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WANTED, for St Thomas of Aquin Roman Catholic boys school, Thames, Catholic teacher holding first-class certificate. Applications stating terms, accompanied with testimonials, addressed Rev. S. Chastagnon, Thames.

WANTED—Qualified **TEACHER** for St. Mary's School, Invercargill. For particulars apply to Rev. S. Higgins, to whom applications, with references, &c., are to be forwarded.

WANTED, a situation by a Catholic Teacher. Address, Schoolmistress, **TABLET** Office.

TEACHER WANTED for the **CATHOLIC SCHOOL** at Cromwell. Applications, accompanied with references, to be made to the Rev. **FATHER KEHOE**, from whom further particulars regarding Salary, &c., can be obtained.

NOTICE.

THE elegantly-executed photographs of the Bishop (by Messrs. Clifford and Morris), the copyright of which has been reserved, can be had on application at the Convent, where they will be sold for the benefit of the Christian Brothers' School Fund, for which object they were taken at the time of the Bazaar.

THE **TABLET**, Vol. 3, **FOR SALE**. Bound copies of the above, also a few copies of vol. 1 and 2; price, £1 5s.

NOTICE.

OUR Subscribers in the Districts visited by Mr. O. CUMMINS, our Travelling Agent, are requested to settle their accounts on the first personal application made by him, as it may be seen, that it puts this gentleman to much inconvenience and loss when he is a second or third time obliged to travel out of his way to collect money owed to us. **JOHN F. PERRIN, Manager.**

NOTICE.

Mr. Murray, our collector and canvasser, will visit Invercargill and its neighbourhood in about a fortnight.

THE following **SUMS** have been received as Subscriptions to the **TABLET** for the week ending August 2, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. D. E. Toobill, Wellington, to June 5, 1876	...	1	0
" D. O'Donnell, Ross, to June 16, 1876	...	0	14
" Conolly, Temuka, to July 3, 1876	...	2	10
" J. Tobin, Kaitangata, to July 17, 1876	...	1	5
" J. Murphy, St. Bathans, to July 17, 1876	...	1	5

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

THE LAND FUND.

MR. WHITTAKER's motion regarding the disposal of the Land Fund will probably be disposed of before this sees the light. This gentleman proposes that the Land Fund shall be thrown into the consolidated revenue and be treated as the common property of all New Zealand. At this moment, it is impossible to say what will be the fate of this motion. It may be rejected by the House of Representatives, but then it may not.

Be this, however, as it may, one thing appears clear to us—either the land revenue must become a part of the general revenue, and in this event the sooner the better, or there must be two separate and independent provinces—one for each Island. With the total Abolition of provinces, it is morally impossible to save the land revenue for purely local purposes. There are two insurmountable obstacles to the localising of this revenue—viz., the clamorous wants of the Central Government, and the jealousy united with the cupidity of poor localities.

Before the final absorption of the land revenue of the Southern Province into the general revenue some time might elapse; but during this necessarily short period, how much bitterness, discontent, and mutual recrimination would there not be? These could not fail to alienate North from South, and dissipate the energies of colonists in local feuds and party conflicts to the great injury of the common interests.

The time has come to settle this question once for all, and if insular separation cannot now be obtained, it would be

better, because wiser for the South at once to surrender the land fund for general appropriation, than to carry on the unequal and harrassing conflict to retain a remnant of it, for a few years, which has become inevitable.

Nothing can save the land fund of the South for purely southern purposes but insular separation, even financial separation, so long as there should exist only one Legislature for the entire Colony, would not suffice.

Insular separation and the retention of the land revenue by the South Island are inseparable, and the sooner this is realised by the South the better for all New Zealand. In the supposition that insular separation cannot be obtained, what must be the effect of the struggle by the South to retain even a little of the land revenue? This is a very important question, and what is the answer? To us it appears to be this—the South, in consequence of this struggle, must become more or less isolated and deprived of that influence and share in the Government to which it is entitled.

GROUNDLESS REJOICING.

THERE has been much jubilation lately in certain Protestant circles because Spain has been thrown open to the dissemination of their principles. Close upon seventeen millions of Catholic people hitherto protected from the assaults of proselytism have been brought within reach of its efforts, and the world that dubs itself "evangelical" rings with exultation. The Pope protested against this step, and his action has, as a matter of course, met with the warmest condemnation: narrowness, bigotry, intolerance, and every other accusation easily imaginable, or hard to invent, have been hurled at his head. Yet it might have appeared not unreasonable that the spiritual father of so many millions of souls should object to his children's being exposed to temptation, and the right might rationally have been accorded him of doing all that in him lay to prevent their faith from being tampered with.

It is not here as in a country where various sects are numerous, and where liberty of worship is plainly the legal right of all without distinction. In Spain the religion of the people is one only; and it is quite a different thing to introduce measures to cause disturbance in this, and permit of its being interfered with, from what it would be to place it on a level with contrary opinions in a country where sects abound, and there permit it to live or die on its merits.

"Experience teaches" is an old saying and one the truth of which is most frequently admitted, but to every rule there is an exception, and the persevering attempts of some Protestants to substitute their doctrines for those of the Church amongst Catholics do not appear by indubitable failure to convince these sanguine folk of the hopelessness of their efforts. When Garibaldi and his followers commenced their revolution in Italy, the "evangelical" sects were enraptured; not one amongst them ever seemed to think that the veteran pirate was anything in the world other than an ardent pioneer of the "gospel." More than one wild youth, longing for adventure, persuaded their unwilling parents to let them join the English auxiliaries of the red-shirted hero on the plea that they were striking for the cause of the Bible. Italy was looked upon as already converted from the error of her ways, and it was believed that a new realm had been subdued for the advance of the "Reformation."

But what has been the result? It may be that many, yielding to temptation, and separated from Catholic influences, have lost their faith; and even of these there are, everything considered, not by any means so many as it might have reasonably been feared there would have been. But where are they now to be found? In the meeting houses of the Protestant sects? "Sitting under" the dreary instruction of the orthodox? By no means; the stage whereon are acted indecent plays, the streets where ladies—even English and American ladies, independent and fearless as they are known to be—are subjected to insult, the haunt of the conspirator and the assassin, all these have far greater attractions for them, and Italy, though she is infinitely more wicked, is no more Protestant to-day than she was a hundred years ago.

And the case of France is still more instructive; for here, notwithstanding the equality on which the various religions have long existed, a native Protestant Church boasting many zealous ministers, some of them men of eminent talents, and an indefatigable propaganda, the number of Protestants has diminished immensely, and does not approach within some thousands of that which it was prior to the great revolution. So that, on the whole, we really are at a loss to discover on