagher, Duffy, Reilly, and Mitchel quitted it for ever.

DEATH OF A CHILD OF MARY.

M—, a young person of eighteen years of age, who, from her tender years, had always entertained an ardent desire of becoming a religious, and would for that purpose have remained with the Good Mariat Sisters in London, by whom she had been educated, had not her father found the sacrifice too great to separate himself from so dear a child. She came out here with her parents, and knowing how to suffer, did so in silence; and devoted herself for her family with the more disinterestedness, that God alone occupied her heart. Since her arrival in Napier, she gained the esteem and affection of all those who had the happiness of making her acquaintance. The Children of Mary, understanding how forcible her good example would be, desired so much to have her for their companion; and the dear child saw with happiness the day approaching on which she was to be received into that Society, while awaiting some future time for the realisation of her first desire, which daily grew more ardent.

The Feast of the Assumption was the day appointed for her reception, when, with four of her companions, she was to have knelt at the foot of the altar to read her consecration; but the Divine Spouse was awaiting her; two days previously she fell sick, and on the day of the Feast was unable to come to the church. The Sisters of the Monastery of St. Joseph being occupied on that and the following day, were unable to visit her until the 17th ult., when they found her very ill indeed. The Superioress, knowing the dear child's desire, and what a consolation it would be to her to die in the convent, proposed that she should be carried thither, provided her mother consented. To that effect all was arranged, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the dear child was placed under the care of the Sisters, who were only too happy to bestow all their attention on a soul so pure and so inflamed with the love of God. She had already received the Last Sacrament; only one thing was wanting: she was not yet a Child of Mary. An hour was fixed for her reception. The reverend Father came, but some unforeseen circumstance caused delay. On the 18th ult., however, at three o'clock in the afternoon, she was prepared for the ceremony. A Child of Mary was there to assist her; the community was around her bed. The reverend Father performed the ceremony, during which the dear child replied to all the questions therein; and when asked if she would receive the scapular, replied in the affirmative, and expressed her thanks. The moment the reverend Father presented her the medal and scapular, the dear child without doubt saw, at least in spirit, the Blessed Virgin, holding out her arms to receive her and present her to Jesus, for with an angelic smile she breathed her last sigh, and left imprinted on her countenance, as it were, the reflection of the happiness of which she was already in possession.

The parents, who had been unable to resign themselves to give their child to God before, are now plunged in the most profound affliction; but the angel of the family will protect them, and complete above what she had, by the offering and sacrifice of her life, commenced here below.

The interment took place on the 19th inst. Several Children of Mary, dressed in white, attended, and will, it is hoped, profit by the good reflections that were made by the reverend Father over the body of that dear child.

We would also add that at the same time a young Maori girl, Pinia P—, the daughter of a chief, who had only been received as a Child of Mary a few days ago, was very ill, and hourly expected to die. She had greatly edified her companions by her great patience during her sufferings. The Maori relatives, notwithstanding the poor girl's entreaties to be allowed to end her days in the convent, insisted on carrying her off in her dying state to the tribe. She then begged that she may be dressed ready to be placed in her coffin, saying that she wished no one to touch her after she left the Sisters. The wish was granted; she was dressed in white, and prepared as though dead. All her companions came to bid her farewell, and the scene was touching in the extreme, as the dear child had the use of all her senses amidst all these preparations of death.

The instant the vehicle which conveyed the poor girl drove off from the convent door, the reverend Father gave her the last absolution.

PROTEST OF THE BISHOP OF PARÀ.

THE following protest has been made by the Bishop of Parà on his arrest:—

"Yielding to force and delivering myself to prison, I ought, as a citizen and as a Bishop, to make a solemn protest against this violence; which is not only a violation of the Constitution and of the laws of this country, but an offence against the liberty of the soul, and a terrible blow that will reach across the ocean, and wound the heart, already overpowered with grief, of the Holy Father Pius IX., and that of all the Catholics in the world.

"I declare before my flock, before my country, before the Church, and above all before God, who will judge the powers of the earth, that I have not committed the smallest infraction of the laws of my country, that I only seek to be faithful to the Holy Catholic Church of Rome, to which I belong, and will belong, through God's help, to the last moment of my life.

"I pardon, with all my heart, those who have in any way caused the tribulations in which the Church of Brazil is now involved; and, in this solemn hour of my life, I give from the bottom of my soul my most affectionate benediction to all my dear Diocesans, and to this faithful people of Parà and Amazonas, for whom I pray that they may be always true to their Faith, always united to their lawful Bishops, who will continue to be so, though in prison or degraded, and especially to Our August Pontiff, Pius IX., the vicar of Jesus Christ.

"Given in our episcopal palace, the 28th day of April, 1874.

"(Signed) † ANTONIO, Bishop of Parà."

A LEARNED DOMINICAN.

FATHER VINCENZO MARCHESE, whose appointment as Master of Theology I notified some time since, has just written a small work on St. Thomas. This was intended to form one of a series of essays commemorative of the Angelic Doctor's sixth centenary, but the circumstances of the present time in Italy interfered with the publication of this and other essays in one or more volumes, as was originally anticipated. The essay of Father Marchese has hitherto been published by itself. It treats of St. Thomas with reference to art, and shows how his influence gave birth to the revival of Christian art and poetry—the revival of the 13th and the 14th centuries. The darkness of barbarism that covered Europe after the decline of the Roman Empire, and which had set in even before that event, was dissipated by the light which radiated from the works of St. Thomas. A high idea and a noble purpose began to be exhibited in architecture, in sculpture, in painting and in poetry. The idea of the beautiful became the guide of the earlier artists of the 14th century; and the Gothic cathedrals, such as Cologne, Strasburg, Basle, Fribourg, etc., which are still the admiration of the world, owe their design to the master of St. Thomas Albertus Magnus.

The fathers of painting—Cimabue, Giotto, Oderigo de Gubbis, Buffalmacco, and the artists of the Siamese school down to Lucca Signorelli and Michael Angelo—all owe their inspirations to St. Thomas. Fra Angelico, the artist of the Dominican order, is the painter who has most keenly comprehended and most ably expressed the highest religious thought. Of his works it has been said that the man who painted such angels must have seen them in heaven. To the same source sculpture owes its obligations, from Nicolo and Giovanni, Pisani, down to Michael Angelo, Raphael in painting, and Dante in poetry, have conveyed in different modes the thoughts engendered by the study of St. Thomas. Thus the arts make a crown around the works of the Angelic Doctor. To tell how luminously all this is shown, how clearly explained, how ably traced, it would be necessary to present before the reader the whole work of Father Marchese. The style is admirable, and the amount of learning necessary to illustrate the theme varied and extensive.

And this is one of the men banished from the Minerva to make place for a government clerk, whose highest aim is to do the least possible for his pay, and to smoke a cigar with the air of a lord. There are hundreds of such priests to-day, cast out of their convents in Rome, and many of them suffering the pangs of hunger, suffering the loss of their beloved libraries, and lodging in mean residences, poor and silent.—Correspondent of 'Boston Pilot.'

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