

ern invention used by the enemies of religion. And the same great and inspired Apostle gives us to understand on whom this education of children devolves, when in the same passage he says, "And you fathers provoke not your children to anger, but instruct them in the correction and discipline of the Lord."—Ephs. VI, iv. Therefore, when governments undertake to do anything in the business of education, or its promotion, they can only assist and act as auxiliaries to parents. Let us then see what they can do legitimately. There is no doubt but governments not only can but ought to assist in the promotion of education. For all things which God has created in this world, or given man the faculties and license of framing have one common ultimate end, the glory of the creator in the salvation of his creatures, or as the scripture has it, "every creature is created for God's glory," but government is a creation and the most effectual means to promote the glory of God being by education, therefore governments might take part in it within those limits prescribed by the laws of nature and the Divine positive law. The end of government says a most learned Theologian Suarez, is to promote the natural happiness of that perfectly organized community, which it governs, and of all persons constituting that community, that in it they may enjoy peace and justice, and that honesty of morals which is necessary for the external peace and felicity of the State, and the constant preservation of human nature which cannot be effected without education. It is then the duty of the government to see after it, but only in such a way and by such means that the prior and stronger and more natural and divine duties and rights of parents be preserved. Who ever else teaches children; "Parents must do so, for the obligation is in them." Have you children, instruct them?" "Take this child and instruct him, and I will reward you." "I will require his blood at thy hands." Governments must not then take the education of children out of the hands of parents, nor prevent them from having them educated wherever they please. They may build school houses, furnish them with apparatuses, keep them in good order, pay teachers and inspectors, see that arts and sciences are taught, that the health of the children is cared for and religious instruction given to them at stated hours, they may provide training schools, but