THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -- MARCH 7, 1873.

under disabilities in this important matter, and the scheme of high education in Ireland establishes tosis with regard to them which practically deprive tosis with a great measure, of advantages in active tests with research of advantages in various wills of life, and inflict on them more or less inwaiks of first a positive grievance exists from which jury are entitled to be relieved; and it is useless to the about "Popish prejudice," to argue that their sciples are abourd, to say they are "mere slaves of their priests," or to contend that any class interests are, in this particular, to prevent justice. Nor is are, in the purpose to urge that agitation upon it much to the purpose to uge that agreetion upon this question is "got up" by the Roman Catholic hisrarchy, and that Irish Roman Catholics, "if laft hierarcuy, and be quite satisfied with "things us they for, in the first place, there is no proof that the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Ireland difthe nominal cardinate of the subject at all, and, in the for generally upon this subject at all, and, in the second place, even if they did, there is no prospect that the laity would ever take heartily to the exist-The University system of Ireland, ing system. If the so reformed as consistently with therefore, should be so reformed as consistently with the rights of others and of the State, to relieve the Roman Catholics from the disabilities they suffer, and to give them a fairly reasonable equality of and to gets. Such a change, too, ought to afford an opportunity of removing some of the ancmalies and abuses which exist in the scats of high education in Ireland, independently of their inequalities as to ereeds and of placing them upon an improved footing; for, though Trinity College is, in many respects, an institution of the greatest merit, it is not without defects in its administration and general management, in the distribution of its wealth and prizes, and in the internal arrangements of the Soprizes, shich admit of large and useful amendment: and the same may be said to some extent of the Queen's University and its subject Colleges, though, being younger foundations, they, on the whole, perform the humbler work which belongs to them in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ISISH GOVERNMENT .- It has been very generally stated that Earl Spencer is anxious to be relieved from the duties of the Viceroyalty, and that he is likely to be succeeded by Lord Kimberly. Lord and Lady Spencer are greatly esteemed in Ireland, but, havy opened his Excellency rather accepted the office to oblige the Cabinet than from any desire for such a position. Lord Kimberly was somewhat more active during his brief tenure of office. There is also a rumour that Mr. Fortescue's elevation to the Peerage may lead to his return, here, as Lord Lieutenant; or that he may go back to the Colonial Office, and that Mr. Monsell may obtain a seat in the Cabinet, which last is much to be desired.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION .- The Irish Times states that Mr. Gluistone has sent for one of the most eminent of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College (supposed to be Rev. Dr. Haughton), to consult him regarding the scheme of Reform that the Cabinet has under consideration. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., is now in Dublin, collecting information in various quarters on the subject. The Press and the periodical literature teem with dissensions on the question. Mr. Lowry Whittle has contributed the article in the Quarterly Review, while the Pall Mull, of Tuesday last, follows the Daily News in condemnation of a common University, on the model of the London. Information reaches me from a quarter of the highest position that Mr. Gladstone's scheme will be large and comprehensive, and, while only a compromise, contain a generous recognition of Catholic claims.

Irish Catholics demand, and must have, equality of endowments as well as privileges in common with their Protestant countrymen in the matter of higher education. Mr. Gladstone is pledged to secure them and no more. We frankly admit that to effect this simple end requires consummate ability. Trinity College has vested interests, dating from 1591, which Catholics are inclined to respect. Successively, through Elizabeth, James I., Charles, and other monarchs, this foundation has acquired more than 200,000 acres of the soil of the kingdom, consisting of estates confiscated from Catholics; while it has obtained vast grants from the Irish Parliament towards the noble fabrics and fittings of the College. It has, also, received valuable benefactions, as from the Dublin Corporation, Erasmus Smith's Board, the Royal Schools, Provosts, and others, which can be regarded in no light save that £59,000 a year, apart from the valuable site and fabric, to remain a monopoly with Elizabeth's foundation, with only 86 Catholic students amongst a muster of about 1200? Are the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University to continue to tax Catholics with their share of an annual grant of £32,000 a year for an institution in which, like Trinity, they have reither representation nor sympathy? These have neither representation nor sympathy? institutions have cost the Empire since 1845, some £820,000, and Catholics have been taxed for their share of the imposition. The number of Catholics entering those institutions is almost incredibly small. In the very last session, 1871-72, of 213 matriculated students in the three colleges, only 68 Catholics entered-3 in Belfast, 30 in Galway, and 35 in Cork College, while the entrances in Trinity College were only about 20. This state of things cannot continue. Vast landed estates, con-fiscated from Irish Catholics, large Parliamentary grants drawn from common imperial taxation, cannot continue to be applied for the exclusive benefit of a small minority of the population. These two principles are as clear as any that led to the overthrow of the Irish Church Establishment. It only remains to point out how equitable redistribution of endowments is to be effected. A barren charter to the Catbolic University, enabling it to confer academic degrees, would, indeed, he a simple but onc-sided solution of the difficulty .- Tablet. THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION .---- There is no longer, says the Standard any question as to the position which the Ministry mean to give to the proposal on Irish University Education. In the second pamgraph of the Queen's Speech devoted to Home affairs comes first in place a measure for settling the question of University Education in Ireland. The Speech continues, "it will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be framed with a careful regard to the the rights of conscience. No exception can be taken to this language. Any Bill of Education ought to aim at the advancement of learning, all these systems too ought to be framed with regard to the rights of conscience and any indication of the coming measure could not be expected at the present moment. All the public have ascertained up to this is, that the Government, in their fifth session, have at length plucked up courage to undertake the work imposed on them by their Irish masters. Four successive years have they deferred paying the Ultramontane party the agreed price of their support. Now, however, the moment has come; and if the ministry can determine, we are again to have an Irish session. We confess we don't believe that negociations or talking ever will dispose of the claims of the Ultramontane party. signed. A ministry that was capable of making them be lieve that the aggressions should go no further might have some success, not with them, but in dermining their political power. Such an attitude would provoke a storm of declamation from the clerical party; and, at the present heur, the episcopal universities in Ireland have a dove-like gentleness. The men who, a few months since, stormed against the law and the constitution in defence of the Galway priests, hardly speak above

fidence in their success-too like obedience to the advice of their ministerial friends not to disturb them in their process of picking out the chestnuts which the Irish episcopacy have so long craved for. A few days, however, will explain the motive of this mysterious calm.

LECTURE ON ANCIENT IRISH MUSIC. - Sir Robert Stewart delivered on Saturday last the first of a course of lectures on Ancient Irish Music. He said that the study of Ancient Irish Music labored under this disadvantage-that archeological literateurs were not often musical, and musicians very rarely felt any interest in archaology. The origin of most uations being shrouded in fable, any attempt to trace the arts of poetry and music to their source must be futile. From very carly times in Ireland, there were traditions of a body of men who practised both these arts, and attained celebrity. Tradition, although a shadowy foundation to erect a theory upon, should not be wholly disregarded; in proof of which he might refer to two rather remarkable events connected with the ancient history of Ireland-one, the discovery in the year, 1722, of ornaments of gold in the grave of an Irish hero, at Ballyshannon, as recorded in Camden's "Britannia;" the other, the discovery of the grave of the Connaught chief, Conon, in 1785, by a deputation from the recently founded Royal Irish Academy. The name of the famous Find MacComhal (pronounced Fin Macool), who lived when Cornac reigned, and his son Ossian, led to some details connected with the colonization of the western coast of Scotland, by that here and his fotii, or followers, and to the first musical illustrations of the lecture, consisting of two Ossianic melodies-one, "The Battle of Ardner," sung by male voices ; the other, a wild and very Scottish sounding air, sweetly sung by one of the children of the College Chapel Choir, which Sir Robert Stewart said had been presented

to him by Mr. Richard Ellis, of Abbeyfeale, in the county of Limerick, whose family had received it from the wife of Macpherson himself, the translator, or inventor, or adopter, or romancer of so many Gaelic poems-poems which (whatever doubts might be entertained with respect to their authenticity) had nevertheless been highly prized by three of the greatest men of the present century-Napoleon I., Lord Byron, and Sir Walter Scott. The early colonization of Ireland by Phonician voyagers, five hundred years before Christ, was also alluded to by the lecturer, who remarked that the "corachs," or wicker boats, covered with hides, the turty soil and other natural characteristics of this island had been recorded by the Phoenicians. From them was derived that funeral song called "Caoine"-a term which he (Sir R.) would endeavor to pronounce in the Irish manner, rather in the throat. References to the conclamatic (Æneid 6th, iv.) of the women over the body of Dido, a Pho-nician princess-of the mother of Euryalus, of the alternative weeping of the wife, mother, and sister of Hector, of David's lament over Saul and Jonathan, were made as examples of the funeral songs of antiquity. The lecture was brought to a close by the singing of one of the caoines, of which the subject was a peasant mourning for his wife, and inquiring wherefore she left him-had she not sufficient to eat and wear-had she not friends, relatives, &c. The music consisted of a few bars of plaintive melody, sung with much taste by a young student with a charming alto voice. This was followed by a choral refrain after each The circumstance of the singers being converse. cealed imparted a somewhat mysterious effect to the lirge in question, which Sir R. Stewart said he had heard in the county of Meath, many years ago, from funeral procession, which was entering the burying-ground of the ancient Priory of St. John the Baptist, at Trim, a ruin picturesquely situated immediately adjoining the bridge over the river Boyne in that town.

ABSENCE OF CRIME IN IRELAND .- The opening year offers goed augury to every lover of peace and order in Ireland. Contrasted with other countries and former times, Ireland, at the close and the beginning of the new year, furnishes a picture of almost universal freedom from crime, and the addresses of the different chairmen at the quarter sessions, are one chorus of congratulation on the peaceful state of the country. In this there is great reason to rejoice We have assuredly ample cause to be proud of the example of our countrymen, and if a conclusive refutation were wanting of that systematic calumny of public endowments. Are these endowments of and misrepresentation to which the national character is subjected by mendacious scribes who represent the Irish race as naturally turbulent and opposed to order, we have it here-a criminal calendar unstained by any serious offence against law; a poor people, but orderly and moral. An isolated example of guilt, deep and revolting as the Holywood murders, may be found to shock humanity; but speaking generally, no nation in the world can at this day boast of a people so accessible to the voice of reason and religion, and affording so striking a contrast to the vice and disorder rampart in other lands. Let us rejoice at this, rather in that spirit of respect for those great and virtuous principles, which, impressed on the Irish mind, have been at all times the creator, the director, the strengthener of the Irish national character, than in any idle effusion of selfglorification or any fulsome boast. We cannot afford to forget that the religions sentiment characteristic of our people-Protestant and Catholic-has made us what we are. So long as we preserve that impression we may expect the same result—peace, order and fraternity. With all her superior wealth, England is shamed by the example of her poorer sister. She has every element necessary to make her great, yet the multitude of her recurring crimes is sufficient to shock humanity, and to defy the philosophic investigator of causes and efforts to unravel the mystery, how a nation possessed of a fostering Government, of wealth and independence of those varied means to enlighten and form the national judgment, should be found neck-deep in the most revolting crimes. The moral condition of England is deplorable, and should more earnestly engage the attention of Church and State. And as to Ireland, we trust that every succeeding New Year may find the same reign of social order distinguishing and blessing her people .- Evening Post. An agitation is springing up in Ireland in favor of a repeal of the income tax. The meeting in Derry, at which the new member, Mr. Lewis, spoke for an hour in an elequent and convincing manner, has arrested general attention, and one of the Dub lin papers calls for a demonstration to the like purport in the capital. It is very probable that a shoal of petitions for the total repeal of the tax will be sent forward from that pertion of the kingdom. THE POOR OF ENNISCORTHY .- The Earl of Portsmouth has subscribed the munificent sum of £129 to the Enniscorthy Poor Relief Fund, which is in keeping with his lordship's invariable benevolonce

have so long struggled to possess themselves of the a most distinguished place. On arrival I found my- lishment of the new court, were now getting settled control of education in Ireland. It is too like con- self in the company of a party of elderly gentlemen in a body and that subsequent years would show

is the British Lion ?"

'I was so taken aback that I could only open my mouth wide and give a grin, which I daresay did look rather foolish.

"' Don't grin here, sir,' continued the gentleman, We want the British. Lion all ready by to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and he is or ought to be somewhere among the antiquities in your charge. Count Schouvaloff insists upon seeing him; so the sooner you find him the better. When found, bring him here.'

it would be impossible for me to carry it without assistance.

"' Take a cab,' said the gentleman.

"Who's to pay?" I replied, for I began to suspect I was in the presende of the Great L----1 Ministry and it was necessary for me to be very cautions.

"I will authorize the expenditure of one shiling," said a gentleman whom 1 understood to be named —e (Lowe).

"' Now be off,' said the first gentleman, ' and come back the quickest and nearest way."

"'Shan't go through the park F should another gentleman-'not unless he goes down on his knees and asks my permission first."

"'Oh! do be quiet, A-n,' (Ayrton, First Comnissioner of Works,') says the first gentleman.

"I hurried back to the B.M., and after a long search I found the poor old animal's skin-only his tail was off. He had been in the habit for some years before he died of carrying it stuck between his legs, and a joint had given way. He had no teeth left, either, and looked very mangy altogether. There was no help for it though, so I called a cab, and away we went. There was a deal of trouble to set the animal up.

"' Why, he ought to show his teeth, said one gentleman.' "Well,' said another, 'it's more diplomatic, I

think, to keep his mouth shut.' " Very good, indeed,' said a gentleman called G-e

(Gladstone). "'But then how about the roar? Who cares for lion that can't roar ?'

"" Goodness gracious l' exclaimed several at ouce, is the tail gone ?'

"'We might make a tail,' said the first gentleman.

"' It must be very sliff, you know,' said another.

"The gentleman who had objected to my going through the park, twisted up a string of paper all printed over with 'Park Rules,' and, sticking it sudlenly into the hind parts of the British Lion, looked st us all triumphautly.

"The effect was wonderful! The Lion himself looked frightened at his own tail !

"' Capital,' they all exclaimed; 'We will settle the Count this time.'

"'I was left in charge of the noble animal for several hours, and exactly at ten I heard footsteps approaching. A distinguished foreigner entered the apartment, and looked carnestly at the noble beast. He tried to conceal a grin of contempt as he gazed at the poor old animal's face.

"I saw it, and determined to make a bold stroke for dear old England. I slowly turned the poor beast round, and the frightful tail waggled immediately before the nose of Count Schouvaloff. He grew deadly pale.

"' No,' he muttered, 'my master has nothing so terrible as this; ' and still shuddering with terror, he quitted the upartment.

"I took the poor old beast back to the Museum, and forwarded a claim the following day for cab hire.

"'B.M. to Downing Street, 1s. Downing street to B.M., 18.-total, 2s.'

"Will you believe it, sir-the return fare has been disallowed by the Treasury .----

"Yours ever, " WILLIAM SIMMS."

An auction of a very unusual character took place ecently in London, the articles offered for sale being the magical apparatus, wardrobes, curiosities and properties of Prof. Anderson, " the Wizard of the In the course of the auction, as the various North." conjuring tricks and apparatus were offered for sale, the Professor explained the method of working the "the second Bill protects the elergy from the arbiillusions, and exposed the whole system by which magicians deceive their audiences. A dish cover, for the production of rabbits in any quantity, was sold for 8s; a magic blunderbuss, with its wonderful balls, realized 10s 6d; a large oak plate chest that has travelled twice round the world with the Professor," was sold for 13s 6d ; a leather trunk, described as about 360 years old and said to have been the very one in which Mary Queen of Scots was said to have packed her clothing when she left France for her native country, was knocked down to Mr. Samuel Hague for 34s! a number of trays, said to be a present from the Tycoon of Japan, went for 5s 6d a pair ; and a large shield, described as a present from the Emperor of Russia, was sold for £5 10s. The magic " rapping table," used by the Professor for the exposure of the tricks of the spiritualists, was sold for 35s, while the three-legged table by which the sphinx illusion shows a speaking head without a body, was knocked down for £4 15. The use of the mirrors by which this illusion, first introduced by Col. Stoddard, is effected, was shown to the audience in attendance; but the Professor held the secret attached to the working of a large magic clock suspended over the the center of the stage, which was sold for £15. THE ARCHDISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND THE "TIMES." -We noticed cursorily last week the attack of the Times upon the Archbishop of Westminster's speech at Sheftield, observing that, in saying that "Ultra-montanism is allegiance to a foreign sovereign" it had confused the ideas of spiritual and temporal allegiance, of spiritual head and temporal sovereign, and had profited by the confusion. Sir George Bowyer and the Archbishop himself, in letters which we print elsewhere, have pointed out this fallacy, and his Grace further complains that he was represented as saying that "Catholics could not identify themselves with a State," when he really said that they could not "be in sympathy with a state of things." The Times, however, returns to the charge, and argues that the Archbishop still maintains that there is "a circle" within which " com-"submission to the law," is impossible to Catholics. The Times does not appear to see that its objection to the existence of such "a circle" is fatal to the reception of any revelation whatever. If anything is revealed, that must be kept inviolate-whatever human laws may decree. If not, the early Christian martyrs were clearly unpatrictic; for they certainly preferred the prescriptions of their religion to the laws of the State. Will the Times tell us plainly whether they were wrong in doing so? And if not, are we wrong in imitating them ?-Tablet. An article in a recent number of the Saturday Review, calls attention to the increasing frequency of divorce in England. When the Divorce Court was first opened now, several years since, people deaths of unknown men and women is, after all only who supposed themselves competent to judge with a ghastly vague fact, unemotional as the sum total approximate accuracy, predicted that the cases of a bill of mortality. But this Capt. Knowles, would probably average about eighteen or twenty every year. More than that number were presented at the first session, but this was accounted for by the supposition that domestic grievances, which had that death was inevitable and standing on its edge been years in accumulating, but had been prevented to choose out the weakest and most helpless to be Past we have had a series of episcopal manifestoes. I was aroused from my slumber some nights since from coming to the surface by the great expensive-bit is a real live man whom we would

self in the company of a party of elderly gentlemen, evidently very cross and ill-humoured. "Now, then Mr. Simms,' said one of them, 'where disgusted with the "English home," on whose sanctity their literary countrymen are never tired of dilating. Contrary, however, to all expectation, the Divorce Court has been crowded year after year with an increasing number of applicants, until the judge threatens to break down from over work. The cases, which come from all classes, show that domestic infelicity is less general among the higher classes and among the working people than in that section of the population which also forms the strength of dissent and which is most anxious for secular education. "It is the middle classes," says "I replied that there was very little time, and the Saturday, "the respectable, sanctimonious mid-that provided I could find the poor animal's skin, dle classes, who mainly keep up the steady-going business of the Divorce Court." And in view of this fact, it adds that "it is impossible to shut our eyes to unpleasant symptoms of a somewhat dangerous degradation of moral tone and disposition to make light of the obligations of marriage and the sacred union which it involves." How American laxness in the same respects causes our countrymen to be characterized abroad, may be gathered from a sentence like this : "It would perhaps be too much to expect that in the face of these unsavory records, the British Pharisee should abate any of his selfrighteousness, or congratulation, that he is not as other men, not as those wicked French people or as those Free-love Americans."-Catholic Review.

The tone of the English Press on the religious persecution now raging in Germany deserves notice. Ashamed to avow openly their sympathy with measures inspired by brutal violence and high-handed tyranny, our journalists, who are always discours-ing about "the rights of conscience" at home, are obliged to affect a certain disapproval, yet cannot hide their secret satisfaction. Indeed they hardly pretend to do so. Speaking of the expulsion of the Jesuits and other religious corporations, the Salurday Review observes that "to most Englishmen" such laws "cannot fail to appear difficult of explanation or defence," and that they are " at best an anachronism;" but having uttered this faint protest, for decency's sake, the writer proceeds to offer an elaborate defence of still worse measures. "When we remember," he says, "the vital influence of the system of primary education on the formation of popular belief," and that " the falsification of Catechisms" led up to "the full teaching of Papal Infallibility,"the Abbe Michaud says so, and he is a greater authority with the Saturday Review than all the Councils and Fathers put together,-it was high time to do something decisive. Michard thinks so, and from Michaud there is no appeal. It is true that nobody ever heard of Michaud until rebellion against the Church made him a hero and a prophet to the theologian of the Saturday Review, who is obliged to get his allies where he can find them, and attributes to them qualities which nature had unkindly refused. With the help of Michaud, since he can obtain no other, our Beviewer points out all that is admirable and effective in the proposed penal laws of Dr. Falk, who is so good as to supersede the Christian Church altogether, with the pious inten-tion of superseding Christianity. "Ultramontane teaching," by which he means the religion of all Catholics, with the exception of the eminent Michaud and his friends, " has made such enormous strides in Germany," that a little wholesome violence has be come indispensable. Freedom of thought is an excellent thing, provided you think as Michaud and Falk do, but if not, and your abominable views begin to make "enormous strides," it is time that others should think for you. For this reason, Dr. Falk introduces three Bills, which are thus described in the Saturday Review The first regulates the course of studies for aspirants to the priesthood." As the Church, after an existence of eighteen centuries, has proved that she has not the least idea how to educate priests,-as any one may clearly perceive by such deplorable examples as S. Bernard, Fencion, S. Francis of Sales and the Cure d'Ars,-the State, being as infallible in spiritual as in temporal matters, generously comes to her nid, and will henceforth educate her priests for her. They will not exactly resemble the individuals mentioned above, nor is it desirable that they should. Michaud would disapprove such priests, and Dr. Falk also. Indeed they will be so totally different, that Falk will not trust them to the supervision of the Bishops; and so, continues trary despotism of the Bishops!" This sudden tenderness of the State towards priests, and its paternal desire to protect them from all possible dangers, and especially from the "depotism" which is so abhorrent to Bismarck, Falk, and the Saturday Review, is perhaps a little suspicious. But it becomes intelligible when we consider what sort of priests it is proposed to protect. We suspect that even Michaud would find them unpleasant companions, by the time the State had completed their fraining. What sort of religion they would teach, we are unable to guess, but that is probably a matter of profound indifference to Dr. Falk. Anyhow they would not be Ultramontanes, which is the only matter of importance. But there is another enquiry which perhaps the Saturday Review will be able to Who is to ordain these remarkable priests? satisfy. Are the Bishops to be forced to do so, whether they approve them or not? And would their refusal be considered "despotism"? Dr. Falk's Bills do not seem to provide for this little difficulty. But it will be easy to add a clause hereafter, by which any Eishop refusing to ordain Dr. Falk's priests shall haps we shall some day read an impressive article out the beauties of such a clause. Sir Willoughby Jones, in a recent charge to the ury at Norwich, Shirchall (England.) in speaking of the increase of offences from drunkenness-of crimes committed by men under the influence of drink-said, "These offences have increased so much of late that the nation has become frightened.

said new-a-days of the corruption of society ; when our political leaders take bribes we are told that chicane and money and love of sham show control the majority of lives; yet sometimes Death from among us takes some commonplace fellow like this ship's captan by the throat and bids him justify his right to have lived ; and the man takes his footing upon his plain daily duty, and doing that, chooses so to be lost in eternal silence. But how the whole world is stirred as he goes out! How in every country in the last fortnight men's hearts have beaten higher, and the tears come to women's eyes looking at the figure of this Knowles on the edge of his sinking ship; how we had listened to hear his last words before the sea covered him : to know something more of the man. Cleopatra puts on her crown to make a tragic ending. "What's brave, what's noble, let's do it after the high Roman fashion, and make Death proud to take us !" , The Captain was the only quiet man aboard," said one of the survivors; "he was about thirty years old, and had been married six months. He kept the crew back with a pistol in one hand from the boats, and helped the women and children in with the other. Some called him to tie himself to a spar, but he went on lifting in the women. He gave his wife to the boatswain in one of the boats. " Take care of her, bosen," he said ; "I will never see you again, dear girl.". Mrs. Knowles was a young thing, very much of a child. She wanted to go back on deck and dio with her husband, but we held her." While we look through the night at the ship going down with this man at his post on her, other remembrances come back to us; of Robert Shaw, " buried in a pit with his niggers;" of the engineer Kealey lying dead at the bottom of the river, and the train he had saved safe at the other side ; and dearer than all, of another ship that sank in the British Channel not many years ago. There was part of an infantry regiment on board, returning after a five years' abscuce in India. "When it was found that the vessel was sinking and that the boats were insufficient to hold the women and children, the Colonel to prevent confusion marshaled his men in rank on deck. They obayed and "presented arms." And so, almost within sight of their home they had not seen for five years, foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder, silent and immoveable, as though ready to charge upon a foe, they went down. There are men whose lives are clad with great deeds or words as with a royal garment; but these were homely and commonplace, doing the task of every day, after no high Roman fashion, but quietly and steadily. Attempting and achieving no more than this, they passed through the great dark portal which never opens twice for any man, but when it closed behind them it seems to us as though a King had gone out from smong

3

The Cincinnati Telegraph has a splendid article on the "Decline of the Republic," attributing much, if not all, of the rottenners brought to light by the great Credit Mobilier investigation, to our system of public schools :- "The Credit Mobilier investigation has brought terrible revelations of official robberies in high places, which startle only those who have not watched the gradual decline of all national morality, or those who pretend to believe that civil government can be honest and pure without the guidance of true religion. We are reaping, in this national scandal and disgrace, the fruit of godless common school education, and godless political principles. As a nation, we have discarded religion, and public as well as private conscience has been degraded, and become callous to every touch of honor and decency. Thieves clear the way, by gigantic bribery, to the highest places in the government, and then defile anew their official position, by secret leagues of rapacious fraud to compensate for the expense of purchase. Legislatures are bought, as men buy cattle in the market, and are too well acquainted with public morality to blush, when the infamy is exposed. The purchaser takes his seat in the Senate, and has no fear that his associates, to whose garments cling the smell of like corruption, will dare to expel him. He knows well that the purification of the Senate would empty nearly all its seats ; while he confesses his crime, he defies punishment. He laughs securely at popular indignation, and dreads no social ostracism. He is the model politician of the period; he is the choice production of the common schools and universal suffrage. He is a clever pupil of that system of education which we are told with an air of laudation, is purely and peculiarly American; in which the brain trained of the soul : in which success in this life is all important, and belief in the next world is deemed of no importance at all : in which all instruction Ia directed to make men sharp enough to steal, embezzle, and defraud the individual or the nation without falling into the elutches of the law ; in which the corrupting Influence of the lessons he is daily receiving is veiled by the pretence of doing an impossible task, to make men moral without religion, without subordinating intellect, will, imagination and passions of the pupil to a higher aim and nobler purpose of life, than to attain wealth and enjoy earthly luxuries and honors. Men, like Senators Caldwell and Patterson, whose political record is so loathsome that the history of other countries, older by centuries, furnish few names so revolting to honesty and honor, are exactly what we are to look for in a generation doomed to pass years in the peculiar American institution-the common school. When youth has been robbed, systematically, of conscience and left no resistance to his passions in this age, in which virtue is second to dollars, wealth is esteemed as the greatest good, and sensuality is worshipped, but the weak reed of resbe shot, hanged, or otherwise disposed of; and per- pectability, or of public opinion equally pagan and corrupt, his manhood will shrink from no crime in by the theologian of the Saturday Review, pointing the pursuit of his amhition. He is taught to walk after his own lusts-to make this world his (lod; to care more for the road that leads to success in busimess or to political office and its emoluments, than for the road to Heaven. He practically follows these principles of modern education, and thus they breed for us a race of mercantile and political thieves and swindlers, who prey upon society with the rapacity of hungry wolves. Every thing sacred is thrown into the market to be sold to the highest bidder. Money becomes the universal touchstone of social and political worth, Zion's Herald administers a well deserved rebuke to the Protestant ministers of the present day who endeavor to attract an audience by the eccentricity of their sermons ; and mentions the following case in point :--- We have just seen a card printed for circulation by the pastor of one of the oldest Congregational churches in Central Massachusetts; a church which has long been blessed with the labors of the most cultivated ministers and men of the finest taste. These cards bear npon one face the appointed hours for Sabbath and weekly services, and invite general attendance; than which nothing could be more proper and worthy of imitation. On the reverse side, however, of the card, we were astonished to read the following topics of discourse in order for the Sabbaths of the current month : " Deformed Feet," "The Strange Contents of a Lost Trunk," " Tragic History of a White Lie," " Frosted Locks," "Go to Jerico," (we can easily see under this topic, how an admirable practical application of the subject might be made to the preacher), "Beau-tiful Shoes; their Prophetic Suggestiveness," "Salt Again." And this is preaching the Gospel, in the year of our Lord 18731 and in the centre of Christian civilization | We are not at all surprised to learn from a friend, who heard him, that the preacher entered his pulpit with lavender kids upon his hands, which he only removed as he commenced his sermon. Neither arc we surprised that the house is crowded. Ty Whoppity is the name of a Kentucky village

i di ser

and consideration. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION .- His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has appointed James Arthur Dease Esq., to be a Commissioner of National Education, in room of the Hon. Thomas Preston, who has re

GREAT BRITAIN

THE BRITISH LION .- The following amusing letter is going the rounds of the English papers; it commences-"Sir,-Any particulars connected with the late mysterious visit of Count Schouvaloff to England must be of interest.

"In my humble capacity of Assistant-Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, I had an opportheir breath. For the first time for many years tunity lately of observing that remarkable foreigner. This is not penitence or despair in the men who to find my attendance was immediately required at ness of divorce legislation, previous to the estab-

and the second second second second

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW YORK " TRIBUNE" AND THE CAPTAIN OF THE NORTHFLEET."-The excitement which the loss of the "Northffeet" caused in England still continues to show itself in various characteristic ways. The steamer, which escaped like a conscious murderer, in the confusion and darkness, has been vindictively watched for in every port of Europe; the inefficient means of escape provided on emigrant ships is blamed; the inadequate signal system, etc, etc. Contributions for the remaining victims pour in from every quarter, from the Queen to the halfstarved miner. That three hundred souls should be thus lost in a calm sea, within sight of the English coast, surrounded by a dozen vessels, within casy hearing and reach of a crowded English roadstead would be enough to account for the thrill of universal horror, and the cagerness with which the whole nation has risen to repair the injury as far as practicable, were it not that catastrophes just as general and terrible have occurred and died out of notice in a day. But there was a single point of human interest in this ship as it went down which made all nations skin as they looked at it. A multitude of wakened out of his sleep to find the open sea yawn. ing bencath, and these 400 souls dependent upon him, on the instant cool, steady, sagacious, seeing

 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$