

the position of a dethroned king who contends for the power that has been taken from him. While he lives, it is, in his own estimation, as king, and any advance that he makes, or communications that he may have with his former subjects it is in that capacity. In like manner, the Romish Church makes no compromise of its assumed rights. If it submits to the existing power, it is because it can make no resistance. Could it with safety and toleration declare its tenets, it would give forth no uncertain sound as to the source of all authority, temporal as well as spiritual. It rejoices in its intolerance, and brands all but its own members as heretics, with whom no communion or faith is to be held, who are the enemies of God and the certain objects of his eternal wrath, and upon whom it is the binding duty of the Church to enforce its pains and penalties wherever they can be inflicted.

Is it with the adherents of such a Church that we are to be forced to meet on common ground, in such important matters as education? God forbid. And we are truly thankful that the torrent of this unwise liberalism which has lately overspread the bounds that formerly restrained it, is about to be stemmed by the Catholics themselves. They have resolved to establish a sound and comprehensive system of university education for themselves—one that will combine all that is practically useful in the national system, with all that is pure and edifying in religious doctrine.—We wish them all success in their meditated college, for though the "pure and edifying" offering, which they design to place upon the altar of knowledge is a palpable misnomer, an institution of such a nature must yet afford a few straggling rays of light to those who enter its walls.—*Haltfax Guardian.*

LECTURE ON EDUCATION BY MR. D'AVERY, GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

(Continued from our last.)

Our system of University education has heretofore been conducted in accordance with this Golden Aphorism. The serpent knowledge has been excluded from the paradise of the cloisters. Until lately when Cambridge let in some light through its half opened portals the "Alumnus" was carefully preserved in that state of primæval innocence enjoined by the Astrologer—A few trifling indulgencies in the way of dice, horses, wine, and the like, were permitted to enliven the curriculum, but human knowledge was cautiously excluded. It is a curious fact to contemplate, that in an age when investigators and discovery has added vast and important material to the old stock of practical Instruction, Education, whose express province it is to absorb all new acquisitions in the direction of mental Training and improvement, should alone have stood still. It is exactly as if the farmers regarding Agricultural enlightenment with suspicion, were to persist in the use of the old Roman plough, and in threshing corn with the hoofs of their horses.

The consequence has been the production of an anomaly in our social condition which has at last awakened the Universities to some consciousness of their position in relation to the rest of the world, while the system of the endowed institutions, which are supposed to form the foundation of learning in England, has kept up its old forms, instead of adopting itself to the advance of general knowledge, the people have been educating themselves by such loose and scrambling methods as opportunity threw in their way. Penny Magazines, and popular treatises, lectures, and reading rooms have done, and are doing the work of the Colleges among the mass of the population. The result is that a description of useful knowledge, irregularly imparted no doubt, and broadcast rather than systematically sown, has been acquired by the middle classes, and more or less by the lower; while Oxford and Cambridge have been turning out classical scholars, and skeleton mathematicians; not to say merely unprepared, but in a degree quite unfit for the real business of life. This was a state of things which could not last very long. It was impossible to maintain the principle of fixity within, while all was in movement outside the walls. Nor did it require much sagacity to foresee that "the pressure from without" must make an impression in the long run.

The time has been slow in coming but it is something to be assured that it is coming at last, and that no dreary superstitious influence can any longer stay its progress.—The wonder is not that the movement should now be made.—It is, that while the world has been pushed along for centuries, one cloistered corner in it should have remained intact—many years ago, and in noble language the question was asked, "why while the civil state was purged and restored by good and wholesome laws, devising remedies as fast as time breedeth mischief, contrariwise the ecclesiastical state should still continue upon the dregs of time, and we have not to look further than the answer to that question for the state of our Universities so late as October 1848.

It is exactly 274 years since Francis Bacon left Trinity College, Cambridge, with a conviction that it was an institution unfavourable to the advancement of knowledge.—There were only two beliefs he said, which in his day were thoroughly taught to the University student, the first that others knew that which they knew not, and the second, that themselves knew that which they knew not; and he compared Cambridge to a becalmed ship, never moving but by the wind of other men's breath, and having no oars to steer by. He was very young when he said this; but in mature life he repeats, "the opinion more earnestly, and he opens the second book of his "Advancement of Learning" with a full statement of his reasons. He warns the King to whom the work is addressed, that statesmen cannot in the least benefit by Collegiate education as then existing; and that this has not only a malignant influence upon the growth of the sciences, but is prejudicial to States and Governments and "is the reason why princes find a fault in regard of able men to serve them in causes of State." The remedy he would suggest, he proceeds to say, is, that since the old Colleges seemed to have been established for the communication of dead knowledge and the learning of the past, and since the improvement in them

was hopeless, there should be a new college appropriated to the discovery of new truths, as a living spring to mix with the stagnant waters. It will be the unceasing amusement of future ages that it should have taken two centuries and a half to effect one practical advance in the direction thus pointed out by the greatest man of his age.

For what has been the course of study in both Universities since Bacon's death? In recalling it, no slight can possibly be intended to the distinguished names which shed a lustre upon Oxford and Cambridge, since for the most part these have belonged to men, to whom as to Bacon himself, an adverse influence acts but as the stimulus to increased intellectual power. Nor is it necessary that the value of the studies hitherto exclusively prescribed should be in any manner depreciated. All men feel the vast importance of Classical Literature, as of Mathematical Science, and it will be one of the most precious results of the present reform, to make the pursuit of both more liberal and more comprehensive. As instruments in the training of the intellect of youth and informing it for higher exercises, these noble studies retain the first place. But the complaint hitherto has been that they have submitted a means for the end, and that when they had opened the intellect to the discovery of truth, they were themselves interposed as a barrier to its attainment. This is precisely what Bacon complained of in his day. He said of the powers cultivated at Cambridge and of the uses to which they were applied, that it was as if one should learn to weigh or to measure or to paint the wind; and he added that so to limit education excluding "Philosophy and Universality" as idle studies, was to make contemptible and childish what you might make fruitful and great.

In this we have the essence of every objection since made; nor in the essential matter has a reform been attempted until very lately. Amendments have dealt merely with the surface, and have had no result but to make the evil more plainly visible. "If you will have a tree bear more fruit than it hath used to do, it is not anything you can do to the boughs but it is the stirring of the earth, and putting new mould about the roots that must work it."

Well at last there has been a stirring of the earth and new mould has been put to the roots. Little more than two years ago five graces were offered to the senate of Cambridge University and adopted by considerable majorities, three of which will be long selected for remembrance. By the first it is made incumbent on all Candidates for a degree, who shall have commenced residence in or after Michaelmas term of the present year, in addition to the modicum of Classics and Mathematics at present exacted, to attend at least one term of Lectures in Laws or Physic or Moral Philosophy or Chemistry or Anatomy or Modern History or Botany or Geology or Natural and Experimental Philosophy or English Law or Medicine or Mineralogy or Political Economy, and to shew a certificate of Examination satisfactory to that one of the Professors whose Lectures they may have chosen to attend. The choice of the particular science to be thus added to the book of Euclid, the Chapter of Thucydides and the pittance of the Xian evidences, is left wholly to the Student himself; but without its cultivation to this moderate extent he cannot go in for his degree.

The second and third graces are more important. One establishes a new Honour Tripos in the Moral Sciences, and the other a new Honour Tripos in the Natural Sciences. For the first the places are to be determined by an Examination in Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence, and the Laws of England; and for the second, by an Examination in Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany and Geology. The third Examination under this new arrangement will take place in 1851.

(To be Concluded.)

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—In a rather dolorous Editorial in the Reporter of the 1st of November, the writer states some reasons for that paper having assumed of late a less political character than it formerly maintained. Both this publication and the *Head Quarters* have in fact virtually abandoned the political colours under which they formerly fought so stoutly. Both, long and zealously advocated Responsible Government. In the one, the Hon. Charles Fisher's peculiar views found advocacy and advertisement—in the other the Chief Justice, *expectant*, wanted notable support. But how is it, that we are no longer indulged with the eloquent and patriotic essays which formerly found place in those papers on exclusives, dormant Churches, bigoted Tories, popular rights and the charming theory of Self Government! Surely, Messrs. Wilmot and Fisher have not ceased to love the people, or failed in the faith they once professed to have in that beautiful ideal of Colonial Government for which they had for years "fought shoulder to shoulder" in spite of taunts, misrepresentations, and calumny as Mr. Wilmot once feelingly and eloquently said.

I fear Messrs. Fisher and Wilmot have not found Responsible Government as it is, quite what it was in prospect. True it is, the beloved populace are free—the old Tories belong to a by gone generation—haughty aristocrats are rare in the land—and what was most desirable, public offices of honour and emolument are open to all—the relations and friends of the existing Government being of course first provided for.)

All these benefits having resulted from the introduction of Responsible Government, how comes it that Mr. Fisher's prose laureat now fears that the political barque is in danger of being cast on "the Charybdis of anarchy." I suppose this being interpreted, means, the country's safety is jeopardized because Mr. Fisher was rejected from the Assembly, and Mr. Wilmot had to run the gauntlet for political salvation at the last election.

I fear Responsible Government is greatly in disgrace with the firms of Fisher and Co., and Wilmot and Co.

It is indeed too bad that after 12 years hard fighting for the people—after so many glorious deeds of words on the floor of the House of Assembly, after so many brilliant attacks on tongue-tied and shackled officials—our ungrateful country in the full enjoyment of Responsible Government, should let its devoted friends sink into obscurity, unhonoured and unsung? Enough this to disgust one with Responsible Government certainly.

I wonder not that Mr. Hogg finds it impossible to speak "of men as they are." Perhaps his expression is rather strong. To think of the position in which certain men are and compare it with that in which they would be, is doubtless, to say the least very disagreeable. What is the use of being political—what of good is there in lauding Responsible Government? It is not yet certain that even the chief of patriots is Chief Justice, and even if he be, the second among equals cannot be Attorney General.

Don't say anything more about Responsible Government after this.

Yours,

PATHOLOGIST.

Woodstock, November 9, 1850.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

WOODSTOCK, NOV. 12, 1850.

The *Newbrunswickier* is fearful that when the House of Assembly shall have passed "a vote of want of confidence" in the present Government, that a spirit of revenge will induce that body to recommend to His Excellency to *dissolve the House*. We entertain no such fears, it is a step that part of the Government holding seats in the House of Assembly dare not take. (We can—and perhaps will, ere long—state our reasons for this assertion; but those for whom the hint is designed know well to what we allude.) They may threaten, but a threat is all it will amount to; they know better than to insult the public in this manner at the present time; the last election has taught them a lesson they will not soon forget. The people of New Brunswick will no longer submit to the system of mis-government they have so many years suffered under, and if the present House of Assembly may not do their duty, they may rest assured that their political career will be of short duration, and some of them will be called upon to resign before the first session is half over. We know this to be the determination of some very influential men in another county, if they find they have been deceived.—Public meetings will be called and resolutions passed condemning the conduct of the guilty ones and requesting them to resign. This is done in England and will be found to answer a good purpose here; it is a far better check than the prospect of a general election, or annual Parliaments; members then must be constantly on the watch, and do their duty to their constituents faithfully or suffer a public disgrace. We hope no such proceedings will be called for by the conduct of any one of the new members; most of them know how their constituents expect them to vote on many of the leading questions of the day, and particularly when that of "want of confidence in the Government" shall be before the House. The *Newbrunswickier* says:—

"The present Cabinet of New Brunswick cannot stand, for they are certainly divided among themselves—each of these selfish gentry at this moment being intently endeavouring to serve himself, regardless of the interests or feelings of his neighbours.—They are all well satisfied that their day of power is fast drawing to its close, and yet they boldly declare that they have every prospect of having a majority in the new House—while we are certified, on the best authority that they are quite certain of being in a minority; and that "a vote of want of confidence" will be carried against them; but that, in order to be revenged upon those who had been returned by the people to kick them from their present high position, they have determined to recommend to His Excellency to *Dissolve the House*—even before the members have an opportunity of applying themselves to the general business of the country; and that simply because they dare to displace the present selfish, do-nothing Government. It may all do very well for them to endeavour to frighten some of the new members from their settled and pledged course of action, but they may depend upon it that all they do, and all they may say, shall have no effect even in winning over one member. We feel confident that when the next vote shall be taken, there will not be more than from ten to twelve members in the House to sustain the Government. They will then have an opportunity, a glorious opportunity, of putting their boasted scheme into effect, namely "Dissolving the House." We confess that we believe them to be wicked enough to devise such a measure, regardless of the expense and inconvenience it would occasion to the Province at large. They may recommend, but it will remain with His Excellency to give effect to their recommendation;—and if it were possible that Sir Edmund Head could so far forget his duty as even to listen to such an absurdity, he may depend upon it that his fate would be sealed in this Colony, and that he would soon have an opportunity of re-visiting the sunny clime of England, with such a stain upon his political and business character as would forever preclude the possibility of his being again employed by the British Government."

ST. ANDREWS' AND QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Almost every day brings us cheering accounts of the progress made by this enterprising Company. The last *St. Andrews' Standard* says: "Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the work on our Railroad is progressing as fast as can be expected. This is gratifying, as by far the heaviest portion of the labour required on the road is now approaching completion. The line above the Lakes at Chamcook passes through a level and beautiful country, presenting no engineering difficulties, and can be made for nearly one-half the cost and in less time in proportion, than the first ten miles. This must be evident, as the land, which is well adapted for settlement, abounds in valuable timber, is level, and requires little grading, and possesses the advantage of having the wood which is used in construction, along the line, on the Company's land;