THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 22, 1859.

head-constable having, we are happy to say, sustained no further injury than a damaged epaulette. A ticket, book for; the rafile was found on his person, and some letters and documents which have not yet been examined. Cork Examiner

The Cork Reporter says :--- A poor helpless woman, named Mary Walsh, who attained to the advanced age of 111 years met her, death under the following -circumstances :- Having become rather helpless and very needy, her usual mode of living very lately was in seeking alms from all who passed the road leading to the corner of the Park about three miles from Killarney. Having had occasion to crawl across the road on a dark evening, a man who drove a horse and car approached her, when she screamed out, but the driver being unable "to pull up," the wheels passed over her body, and I deeply regret to annonnee that this poor woman, who was likely to live for the next ten years, as she herself stated before this occurred met with an instantaneous death.

The Limerick Chronicle of a late date says :- The old adage says that " matches are made in Heaven," and a better verification of the proverb could scarcely be afforded than what occurred yesterday at a Catholic chapel in this city. A bridal party were assembled at the hymenial altar ready to take on Another "for better for worse," but the gay Lothario could not screw up his courage to the sticking point, and when asked was he willing to take the hudy for his wedded wife-Vox functions hesit! He became absolutely tongue-tied. Meanwhile the lady who before blushed with modesty, now crimsoned with indignation, but the would-be Benedict put into her hand a £20 note as a reparation to her wounded feelings. Sensibly enough she took the money, and thinking it a pity that she should be disappointed, and knowing that no time was to be lost as it was the last day of Shrovetide, she turned off from the fickle swain, and asked a young man who came to witness the ceremony, and with whom she had been previously acquainted, if he would have her? He jumped at the proposal, and the necessary forms having been gone through, the marriage rites were completed. On the conclusion of the ceremony the newly made bride took from her pocket £200, and handed it and the £20 to her new lord and master to the smazement and chagrin of her former suitor, who, it would appear, "founded his proposal" on a report that the lady had money, but backed out of it at the last moment, not seeing it forthcoming before the marriage. To increase his trouble the now happy fair one exclaimed, "Ab, you lost a bargain," Among the marriages remarkable for disparity of age, we may mention one which occurred in Boherbuoy ou Monday last, in which the bridegroom was within a decade of being a centinarian, and the bride in the interesting category of fat, fair, and forty.

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN HEELAND.

THE MORALITY OF THE MODEL SCHOOLS. "In almost all the District Model Schools serious immorality has occurred generally amongst the Pupil Teachers, but often amongst the Assistants, and even the higher teachers, and their families. Pupil Teachers and Teachers were removed from Danmanway, Clonmel, Limerick, Coleraine, Bailieborough, Newry, and others of the Model Schools, for gross immorality, or grave acts of indiscretion, and all these being made public must exercise the worst possible influence on the minds and morals of the pupils over whom those parties were placed. In 1855, one of the Catholic Head Inspectors reported that one of the District Model Schools in his charge was most inefficient, some of the staff incompetent, and the general state of the school unsatisfactory. Respecting the domestic life and moral training of the Pupil Teacher, he pointed out the impropriety of allowing a public prostitute to be employed as the regular charwoman in the Model Schools, and also that, as £20 a-year was allowed for a thorough-servant, it was unseemly and dangerous to see grown young girls, daughters to the primeipal resident officer, perform her menial duties, receive the wages granted, and mix with the Pupil Teachers. The officer in question was a lay dignitary in the Presbyterian Church ; Mr. M'Creedy, the Presbyterian Chief of Inspection, had him appointed to his situation, and, of course, no notice, save a remonstrance against the Inspector's complaint, was taken of the warning intimated." A few words from the Inspector, in the Board's Report for 1856, vol. I., page 132, tell as much of the sequel as is necessary :- 'There were six Pupi Teachers admitted into the school during the year; one was, I regret to say, dismissed for immoral con-duct."

three volumes, of more than 1,500 pages, Mr. Oross has contrived to give the biography of sixty-one Bri-tiah and of two Irish poets (Switt and Goldsmith), and out of 530 pieces has selected, from vatious writers, about twenty-most of them of inferior character, and affording no fair specimen of either of their authors of their country -by Irishmen. The Class-books are thoroughly non-Irish, the present editions far more so than the original compilations by Rov. Dr. Carlisle. ' The Exile of Erin, and ' The Hurper,' by Campbell, ' Lines addressed to the Irish Harp Sociely,' by Miss Balfour, and descriptive lessons on Irish scenery, as the Lakes of Killarney, and the Giant's Causeway, were struck out by Archbishop Whately and his family, in order to make room for Puritanical stories, and for a modest account of the language into which His Grace's work have been translated. In nothing has the public more seriously deceived itself than in its estimate of the character of these publications, as school books. Their matter is frequently inaccurate, even as to simple facts in Geography and Natural History, apart from errors of scientific principles, the Grammar and composition are most faulty, and the progressive arrangement of the lessons and the volumes exhibit neither the artistic skill nor the practical experience of an educationist. In the whole series there is little more reference to Ireland than to Peru, Siberia, Morroco, or New Zeland, and the antiquated character of their scientific matter needs no further proof than the simple statement, already made, that an age remarkable above all others for new and striking inventions and discoveries, the highest class-books of the National Board has never been altered or edited for the last quarter of a century. The four Geographies, which treat of Mathematical and Physical Geography (including Geology), and Elementary Astronomy, were compiled by men, some of whom are so deficient in the first principles of the sciences upon which the advanced portions of the subjects depend, that the very notation and technical language of those sciences would be unintelligible to the compilers. The authors of all the works on Natural History, and on Physical and Mathematical Science are Protestant, and, of the entire 75 volumes, one only, a threepenny Gardner's Guide, is by a Catholic. Of the 23 authors of these works, 4 are Protestant or Presbyterian Clergymen, or Divines, 11 are Englishmen, 4 Scotchmen, and only 8 Irishmen of whom 5 are from Belfast, and 3 from all the rest of the Island. Only 18, or less than one-third of the books, have been written or edited by Irishmen .-When we see the respectable elementary works brought out by the Catholic Book Society, upwards of thirty years ago, when we examine the truly admirable series of school-books by the Christain Brothers, when we see the numerous and superior works

by the National Society and other educational bodies in England, when we see the skill and ability displayed in the Scottish school-books-when we see the courses of school-literature and science, brought ont by Messes. Chambers, by Cassell, by Lardner, by Orr, by Hughes, and others, when we see on the Pri-vy Council list in England over 1,000 volumes, from which, at reduced rates, patroas are free to select, when we see all this affinence of mind and skill and then turn to the miserable result of twenty-seven years' labors, seconded by an expenditure of three millions of public money in Ireland, we ask has Providence struck this generation of Irishmen with total intellectual blindnoss? The mixed system has done this .. It has banished History, it was banned Catholic Literature, it has cafeebled or excluded morals, it has emasculated poetry, it declares patriotism and religion contraband, it has prevented competition, and established a monoply in School literature, which, even on economical grounds, English Educationists and Statesmen successfully opposed, and, at length, restricted."

. Finding that this very serious Report lay over for several months, no official action having been taken on it, and the District Inspector having also written to him urging the necessity for interference, Mr. Keenan, on receipt of this report, forwarded a reminder to the Board, dated 4th October, 1855, in which he stated-"In a report which I was called upon specially to make some months since, on the state of the Coleraine Model Schools, I gave the Commissioners all the views I felt it necessary to communicate, upon the very point to which Mr. Robin-son now calls attention," and auxious that his letter should be in time for next day's Board, although af-ter the ordinary post hour, he himself drove to the post-office and secured its transmission by an extra postage of three pence. The only communication ever vouchsafed, in reference to the moral circum-

Mr. Scott Russell has obtained the contract for fiting out the Great Eastern. She is to be ready for sea in four months.

The death of the Countess Harrowby is announced. The "Spirit of the Age" arrived from China with

£6**0,0**00.

The electors of Taunton have addressed a requisition to Mr. Labouchere, asking him to support the principle of the ballot in parliamentary elections,-Mr. Labouchere has declined to comply with their wishes.

It is said that the Prince Consort has given a guarantee for the full amount, £50,000, required by the Royal Commissioners of 1851, before they would enter upon the Society of Arts' project for another exhibition of the industrial arts in 1861.

A remarkable death has occurred at Crew's Hole, St. George's. On the 2nd of March a man named Thomas Somerville had a tooth drawn, after which time, and up to the day of his decease, the blood flowed so unceasingly from the wound that on Wednesday last he died.—Bristol Advertiser.

It is said that the Lord Ohancellor (who continues industriously to add to the list of Tory magistrates) has laid down a rule which excludes from the list of justices all practising attorneys, brewers, dealers in wine and spirits, and persons connected with the public press.-Star.

NEW LAWS OF THE PRESENT SESSION .- The present session commenced on the 3rd March, and on Friday, eight public acts, the first of the session, received the royal assent, and two local acts. The two acts on the consolidated fund were to raise for the public service £1,222,383 Ss 9d, and £11,000,000.

The Doncaster Gazelle states that a revivalist reacher, named Milbourne, has been holding ser-vices and preaching in the Wesleyan Reformers' Chapel, and the Town Hall, Doncaster, to crowded congregations, and the result has been to drive two women mad. Sarah Twiby, aged thirty years, attended Mr. Milbourne's services, and the remarks which fall from the preacher created upon her mind so deep and powerful an impression that her reason was overthrown, and her removal to Wakefield Asylum has been rendered imperative. Anne Stapleton, the wife of Mr. T. Stapleton, had been to hear Mr. Milbourne on Sunday, the 27th of February, and what he enforced in the course of his observations so preyed upon her mind, after she returned home, that the effect was alarming to witness. She became gradually worse; smashed the windows in the house, and conducted herself otherwise with so much violence that it was necessary to place her also under restraint.

BRUTAL CONDUCT ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.-Thomas Parrington, second mate of the American vessel Samaritan, was brought up on remand at the Liverpool Police-court on Tuesday for harsh and cruel treatment towards William Campbell, a colored sailor from New York, belonging to the same vessel. The complainant was in a very enfected and help-less state, and the surgeon of the hospital stated that the man was labouring under a concussion of the spine and other internal diseases. Mr. Snowball appeared for the prisoner, but failed to clicit anything which appeared to be in favour of his client, and Mr. Mansfield committed him for trial at the present assizes.-Liverpool Courier.

AN ALARMING DISCOVERY .- The Court Journal tells a curious story about female curiosity. An officer, it says, who has just "done" the Indian campaign, arrived at a west-end hotel last week with his luggage, among which was a box of peculiar proportions, about which he expressed great anxiety, and his repeated counselings with regard to the trunk gave rise to the feeling that there was something mysterious about it. One of the girls, during the absence of the owner of the trunk, hovered about it so long and cast so many wistful glances, that she at length gave way to the evil genius of curiosity, and as the key was in the trunk, resolved to have just one little peep. Thought and done, but the fair partner of the great Blue Beard himself could not have been more horror struck than the fair slave of the hotel. The lid dropped and she fled in consternation to the mistress and the master for nothing short of a horrid murder had been comnsitted according to her notions. At the instant when the excitement was at its height the proprietor of the box arrived, and a word or two put him au fuit with matters, and a malicious laugh showed that the trap Miss Curiosity had been warned not to fall in, perhaps, was laid. At any rate the result was well relished. The assembled company was then invited to an inspection. The box was opened. It contained, certainly, that which might have tried the nerves of the most courageous-half a Sepoy, embalmed, and looking uncommonly tresh and lively.-The respected departed gentleman had been blown away from a gun, and grimly grinned through his bushy beard and hirsute appendages. The eccentric owner had chosen to make him his travelling companion, probably to show his friends at home what the rare monsters of the East are really like. A DEAD SPIDER AIDING IN THE DETECTION OF A THEF .- A singular case was heard on Wednesday at Birmingham. A woman named Eliza Webb was placed in the dock under the following circumstances :- On Monday morning she went to the Detectiveoffice, and stated that a robbery had been committed at her house. A lodger's box had been broken open, and wearing apparel to the value of £5 had been sto-len. The thieves, she added, had forced open the cellar grating, and made their way up the cellar steps; they also forced open the cellar-head door, in order to get into the upper rooms. Detective Poole was sent to investigate the matter, and on examining the opening under the grating, discovered an ancient looking cob-web extending across the opening from side to side. As he wished for some still further evidence of the fact, he searched what he supposed to have been the spider's home, and there found the attenuated corpse of the former occupant of the web. That was a stronger proof that the web must have been spun a long while before the alleged entrance of the thieves. He shortly made a search of the house, and also closely scanned the marks on the cellar door caused by its being burst open. Those he found to correspond with the end of a poker in the back kitchen. The prisoner had followed Poole into the cellar; and he, feeling sure that some one in the house had perpetrated the robbery, taxed her with it. She at once confessed that she was the thief, and had trumped up the story about the entrance through the cellar-grating in order to elude justice. Prisoner was summarily sentenced to 6 months' hard labor .-- Liverpool paper.

within certain limits, almost as 'openly as any other branch of speculation in the North, or as the foreign slave trade in the South or in Cuba. Books are pubbranch of speculation in the North, or as the foreign slave trade in the South or in Cuba. Books are pub-lished giving fall descriptions of cheap methods of imitating the precious metals. All the tricks of The "Spirit of the Age" arrived from China with 666,000 lbs. of tea. It is stated in the Daily News that Richard Bedford Allon, the bankrupt, underwriter at Lloyds, has ab-mitted into one of their circles. In some sections sconded. His assets amount to £7,000, while the quite large bodies of men have gone into this busi-liabilities are willely estimated as from £20,000 to ness at the easiest and most literal way of making ness at the ensiest and most literal way of making money. Only the other day a Cleveland paper tells us that in that city a Methodist minister of high standing was preaching a funeral sermon, to a crowded congregation, when the officers of instice arrived, and at the close of the service arrested him as a counterfeiter. All the implements for carrying on a very extensive business of this kind were found in his house. Finally he made a clean breast of it before the whole multitude, and to'd them that hav- of what they speak about; but, even if what they say ing been brought up an engraver, he had during the last two years became connected with a gang of this sort, and had been hard at work manufacturing one. The time employed in this most useful exercise false Bank Bills on a large scale .- Philadelphia Leuder.

> Mn. O'BRIEN'S PROGRESS .- The Independent South (Griffin, Ga.,) giving an account of Mr. O'Brien's short stay in Atlanta, reports part of his conversation thus-He expressed dissent from his friend John Mitchel's positions upon the African slave trade and Union questions. Mr. O'Brien's opinions upon both these subjects may be influenced by old country prejudices. We rather incline to the Mitchel side of the argument, but have no quarrel to pick up with Mr. O'Brien. Certaioly not Mr. O'Brien is a foreigner and intends to continue a foreigner. His friend John Mitchel, on the other hand, is a permanent institution of the country. Mr. O'Brien has a right to his speculations; but if he stay much longer in the country he must see that we are bound to buy slaves in Africa (the Virginia ones being too dear) and that the Union has become a mischievous imposture. The Mobile Register thus speaks of his arrival in that city :- "We had the pleasure, last evening, of welcoming to our city, with a hearty grasp of the hand, Wm. Smith O'Brien, whose indissoluble connection with the cause of Irish liberty has long since made his name familiar to the ears of American freemen, and given him a warm place in their hearts. He comes among us upon no public mission, but for the purpose of learning, from personal observation, the character of our institutions and people. Mobile will be untrue to her past reputation if he leaves us with a less favorable impression than he brought with him. He is domiciled at the Battle House, where he will remain a few days. Mr. O'Brien was serenaded at the Battle House by the citizens, to whom he made a brief address in acknowledgement of the compliment. In the course of his remarks, he said :-- " He had found more progress and activity in the country than he had supposed, and Irishmon everywhere in the South had expressed themselves satisfied with the institutions of the country, and their own advancement in the process of good fortune. He hoped that they would prove loval to their adopted country, but that they would never forget the land of their sathers?

REFORM IN CONGRESS .- Probably one of the best things done by the House of Representatives during its session, however, was the pessing of a resolution instructing the clerk to have the desks of the members removed from the floor. All your readers are pro-bably informed that every member of Congress in America has a capacious desk, with a lock and key, | ing to give the custody and education of his children in front of his seat, and the stationery and ink thereon supplied to him by the public, and that the members go regularly every day to the House not to listen to or to participate in the debates, but to write letters, compose articles, despatch printed speeches and reports to their constituents, &c. The result is that to most of them it makes little difference who is "on his legs," or what he is saying, or how long he takes to say it; whether it be stupid or sensible, pro-sy or lively. The continual and unavoidable conse-quence has been that the art of debating properly so called, of viva roce attack and defence, of impromptu assault and impromptu reply has been almost lost in American legislative assemblies. The desks once removed, every member, when he enters the House, having no other occupation, will be compelled to listen, and when all disten a prosy speaker is doomed ; and the oratorical qualities which keep up attention, entertain and amuse will once more become of some importance.-Letter from New York.

Extract from the Pastoral of the Archbishop of

THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS .- NEW their success owing? No governmental authority supports them; they receive none of the taxes like the public schools, and yet; instead of diminishing, they are yearly increasing. Their prosperity is en-tirely attributable to their system of imparting instruction, and to the fatherly care which they extend over all their pupils. They make no puff of what they do; they work on silently and steadily; and they endeavor to inculcate on the minds of the children entrusted to them a principle of religion, at the same time that they impart a good literary education. Some people urge as a complaint against them, that they spend too much time in this religious instruction. Such objectors must be totally ignorant were true, is it not as necessary that a man should be a moral as well as that he should be a learned does not take up any of the ordinary School hours. Nearly all other schools are dismissed at three o'clock, while the Brothers' pupils are detained until half-past three; thus hulf an hour is appropriated to the expounding of their catechism. What a contrast exists between these and the Public Schools. How far superior in every respect are the Brothers.' Any one who wishes to test the difference, in point of general knowledge, may do so by visiting both, and examining them, and I feel assured that they will agree with me, that the Brothers have the advantage. But, now look to the expenses incurred by both and put them in comparison. That of the Public Schools amounts to nearly \$1,250,000 in the last year ; that of the Brothers did not cost more than \$10,000 .-What a difference ! More than a million of dollars. What wonder our taxation is enormons? I will close this article with a few words on the progress of this excellent Order in this country, which I have received from a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject. Twenty-two years ago (1837), four Brothers arrived in Montreal, from France. They were, I believe, the first of the Order who came here. After seven years their number had increased considerably, and some frishmen and Americans had joined the first company. From Montreal a few were sent to Baltimore. From thence they extended their labors, as soon as possible, to the neighboring civies ; and about ten or twelve years since they, for the first time, began their mission in New York. New they have seven free schols and an Actienty, where all the higher branches -such as Greek, Latin, &c., are taught. May they continue to increase, and may God prosper their efforts .- Yours, &c , Young CELT.

وحوصير ومتحدي الترابين الأحداث فالمتار

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Bracklyn, the flourishing little " City of Churches." furnishes another instance of this contemptible religious bigotry. On Friday of last week, two little orphan children, a boy and a girl, whose onther, John Laffin, died in December of 1858, were brought before Judge Morris, of the County Court, on a writ of Halena Corpus. The writ had been obtained by the grandfather of the children, a Mr. Thomas Kearney. The story, so far as we have been able to gather by impairy, is as follows :- The father, in his ast moments. Was attended by the Rev. Mr. Walsh, of St. James' Roman Catholic Oatholcal, Brooklyn, and died in the Uatholie faith, having received Extreme Unction from the bands of the aforesaid elergyman. Just previous to his decease, and when he is said not to have been in a sound state of mind, Mr. Laffin was induced to sign a document, consentto the Brooklyn Industrial Scinol, an institution protending to have charitable objects in view, but which, judging by this case, is nothing more nor less than a proselytising association. The grandfather, however, having obtained from the Surrogate papers appointing him guardian, applied as the School for the surrender of the bodies of his grandchildren. This reasonable request was flatly refused by the managers of the Industrial Institution, who claimed the real gaardianship of the children, on the strength of the dying father's signature to the document above mentioned. The question, then, which comes before Judge Morris, on a writ of habeas corpus, is, who has the strongest right to the custody of the children-the grandfather, certainly their natural custodian, or the provelytising mana-gers of the Industrial School? The fact of the parent dying a Catholic would seem sufficient to settle the question. If stratagem was not employed by the managers, or whoseever else tas instrumental in obtaining the signature, it is clear Mr. Ladin must have affixed his mark to the document while in an unsound state of mind, or through ignorance of the character of the institution. It is incredible that a man, dying a Catholic, would willingly and knowingly give away his children to be brought up Protestants. Hence, whichever way the matter be viewed, the managers of the Industrial School are open to the charge of the most despicable confuct. For whether they wilfully blinded the deceased parent, by making false representations, or consented to take his signature while he was in a state of mind which rendered it impossible for him to know what he was doing, their action was equally calpable. -N. Y. Irish Vindicator. LACK OF REVERENCE IN THE YOUNG .--- Rev. A. Smith, Commissioner of Public Schools in Ohio, in a recent Report, makes some forcible remarks upon the want of good manners shown by the youth of the present day, in their conduct towards the aged .-After alloding to the deference and respect which the youth of former days were taught to extend to their superiors in age and wisdom, he says :-"But where, in all our land, does this good old practice now prevail? Who does not know that bows and courtesies, on the part of our boys and girls, are obsolete ? It has been remarked that there are thousands of boys in this great country, not one of whom has ever made a bow, unless when he had of whom has ever made a bow, amess when he had occasion to dodge a snow ball, a brickbat, or a boulder.' "Some eight or ten winters since, ex-Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, with the late Amos Lawrence, was in a sleigh, riding into Boston. As they approached a school house, a score of young boys rushed into the street to enjoy their afternoon recess. Said the Governor to his friend. 'Let us observe whether these boys make obeisance to us, as we were taught fifty years ago. At the same time he expressed the lear that habits of civility were less practiced than formerly. As they passed the school house, all question and doubt upon the subject received a speedy if not satisfactory settlement, for each one of those twenty juvcuile New Englanders did his best at snow-balling the wayfaring dignituries."-Extract in Courier. As the moral incubus of Godless schools was settling down on this nation ; men of God predicted that obedience to parents, respect for authority, reverence for age, and purity of morals would receive a mortal blow. Moaning like the above, now for shameful immoralities, then for brutal disrespect of parents and of the aged, &c., &c., prove that the prediction is rapidly being verified. If our present public school system continues, in fifty years a Republican form of government will be impossible .-Buffalo Scatinel. Baltimore has a world wide reputation for rowdyism, and not unjustly, for there is not a Ward in the city which has not its regularly organised band or bands of rufians, who respect neither life nor property. The enumeration of these would be a curiosi-ty. The principal rowdy associations are the Plug Uglies, the Rip Raps, Blacksnakes, Blood Tubs, Live Oaks, Stay Lates, Red Necks, the Babes, Ashlanders, Thunderbolts, Gladiators, Tigers, Ewbolts, Hunters, Little Fellows. Lone Stars, Mug Mashers, Yellow Skins, Double Pumps, Swannites, Hicksites, the St. Lawrence Club, the Limerick Boys, the Mount Clair Club, and the Empire and Pioneer Clubs. All these associations but two, we believe, are composed of true Americans, Know-Nothings, a fact which needs no comment .-- Irish Vindicator.

and the set of the

is a very pleasant picture of the high llere, again, moral tone of the training institution for female teachers :-

MORALS IN THE TRAINING INSTITUTION.

"The general arrangements under which the Schoolmistresses are instructed are decidedly objectionable, on moral grounds, and were they known to Patrons, certainly, young women would not be permitted to attend the training Institution. They hear course and indelicate jests, even in the Lecture Rooms. from one of their instructors, and, frequently, the illustrations resorted to are of the grossesi character. From the large number of young persons desirons of attending the lectures, with a view to obtaining cmployment in Schools, or as governesses, and none of these residing within the Institution are ander its control, there is considerable danger in permitting candidate Teachers, of whose character so very little is known, to mix freely with the ordinary Teachers. It must have had the worst possible effect on a staff of over 2,000 female Teachers in the Irish National Schools, to see a Professor under whom about 1,500 female Teachers had been trained obliged to resign his office, after eighteen years' service, owing to the relations between him and one of these external students, who, after the course of training, went to reside with him, as housekeeper, and with whom he is said to have since contracted marriage, and, to complete the moral horror of the case, this Professor a Catholic priest." ‡

The constant argument in favor of mixed education is that it produces good feeling among all classes, a fallacy which anybody who has lived in the North of Ireland, where the mixed system has had fullest play, could easily refute. Here is an answer to this argument :--

DOES MIXED EDUCATION PREVENT SECTARIAN ANIMOSITY?

" These are some of the serious disadvantages under which Catholics labor, because of the supposed mixed education, which in more than half the National Schools has no existence, and which, where it exists, as in the case of schools under Protestant Patrons, results most adversely to Catholic interests. The restraints which this assumed mixed education places upon the moral training of the children are manifest. as with Catholics, and indeed, with most Protestants, religion includes morals, which, from religion alone, derive their highest sanction. The actual, or even the assumed, presence of Protestants in a Catholic school, prevents, under the rules of the Board, a Teacher from appealing to those principles which, to the Catholic mind, immeasurably outweigh all the ' common Christianity' if any one has any clear idea of such a thing-contemplated in the National system. The hope indulged by many, that the combin-ed education of children of different creeds, to attain which these restraints are imposed, would eventually liberalise the citizens of a mixed community, is not realised by experience, nay, we find that the concomilant of mixed education, where most successful is sectarian strife. Belfast-the modern Athens, or rather as a noble Earl happily called it, in reference to reference to recent events, the modern Thebes-the centre and stronghold of united education, has been for some time the only town in Ireland under the operation of ' The Crime and Outrage Act.'

Let us conclude with this one extract referring to the gross and palpable

INFERIORITY OF THE "NATIONAL" BOARD'S BOOKS. "The poetical selections, compiled by Mr. Cross, Ohurch of England, bu are as Auglican and un-Irish as their author. In morality and religion."

stances of the schools, upon the appeals of the two Inspectors, was the following *prompt* admonition from the Secretaries to the Head Inspector, dated 5th October, 1855 :- " Sir,-Our attention this morning has been directed to a letter received from you, the envelope enclosing which bore four slamps, though one would have sufficed " !! It was only when the evidences of immorality could no longer be concealed or denied, and when they imperilled the existence of these precious Model Schools, that the Commissioners were moved to interfere. It is needless to add that

establishment. + With abundance of globes and other suitable means of illustration, one of the Lecturers has, for years, been accustomed to employ a doll, which he twirls round his own person, to explain the cause of the Seasons. "What part receives most heat now ? asks the Lecturer, and from the fifty to eighty young women, there is a simultaneous answer, "Her head, sir"-"now,"-" feet, sir;" "now,"-" legs, sir;" but we cannot proceed-the language, the suggestions, the associations are too gross. As several of the Teachers attend a second course of lectures, which are seldom varied, the young Mistresses have their note-books ruled, and the days designated by the anticipated routine joke, a practice so usual, that notebooks, thus prepared, have been found, and submitted for the inspection of the Professors, including the official Rabelais himself.

the Catholic Clergy never visit or countenance the

‡ The official proceedings connected with this dcplorable case have been published by order of the House of Commons.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Ministry were defeated on the Reform Bill by a decisive vote of 330 to 291, on the motion for a second reading. Previous to the vote there was an excited debate, in which Sir Robert Peel, Rocbuck, and others, spoke in opposition to the Bill, and Rocbuck wound up with an elaborate effort in de-fence of the Government. The House immediately adjourned to the 4th instant.

Various speculations were affont with regard to what course the Ministers would take. Their resignation was generally anticipated.

Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords, that the Cabinet were considering what course to adopt.

The British quarterly returns show a decrease of 820,000 sterling upon the corresponding quarter last year, owing to a reduction of income tax.

The government are fitting up the defences at the mouth of the Type with 32-pounders. The Elswick works on the Tyne are being further extended, with a view of making Armstrong guns of larger calibre than was at first contemplated.

THE REV. ALFRED POOLE'S CASE .- The Archbishop of Canterbury on Wednesday morning delivered judgment in the well-known case respecting confessionals, in which the Rev A. Poole was the appellant, and the Bishop of London the respondent. The Archbishop said-"I am of opinion that the proved and admitted allegations afford good and reasonable cause for the revokement of the license, and that the

Bishop of London has exercised a good and sound discretion in revoking the same : and I am further of opinion, that the course pursued by the appelant is not in accordance with the rubric or doctrine of the

UNITED STATES.

THE SCHOOL CASE IN BOSTON .- The complaint against McLaurin F. Cooke, the Boston School teacher, has been dismissed by judge Maine in a long opinion which may be condensed in a few words into an intimation to the Catholics of that city (who were the real complainants in the case,) that they must not carry their religious scruples into the public schools, as that department has already been preoccupied, and they will not be respected there : in short, that they have no rights there at all, notwithstanding they are taxed for the support of those institutions.

YANKEE SHARTNESS .-- Some of the most astounding developments are being made at the present time in relation to the counterfeiting of bills and money in New York and Obio, from which it would seem Ohurch of England, but mischiovous to the cause of that in some sections of the country it is becoming a regular branch of business, as eagerly pursued, and,

 $(1, 2) \in \{1, 2\}$

Cincinatti, on Freedom of Education :--

"The first decree of the Second Provincial Council of Cincinnati, enjoins the observance of the decrees of the First Provincial Council of this city and of the Plenary and other Councils held in Baltimore, while the Eishops of this Province were its suffragans. These, with the decrees of our Second Provincial Synod, are therefore a portion of the Canon law of this Diocese, and as such to be faithfully observed. Every pastor of souls should feel it to be his duty to have a copy of them, to read it frequently, and make the enactments that concern them the subject of instruction to the congregation.

The cause of education must ever culist the sympathies and excite the lively solicitude of every order of the elergy, as well as of the parents and friends of youth. It was the proud boast of the citizen of this State, who labored more than any other to obtain legislatian to establish and endow the common schools, that when they were once in successful operation, the ciminal statutes would be a dead letter ! There would be no more offences against morality, law or order. Never was any man more implicitly believed. Never were heavier pecuniary sacrificas imposed by the Legislature or submitted to by the people, than in the vain attempt to realise this Utopia. The system has had a fair trial for considerably more than a quarter of a century, in this, and in other States of the Union. But what is the result? Are crimes diminished? Are they committed, especially in their most aggravated form, only, or mainly, by the uneducated ? The answer to this question is returned to us from the Senate Chamber, the hotel dining-room, the streets of Washington, the offices of state and county treasuries, the counters and desks of banks, the jail and the jury room of Hawesville, Ky. Education without religion is not at all, or only a questionable, boon. The hand and the heart must be educated, as well as the mind. Domestic education and the good example of parents must be added to the instruction of the school-room. The injustice of taxing Catholics to support schools from which they derive no benefit must cease, and the use of their own money be allowed them to educate their own children. Or, if this cannot be, the Common Schools should be placed on such a basis as that Catholics may profit by them without the sacrifice of faith .--Their religion, the work of God, the religion that conquered Paganism, and Islam, and barbarism, must not be reviled as an apostacy, while sects that sanction divorce, and deny the future punishment of the wicked, and lessen Gospel truths the most essential, and books that teach open and shameless immorality, receive the suffrages of the majority, and are commended to the confidence and admiration of the pupils.

We are not so unwise as to think, so unjust as to say, that Catholics have not to answer for their full share of the depravity we deplore. Let the Church and the State, let Catholics and Protestants do what they may to arrest the torrent of evil, it will never wholly cease to flow; for, while there are men, there will be vices. But we seek to control this torrent, to confine it to narrower limits, to lessen the volume of its waters, and preserve those portions of society which it has not yet invaded, from the inundation .--If the State, if our fellow-citizens will let us have our own money to make our own experiments, in our own way, we hope to succeed. If justice be denied us, Catholics must only do what they can to redress their part of the evils of society."