

rously yelled, groaned, and hooted. Angry expressions were uttered against them, startling menaces were held forth, they were loudly denounced, and bitter invectives were hurled at them as they coolly and calmly laid prostrate the barriers of the doorways. They were designated "cut-throat priests," "Judases," "government men, who tried to pawn themselves on the people at the point of the bayonet." Were it not for the presence of the police, and the protection which they afforded to the Rev. gentlemen, it is probable that the mob, who were awfully excited, would have assaulted them.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

ROME.—The Pope seems to have become inspired with some misgiving that Louis Napoleon, in casting off his old Ministers, may have had a secret intention of departing from the Roman policy, and hence he has withdrawn his consent to return immediately to the Vatican. Among other matters which the Pontiff wishes to organize, in order to render all future resistance vain against the power of the priest and the Inquisition, is an army of six thousand Swiss, such as those who, by their atrocities on the 15th May, 1848, contrived to preserve the King of Naples. There is also some mention of a project for establishing a colony of Irish on the lands between Rome and Civita Vecchia, who might subsequently be enrolled as a militia. The case of Dr. Achilli continues to attract attention.—He is still in prison, but the French seem to decline to interfere. From the statements now put forth even by the friends of the priests, it is very clear that the sole ground of his persecution consists in the fact of his having as a "renegade" from the Catholic faith, distributed Protestant Bibles, and circulated heresies, by the best means within his power.

#### CASE OF DR. ACHILLI.

According to the present arrangements, Dr. Achilli, who is now in the Castle of St. Angelo, is to return to the dungeons of the Inquisition in the first week of November.—The deputation of friends at Paris have been very earnest to prevent this retrograde and almost fatal step to ruin.—At their instance, Lord Normanby has written expressly to solicit that this step may not be taken, and the deputation will start from Paris to Rome on Tuesday next, with every diplomatic aid that the cordial friendliness of our Ambassador, and the apparent friendliness of M. de Tocqueville could supply. M. de Tocqueville says, "If there is a man in Europe who loves religious liberty, I have a right to be so considered." And the friends of Dr. Achilli do place some reliance on the professions with which they have met, that they may succeed in their mission. At the same time, sad experience teaches that, whatever may be man's abstract opinions on liberty or morals, they are open to strange and fatal bias, if he in any degree admits, conscientiously, the controlling principles of the Romish Church. Hitherto, the boldest French politicians have vacillated and failed under that presuming and incessant pressure; and, for ourselves, we learn daily to expect less and less from those who submit to such bondage. Dr. Achilli has presented to the French Government a memorial, which contains his full biography, from his birth to the present time. It contains an essential refutation of the charges brought against him, which, as they have been reported to the French Ministry, have been, as M. de Tocqueville admits, "purely vague, and sustained only by general insinuations."

Since the above was put in type, the information has been received that Louis Napoleon has dismissed his Ministry—the men with whom he appears for a certain time to have worked cordially, and with whose principles, if he has any himself, he is most agreed. The turn of the tide has come upon him, and the manifest leaning of public opinion towards monarchical control—the wiles of the *Partie-prêtre*, and the fear of Changarnier and the army, have told upon him; and the great President of the great Republic has turned his back upon himself and the cause of constitutional liberty. There are few nations in which so contemptible a tergiversation could be so openly accomplished, and, probably, a retributive reaction will come. But, in the meantime, the worst fears, which we have more than once expressed, must now be cherished. The real plot is gradually developing—the cause of priestly power has triumphed—the Inquisitors will be again in full force—the profession of the ex-Minister of interest in Dr. Achilli will now come to nothing—and, though no man may cordially wish, yet few will be withheld from looking for a revulsion of feeling under the oppressions which are now impending; which must issue, by whatever means, in the disappointment, punishment, and downfall of such complicated treachery.—*Christian Times*.

ACQUITTAL OF CHILDS.—We record with great satisfaction the intelligence received by telegraph, of the acquittal of Childs. We don't know who Childs is, nor what he has been doing, but we have a distant recollection that he was charged with robbing a bank, or something of the kind in St. Louis, and his trial has been going on a great while at great profit to the telegraph, and at great expence to the newspapers. Every day almost we have had account of the progress of his trial. Sometimes it looked very bad for Childs, and sometimes there seemed a fair chance of his acquittal, but all the time it was very bad for the newspapers. Every witness examined cost the press more than the fees he received from the parties, and we hope that counsel did not charge any more than the telegraph. We have felt a deep interest in the fate of Childs, though we confess that it was not unlike the interest which Mrs. Parlin told Gov. King she felt in the fate of her husband, whom she desired to see either hanged or liberated, so that there might be an end of the matter. We will not deny that a great part of this satisfaction would have held good, even had Childs been convicted, provided always that there had been no notion for a new trial and no exceptions to the charge of the Judge. We earnestly hope that Childs may never be in like manner put in jeopardy again, and should he be, we hope the venue will be changed, and that he will be tried anywhere else than in St. Louis, for really, the ambition of the telegraphic correspondents in that city to send more news than comes from any

other point, has become quite too expensive for all of us at the other end of the line.—*Providence Journal*.

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.  
NUMBER I.

MR. EDITOR.—One distinguishing feature of the present time, is the efforts which are being made for the elevation and comfort of the working classes. There may indeed be difference of opinion as to the best method of effecting this object; but the object itself must appear to be a laudable one to every mind. The destiny of our common humanity is, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread, till thou return unto the ground," a destiny which all in some way or other fulfil: but while there is no exemption from this universal law of our nature, there are certainly many ways of alleviating toil, and of ameliorating what we justly consider a part of the cause, or one of the consequences of sin. If we contrast the state of civilized and educated countries with those yet in their savage condition, we must be sensibly affected by the amazing difference. This difference we conceive to be mental, economic and mechanical, (the real foundation of this difference almost always lies at *origine* in Religion—Christianity) it is to their temporal, economic state we now refer. This mental superiority is the result of education, not indeed always scholastic, for education has reference to all the information an individual may in any way acquire; the economic and mechanical superiority must be traced to the same cause. If the above remarks are true, it will follow that the same causes will continue to produce upon like subjects the same effects, and therefore education will continue to elevate and improve man, provided that education be good. The province of religion is to educate the moral powers. Scholastic education refers to our acquaintance with nature, and the every-day concerns of life.

The object of this paper is to show that there is yet room for improvement, and to direct the attention of the Mechanics and labouring classes of this community to those means of improvement, which the writer conceives to be best adapted to accomplish the desired effect. We assume of course what we think will scarcely be denied, that there is no prohibitory law of nature or Providence against mental cultivation on the part of those, who are subject to manual labour.

Now sir, among modern inventions for the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and the consequent elevation of those who *nobly and honorably* toil, the Mechanics Institute has assumed a happy position, and perhaps has been more successful than many who do not connect themselves with such institutions imagine; many thousands could now "rise up and call them blessed," for to thousands have they been the means of mental elevation; they have given useful instruction in the arts and sciences to numerous persons, and are perhaps destined to be the means of more direct benefit to the labouring classes than schools and colleges.

Two equal difficulties which exist in connexion with mental improvement with the mechanic, are want of time, and want of means,—pecuniary and literary. Now Mechanics Institutes furnish the desiderata for overcoming these difficulties; its doors are opened when the toil of the Mechanic is ended for the day, and unless he be excessively fatigued, he can easily afford an hour for the lecture room: with many this hour would not be taken from rest, but perhaps not unfrequently from scenes which tend rather to debase than exalt the mind. The time spent in the lecture room would be absolutely refreshing, the elasticity given by the mental feast would impart a healthful vigour to the body, and the mechanic who thus spent his leisure hour would feel himself to be a happier and a better man.

J. A.

Woodstock Dec. 21st, 1849.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

FREDERICTON, 10th Dec., 1849.

SIR,—Agreeably to my promise when I last saw you here, I will now let you know a little of the affairs of our maiden city; but as I write in haste, you must not expect that it will be in a style that will defy criticism—that I do not aim at; but as the subject is one in which all your readers will feel more or less interested, I will make no apologies, but just let you have it in a plain *unvarnished* state. It must yet be fresh in the memory of your readers, the struggle that took place between our Legislators a short time ago respecting our Parish School Law. The law was then altered, but whether it was *amended* or not I will not take it upon me to say, yet one very important point was gained in having a training school established here, for the purpose of training the teachers. The charge of that school was given to Marshal d'Avery, Esq., who was brought out from England for that purpose, and a person better qualified for that office, I believe could not have been selected. This gentleman commenced his duty shortly after his arrival in this Province, and has zealously and faithfully continued ever since; and although such is a known fact, yet he has not received that support and countenance which he might have been led to expect, or

what one in such an important office was entitled to receive; but instead of being warmly supported in his situation, there have been many difficulties thrown in his way, by persons who ought to be ashamed of such conduct, and who may one day rue it. Yet notwithstanding all this shameful treatment, he has persevered in his duty with a devotedness and endurance that entitled him to the thanks of all lovers of education in the Province; but instead of receiving that honour which was justly his due, a fresh insult has been lately offered him by a regulation of the Board of Education, which has taken from him the power of examining and classing the teachers after their training, and giving that power to Professor Jack, of King's College, and two renowned gentlemen as his conductors. This was not only an insult to Mr. d'Avery, but it was also unfair towards the teachers, for although I freely admit the great abilities of Professor Jack and his two colleagues, yet they are not as well calculated to examine the teachers, and decide on their merits, as Mr. d'Avery, who has them ten weeks under his instruction, and has during that period every means of ascertaining their acquirements and abilities as teachers, which the other gentlemen cannot know by a few hours' examination.

There are few if any Parish School Teachers in the Province that received a college education, nor indeed is it at all necessary that they should, and I again repeat it, that it is unfair to compel them to undergo a collegial examination (where the forms, systems, &c., are so different from those they have been accustomed to,) which may be the means of preventing many from receiving the class to which they are fairly entitled. I say, if the teachers have to undergo a collegial examination, why not give them a college training? That would be but fair, and would prevent them from having any reason to complain, which they considered they had a short time ago, when after they had finished their term in October last, they were examined by Professor Jack and his two colleagues—they (the schoolmasters) considered that they had not received fair treatment, and protested against the examiners, and demanded another and a fairer examination, which was refused them; but the moment they got home they receive letters from the secretary of the Board saying, "that if they feel that they had not been fairly dealt with, they may return to Fredericton and be again examined."

Now this is a kind of dealing that there are few men who would not be ashamed of. If the teachers had not considered that they had been unfairly dealt with, they would not have demanded another examination; and why not give it to them then, while they were on the spot, or not at all, and not use any shuffling about it.

We know that money is scarce at present, and it is not to be expected that the generality of the teachers would be well prepared to undertake a journey, of from one to two hundred miles to Fredericton and back, when we recollect they that had not been earning anything for twelve or fourteen weeks past, and at expense during that time, for the allowance given them while at the training school will not look at paying their expenses, not to mention the cost of coming to Fredericton and returning—none of them however, returned that I know of, and indeed I do not think that it was expected they would, but had they returned, it is still doubtful whether they would have gotten another examination, and if they had, and had been examined by the same *trium*, we may be sure they would not had anything to boast of.

This manner of procedure has caused a great deal of discontent here, and indeed it is calculated to cause discontent wherever it is known.

Shortly after the examination above alluded to, there was a very respectable meeting held in the Model and Training School, when a unanimous expression of regret was declared, and a great deal of dissatisfaction manifested at the treatment which Mr. d'Avery received. An address was unanimously agreed to at the meeting, to be presented to Mr. d'Avery, expressing unbounded confidence in his zeal, ability, and impartiality; copies of which address were sent to the different Parishes throughout the Province, for signatures. A petition is also to go the same rounds for signatures, praying the Legislature to remodel the school law, in a manner that will be more for the benefit of the country. Such a petition will no doubt receive many signatures. I must now unwillingly stop for the present, and although this has been written in haste, it may be some time ere it reaches you, as it is not certain what time the person who is to carry it will leave here.

I am sir, yours truly,

G. W.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

SIR,—I have returned for the sole purpose of furnishing the promised information received at the war-council of *The Cross Bearing Band*. It simply is this, that they, not content with the mode of warfare now established in this Province, are resolved at the next election of officers for the Council at Head Quarters, that one of their non-commissioned, with his long-tailed blue,—Coriaceous pants,—and square-toed brogues, plates and all, shall be elected to serve in the next General Assembly of officers. Now it may be that the one to be chosen for this high office may not wear a long-tailed blue, for at the first named council it was hinted that a number were well qualified to serve in this grand assembly, had not some subsidiary or Surrogate to the Civil High General of this County surreptitiously curtailed a *fit* or more of the ever essential blue in the summer of 1847. Upon this head I need only say to the Protestants of Carleton, "know your man, be not deceived." The next thing to which I would call your attention, is the grounds on which they boast their certainty of accomplishing this feat. First they resolve publicly in their own camp to commence now unfurling their canvas;—next by giving false promises to bring as many officers of the old army into the field as possible, in order to divide the sum total of support into small shares. This once done they are sure of their game; they to a man having pledged themselves to fight for brogues alone. (*Then shure he'll go it clane*.) This you will perceive is a