

Minister was opened yesterday in the Court-house, ...

right to seek the control and management of the education of our youth. This is admitted even by a remarkable Protestant philosopher, Mr. Stuart Mill, who he says—"It is not endurable that a government should, either in law or fact, have a complete control over the education of the people. To possess such a control and actually to retain it, is to be despotic."

There can be no good effected by endeavouring to hide the fact that small-pox is very prevalent in the city. It has made its appearance in places where it might be least expected, and the localities which have done their most in popularising the disease are not a whit more dangerous than some of the cleanest districts in the city.

It is absolutely certain that no class in Great Britain fully understands the Irish Education Question, not even all British Catholics. Most of the latter suppose that it is a mere matter of religion; which it is, mainly, but with a large infusion of nationality and antipathy against English State domination.

It is not merely a theological dogma, or a theological conclusion to be reasoned out. It is a fact. Nor is it a fact, local or occasional, or obscure or discoverable only by a few select witnesses, however respectable and weighty. It is a fact, plain, tangible, world-wide, and ages-long; existing wherever a Catholic congregation exists on the face of the earth.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Charles Dilke has brought definite charges of scandalous extravagance and waste of the public funds against the Court and successive Ministers. These are intermingled with general criticisms on Monarchical institutions, which are not capable of being brought to an issue, but in themselves they admit of direct verification or disproval.

Perhaps one of the most unhappy signs of the times is the decline of maternal affection. In a generation not a little distinguished for wrangling almost the claims of women to this and that privilege, it is rather awkward to find women giving up a delight which has won her real reverence almost since the beginning of the world.

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him to prison, or place a watch over him at his son's Hotel. Tweed's property will be attached, probably at an early date, on the application of the Attorneys for the People. One of those prominent in the prosecution of the King Rogues, yesterday applied for a list of his property, from the official records. This list is minus real estate owned by Tweed to the amount of \$4,474,000, purchased since 1868 in fact, nearly all of this has been transferred to his relatives, but no such fraudulent sales will hold good.

GOVERNMENT FRIGATES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Every body in the United States who has had a chance to rob the public or the people whose interest he was appointed to protect, seems to have availed himself of the opportunity. Municipal, State and Federal officers have all gone the same way.—Mont. Herald.

The Roman Catholic clergy throughout the country are displaying a commendable activity in the cause of temperance. In the Eastern States nearly every parish has a temperance organization, and the most beneficial results have followed the efforts of the clergy to banish drinking usages from all circles within the reach of their influence.—New York Evening Mail.

THE STOLEN PASS.—An editor lost his pass on the railroad, and requested the officers of the road to secure the arrest of any man who should present it. The next day he found the pass in the pocket of his Sunday trousers, and proceeded to take a trip upon it. As soon as he offered it to the conductor, that faithful officer knocked him on the head with his lantern, called in three brakemen and the baggage-master, dragged him, despite his frantic struggles, along the floor into the baggage car, where a brakeman sat on him while the conductor battered him up a lot to keep him quiet; and then they searched him to ascertain what other thefts he had been perpetrating. With the exception of a ticket to the circus, that man had upon his person absolutely nothing but railroad paraphernalia. He had passes all over the main roads and branch lines, and fenders and sidings, in the States of Pennsylvania, Middle and Western States, and in four of the Territories. He had a pass over a railroad from Yeddo to Yokohama, and another from Calcutta to Bengal. He had a letter procuring him one on the new road which is proposed in Terre del Fuego, and a manuscript puff which he had written for a man who had assured him he should have a pass over the road, which the man said he would do to run under the Mediterranean from Africa to Italy, as soon as it was built. The conductor concluded that he had caught the greatest kleptomaniac that the world ever saw. But when he got back to his office the affair was explained. And now there is any one editor in the State who is completely sick of "gentlemanly conductors" that edit the papers of the State capital.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for the defendant in the celebrated Osborne case, in which the Secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts, in certain months in 1867, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name "Osprey." It will be recalled that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the "Triborne estates" was a passenger in an English vessel named the "Bella" which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up, among others, by the Captain of an American vessel named the "Osprey."

A record of railroad disasters in the United States from the beginning of November, 1870, to the end of October, 1871, comprises returns of 107 accidents. The total slaughter was 170 killed and 254 wounded. Forty of the accidents were collisions, which under thoroughly efficient management, ought to be ranked as almost impossible occurrences. The foremost place in the list is held by the Hevers disaster on the 26th August. Although most of the so-called accidents have been traced to negligence of officials, yet in no case has the punishment due to manslaughter been dealt out to the offenders.

NOT SO SHARP AS THEY THOUGHT.—The other night an elderly and clerical-looking individual came aboard a Pullman car at a point about two hundred and eighty miles east of here, and engaged a berth for this city. He took the lower berth of a section, the upper part of which had been engaged by two dapper-looking individuals, who, shortly after the train started, came back from the smoking car and took seats in their section. The trio soon struck up a travelling acquaintance, and, judging from the pleased expression of the three countenances, this acquaintance was mutually agreeable—and, as will presently be seen, profitable. The elderly gentleman, whom for the sake of identification, we call Mr. Green, was a retired merchant, from Central New York, who was on his way to these parts to invest in corner lots and Kansas lands. His two companions, whom we will call Messrs. Sharpe and Ketchum, need no minute description.

By-and-by the conductor of P. P. C. came around to collect his fare for berths. The elderly gentleman being first in order, produced a pocket-book, at once well worn and well filled, and paid his little fare, and then came the turn of the other two. Now, Sharpe had plenty of money, while Ketchum, though laden with exchange on New York and Buffalo, had run out of currency. Sharpe paid his small bill, but Ketchum ransacked his pocket-book and vest pockets in vain. Sharpe very generously offered to pay his companion's bill, but the latter wouldn't hear of any such sacrifice on the part of his friend. He would, however, gladly accept cash for one of his drafts, if Sharpe would be so kind, but under no circumstances would he accept any other favor. It transpired that Sharpe would be so kind. So Ketchum produced a draft purporting to be drawn to his order on the "Commercial National Bank" of Buffalo, amounting to \$157.40. But Sharpe could not make the change. Would the elderly gentleman be so ungenerously gracious as to break a fifty for him. Of course he would—but he couldn't. But a happy thought struck Sharpe. If his companion had such delicate scruples about permitting him to pay his bill, perhaps the elderly gentleman would purchase the draft. Certainly he would do that, but investigation revealed that he had nothing smaller than a one hundred-dollar bill, except some desultory change the conductor had given him for a five when he paid his bill. Finally Sharpe and Ketchum laid their heads and their finances together and succeeded in making up a purse of \$203.40, including the draft for \$157.40 and \$46 currency, whereat the elderly gentleman gave them two one hundred dollar notes and his three dollars in change— they generously "throwing in" the forty cents—wherewith Ketchum paid his bill, and the conductor went on his way rejoicing, while the financiers prepared to retire by having their bunks "made up." Morning came and revealed the fact that Sharpe and Ketchum had found it convenient to stop at some casual station during the night, though the elderly gentleman was found in his berth all right. The conductor, fearing from the indications that his passenger had been swindled, approached him and said, "I am afraid that that draft you got last night is a fraud." "Well" was the bland response of the imperturbable Green, "I presume it is, but if it's any bigger fraud than the two hundred dollar notes were, why then I sinit forty-three dollars in good money ahead—which I think I am." The elderly gentleman then said that he was not in the habit of passing counterfeit money, but he happened to have them with him, and having taken a somewhat exact measure of the two chops who attempted to swindle him, he had quietly determined to beat them at their own game.—Kansas City Times.

UNITED STATES. New York, Dec. 27.—The Tribune, this morning says, that it appears that late in the afternoon, Percen Bailey, one of Tweed's bondsmen went to the Sheriff's office with an order, in the usual form, surrendering bail and authorizing the Sheriff to arrest Tweed in exoneration of himself and surety. Tweed was at once informed of Bailey's treason towards him, and disappeared. Up to this hour he has not been seen by those who sought him, and the officers declare they cannot find him. It is still believed that if bail can be obtained Tweed will come forward at once and deliver himself up. If the Sheriff can lay hands on him, in the meantime, he will take him into custody, and consign