

of the book I refer to, as it is six months since I read it, but I am sure that they will convey the same meaning, that is, to any one who can deduce any meaning from them. The opening paragraph had not the least connection with any other part of the book. The next sentence, and in fact, the whole book, contained the vilest and most stupidly foolish abuse of the Catholic Religion that could be imagined. If there were one argument in it that would stand the test of examination, it would not so much surprise me, but there was not, it was both illogical and illiterate; sentences were jumbled together in a straggling, unscholastic manner, and the language used was vulgar and ill-chosen. As proof of this, none could be better than that it was condemned as a scurrilous, worthless production by a few intelligent Protestant young men to whom I have shown it, and in reply to a passage in it, which stated that, at that time, the Irish people were awakening to a consciousness of the presence of the evangelical light which the missionaries had kindled in their midst, one of them was witty enough to remark, that the Irish must be very hard to be awakened, as though they were 32 years ago opening [their eyes, they have not awakened yet, so as to be able to see the advantage of embracing this evangelical light. This is a book which is in existence for the last 32 years, and I believe, has gone through thirty-eight editions, and is now being spread amongst us in New Zealand. Surely the anti-Catholic religions have some better arguments to support their views than trash of this kind, which is discreditable as a literary production, as well as a book to teach morals and religion; or, if they have not, they had better leave such as this undistributed. I must say, indeed, that the cause which resorts to such means of advancing its interests, must be a poor one, and am glad to have to say, that I have never met with anything in this shape emanating from the Catholic Church. I do not believe in such things, but I believe that Roman Catholic men and women ought to show, by their conduct, that they are in possession of the true religion. Good example is a most powerful means of conversion, and like mercy, "Blesseth him that gives and him that takes." To set good example to others, should always actuate the motives of a good Catholic, who would desire to advance his religion, or give convincing proof of its purity. In this respect, I think, Catholic women are far superior to Catholic men. In Wellington, at any rate, it is not a question of doubt that the Catholic young women are most exemplary in their conduct and deserving of the highest praise. John Francis Maguire (than whom no truer Irishman or better Catholic lived) gives in his book on the "Irish in America," many instances of the virtues of the Irish Catholic girls in that country, and shows how the superiority of their conduct is recognised. I make the above statement in compliance with the command, "honor to whom honor is due," and with the hope that in reading this (as a good many Catholic women are sure to), it will act as an incentive which will influence them to persevere in virtue, and show their religion in their behaviour. As regards the new school and residence for the Brothers, the project is progressing favorably. Money is being received rapidly, the plan is in the hands of an architect, and the work is to be commenced immediately. It is to be constructed in as central a position as possible, and is, I believe, intended to be a fine building. As soon as I can obtain the plan from the architect, I will give you a description of it. I could fill your columns with political news, but so slow is the means of transit, that anything I might send would be too stale. As for politics, Catholics need care but little about them. I am sure whatever turn they will take, it will be adverse to the education question, and, therefore, of little consequence to Catholics.

HIBERNICO.

M A K A R A.

It is not often that Makara presents any feature of novelty to newspaper literature. However, the serenity of the district was broken on Sunday, the 9th inst., by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, who paid the district an episcopal visit, accompanied by the Rev. Father Maguinness and some of the Christian Brothers. His Lordship and suite drove out from Wellington at a very early hour, reaching Makara long before the inhabitants of the place had any idea that he was on the way to them, so that there were but very few to welcome him. Shortly after 9 o'clock a.m. the people began to assemble at the Church, and flags and banners were waving in the breeze. After the sanctuary had been prepared for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, his Lordship came to the porch, and the people stood in order all round the door while Mr. T. D. McManaway read the following address:—

"To the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, S.M., Lord Bishop of Wellington.

"May it please your Lordship—

"We, the Catholics of Makara, desire to convey our sincere thanks to your Lordship for honoring us with your presence here to-day, and bid you welcome with a genuine *Cœd mille fœlithæ*.

"We desire to express our warmest approval of your Lordship's zeal in supplying your extensive diocese with young priests, whose zeal and energy are adequate to the task of taking the place of those faithful soldiers of the Cross, who are fast succumbing to the ravage of time; but thank God not without having left the impress of their piety, zeal, learning, and energy behind as a fitting beacon for the guidance of the young Levites who are now taking their place.

"We are glad to see your Lordship's determination to stem as far as possible the current of materialism, not only by supplying priests to administer to the spiritual wants of the adult Catholics, but also by the introduction of the Christian Brothers whose zeal and success in the cause of religious education are proverbial.

"We regret that our Holy Father the Pope continues a prisoner in the Vatican, and unhallowed persecution and spoliation of Catholic edifices and property reign supreme in many parts of Europe, and we invoke the Almighty to grant his Holiness and our brethren a speedy and triumphal deliverance from their enemies.

"My Lord, it would not be becoming of us to allow this august occasion to pass by without thanking the priests of Wellington for their kindness in administering to our spiritual comforts, particularly the Rev. Father Petitjean, who as well as his Lordship the late Bishop Viard, visited us even when they were compelled to travel through the bush and wade the rivers, and also the founder of our Church—the Rev. Father M. L. Cummins—to whose untiring zeal and activity we are indebted for the erection of this edifice which, at his departure, he presented to us free and unincumbered.

"In conclusion we again desire to thank your Lordship, and while we humbly beseech the God of all glory to bless and assist you in your mission, we request the assistance of your prayers and episcopal blessing". His Lordship replied at length to the address from the altar thanking the Catholics of Makara for their expressions of loyalty to himself and the priests who had ministered to them in the past which augured a continuance of that good feeling in the future. His Lordship then celebrated Mass and preached a most powerful, eloquent and impressive sermon on the Gospel of the day, towards the close of which he dwelt at considerable length on the glories of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whose most powerful intercession he showed that Ireland owed the preservation of her faith.

"After Mass His Lordship, F. Maguinness, and the brothers were entertained at Mr. Igoo's by the parishioners. After the cloth was removed, His Lordship proposed the health of the Pope. Mr. T. D. McManaway proposed the health of His Lordship, which was drunk most cordially, His Lordship responding. His Lordship proposed the health of his predecessors, in Makara, speaking kindly of Father Petitjean and Father Cummins. Mr. Prendeville proposed the health of Father Maguinness. Father Maguinness responded. His Lordship next proposed the health of the Catholics of Makara, and as the hour was getting late, the people soon after dispersed, and His Lordship drove back to Wellington."

DRUNKENNESS.

At a meeting held in the Leeds Town Hall, recently, Cardinal Manning spoke at length on the subject of intemperance. Alluding to the increase of drunkenness, he observed that the press a few years ago used all kinds of arguments in contradiction of an assertion that drunkenness in its grossest form was on the increase; but they never heard a contradiction when that was said now. The police reports of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other large towns, distinctly declared that there had been a deplorable increase. His Eminence quoted from the report of the Chief Constable of Leeds, which stated that in the year 1875 the charges of drunkenness had increased forty per cent. He then referred at length to the books written on the subject, by Mr. W. Hoyle, who stated that one hundred and forty millions of money were spent every year in the drink trade. All that capital was as unprofitably spent as if it were cast into the sea. The harvest reaped from that immense outlay was crime, misery, pauperism, disease, insanity, and death. Referring to the social and domestic aspects of the question, his Eminence said there was no more certain ruin of homes than drunkenness, and if that vice sapped the foundation of domestic life, what solid foundation was there for social and political order to rest upon? He knew no more fatal feature in any country than when an appreciable proportion of its population should have grown up without the sanctities and order of domestic life. (Applause.) They never should have needed school boards; if fathers and mothers had done their duty to their children. (Applause.) They paid the penalty, and that penalty might be the Christianity of England.

A national system of education for a people irreconcilably divided on religion could only be in the nature, if it ever were universal, of secular education. (Cheers.) Let them look at it in Germany and America. What was the language of statesmen and presidents who were talking of the perils to the civil state through the action of the Catholic Church? What was the education they preached and promoted, and desired to force by legislation upon an unwilling people?—an education without Christianity. (Cheers.) He asked what had brought them in Christian England to that pass? Their religious divisions were bad enough; nevertheless, a wise and temperate legislation has so far mitigated the evil that it was possible for all men to find religious freedom in their schools, but they had come to such a pass, that the hundreds of thousands of outcast and abandoned children, the greater part of them the offspring of drunken parents, had forced upon the public conscience and opinion of England the absolute necessity of setting up a system of education, at all costs, religious or without religion, by which those children should at least be civilized. (Applause.) He asked why was it that danger was not checked? The Government of England was a sleeping partner in the drink trade. (Cheers.) He did not mean the Government of Mr. Disraeli, but any government. (Laughter.) The Government for the last half century had raised every year £28,000,000 of money by taxes upon the drink trade, and if he were to say that it weighed that taxation in the scale so as to be quite sure that it should rather promote than diminish the trade he should do no wrong to any Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever existed. (Laughter and applause.)

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dying of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dying of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel), exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens of Dying in Silk Feathers, &c.