

[From the Boston International Journal.]

**SCHOOLS IN THE COLONIES.**

On the first page of the *International* there is an interesting paper from the *Toronto Globe*, in which the present state of the schools in that province is very satisfactorily defined. The system of assessment has been introduced and works well; and though the heaven has not yet "leavened the whole lump," it has made good progress towards accomplishing that end. The law leaves it optional with each school district to adopt the system of assessment or not, according to the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants within the limits, as expressed by vote at a public meeting called for that purpose. The quotations from the School Teachers' Returns show how finely the free school system works, and the demand is for a law that will render the free school system universal throughout the land. Those who were opposed to assessment, have seen its admirable workings, and honestly acknowledge that they were influenced by prejudice—a selfish prejudice, in too many cases—and now aid the advocates of free schools in extending them through the province. Canada is surely prepared for general assessment and free schools, and will not long be satisfied with the half-way measures, in which selfish prejudice is permitted to oppose the progress of general education. They have within the last twelve months laid the foundation for an extension of railroad communication to all the principal sections of the province, so that the most remote farmer will enjoy the blessings of easy and cheap transit of his produce to market at all the seasons of the year. Let the schools become free, now and forever, and their expenses paid by a tax on property, sufficient to secure good school houses and well qualified teachers. This done, and a law put in force, as in Massachusetts, to compel attendance, and punish truants by sending them to a Reform School, and the foundation for the permanent prosperity of the colony may be considered as securely laid, on which its greatness as a nation—no, no—as a great overgrown Colony, will be acknowledged on both sides of the Atlantic. It cannot be otherwise, with a river whose commerce is only exceeded by that of the Mississippi; canals connecting the great interior lakes with the ocean; railroads intersecting each other, and penetrating even to the settlements in the forest; and better than all these, a school system that will secure to every youth in the country, the blessings of a common school education.

The Free School system has not been adopted in the lower Provinces, though often discussed in Parliament and out of it, and strongly recommended by those who appreciate its importance. It meets with opposition from various quarters. The rich man rolling in affluence, says he has educated his own children at his own expense, and let others do the same. The childless and envious old bachelors will not have their property taxed to pay school bills. Fathers whose sons and daughters have arrived at the years of maturity, pronounce it unjust to draw upon their property to educate their grand-children; and another, and even more obstinate class are those who are utterly indifferent about the training of their families, and prefer rather to see them grow up in ignorance and vice, than contribute towards the support of a school. One of this class, to whom the system of assessment was recommended, replied in our hearing not long ago, that he had never gone to school himself, and yet he had as much *larnen* as ever did him any good, and he guessed the boys could grow up without spending so much money for their *ed-cashun*. Now this argument may appear to the miser, the childless, the old bachelor, and other classes who oppose the system of assessment as perfectly ridiculous, and yet it is not more absurd than the arguments they have themselves advanced. There is no tangible plea in defence of an opposition, any more than there is against the propriety of taking food when hunger demands it.

Education will undoubtedly receive the early attention of the Legislature in the different Provinces; and the light that is daily breaking in upon the subject, shows so clearly the im-

perfections of the old system, that a strong feeling in favor of assessment will prevail so generally as to secure to each colony, it is hoped, the passage of a bill providing for its adoption. Educate the masses, and a prosperous and happy people will bless you in your wisdom.

**CONVENTION OF SPIRITUALISTS.**

A convention of Spiritualists met at Boston on the 29th Dec., in the Masonic Temple, about two hundred being present. On the proposition to appoint a committee to appoint officers, a Mr. Townsend suggested that the spirits, through the mediums present, should be invited to designate who should preside. If the spirits refuse, then the convention could follow the example of worldly conventions, and choose for themselves. The suggestions of Mr. Townsend was overruled and Jonathan Uffum of Lynn was chosen President, with three Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. The Rev. John M. Spear read a communication which he had received the night previous from a convention of spirits recommending a platform for this convention—it impressed love, harmony, faith and patience, promising new and beautiful manifestations, which would shortly appear and also promised the attendance of several spirits of a high order, who would be present and unseal the lips of the faithful. The spiritual communication was signed John Murray.

**A CHEAP LUXURY**—As a weary traveller was wending his way through the mud, in a far west region of country, he discovered a head a young maiden standing in the door of a small log-house. He rode up in front of the house and asked the maiden for a drink of water, he drank it, and she being the first woman he had seen for several days, offered her "a dime for a kiss." The young maiden accepted the offer, and received both the kiss and the dime. The traveller was about to resume his journey, but the maiden never before having seen a dime, asked,

"What am I to do with the dime?"

"You may use it in any way you wish," he replied, "it is yours."

"That being the case," she replied, "I'll give you back the dime and take another kiss."

**PITY THE SORROWS, &c.**—The editor of an Indiana journal has the following—

"**HARD UP.** It is but seldom that we trouble our patrons by asking them to fork over the small balance due us, but we think if they only knew how difficult a task it is for us to make provision to protect Sally and the children from the cold, chilling blast of winter that is now coming upon us like an avalanche it would hardly be necessary to say pay once, for they would come to our rescue instanter."

**FATAL SYMPTOMS.**—A rich old gentleman constantly calculated the state of his health by the rise and fall of the mercenary attentions of pretended friends and relatives. Some little time before he died, his physicians would have persuaded him that he was much better: it would not do: he had just discovered he had six fatal symptoms in his case—*three presents and three visits in one day, from his dear friend H*—.

**QUERIES BY A MEDICAL JOKER.**—If the patient does not recover his health, ought the physician to recover his fees?

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

Would it not be the height of "cruelty to animals," to "throw physic to the dogs?"

**PERSEVERANCE.**—A conductor of a newspaper, speaking of a contemporary says:

"He was formerly a member of Congress, but rapidly rose till he attained a respectable position as an editor—a noble example of perseverance under depressing circumstances."

A lecturer on chemistry has been expelled by the police from Frankfort, for stating before an audience that by cutting the wires of an electric telegraph, the communication would infallibly be interrupted.

He who is unhappy, and can find no comfort at home, is unhappy indeed.

**DEFERRED ARTICLES.**

**HORRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.**

We extract, says the Delaware Gazette, the following account of an accident which occurred at Seaford, on Wednesday last, from a private letter:

A most shocking accident happened at Seaford yesterday. A young sailor about 25 or 26 years of age, by the name of Stansbury Messick, of intemperate habits, and being somewhat intoxicated at the time, climbed to the mast-head of a large new schooner, belonging to N. & W. B. Horsey, and to show his sailor-ship to several persons who were looking at him, attempted to pass from one mast-head to the other on the spring-stay. To this he attempted to go feet foremost, swinging his body under the spring-stay, and holding on with his hands and legs. The spring stay being a horizontal rope more than sixty feet from the deck, it required some effort to work his way from one mast to the other. After he had passed about two thirds of the distance, his legs, by some means, slipped off, leaving him hanging by the hands. He made several efforts to regain the stay with his legs, but failed to do so. He then cried, "I shall fall, God have mercy on me." Those who were looking at him could render him no earthly assistance, though two other sailors at the mast head were within a few feet of him. He continued to hang by his hands for several minutes, and when he could hold on no longer seemed to relax his hold one finger at a time. The spectators, seeing he was about to fall, turned their backs to keep from witnessing the sight. At last he let go, and fell with a crash to the deck. He descended feet foremost, and such was the force with which he fell, that one of his thigh bones passed entirely through the deck, and the other penetrated the deck to the depth of near two inches. His thigh bones were literally shivered to splinters, and in this state he lived near an hour, begging the doctor who was called to his aid, "not to let him die in his sins."

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**

On Wednesday of last week, the passenger car of the Boston express train to Andover, on board which were President Pierce, his wife and son, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle, and pitched down an embankment, by which it was broken to pieces. When the President elect and his lady, who were but slightly injured, arose from the ruins, their little boy lay before them with the top of his head entirely torn away! Mrs. Pierce became nearly frantic, while her husband bore the stroke with Christian resignation, and strove to soothe her agony. The boy was an only son. Everywhere the deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. Pierce and his wife, while all rejoice that the President elect was not injured. No other person was killed, although a number were bruised and burned.

The Halifax *British Colonist* says—"It is a matter of no small consolation to us, that in the new Ministry the hated name of Earl Grey does not appear."

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.**

Protestantism is admitted on all hands to be on the increase in the West of Ireland.

A new branch of industry exists in Ireland, in the furnishing of shirts, collars, &c. for the wholesale warehouses in London.

About £50,000 have already been subscribed towards the endowment of the Duke of Wellington's College, for the education of officer's children, as a national memorial.

A Chinese junk with a cargo valued at \$20,000 had been attacked near Namoa by pirates, and nineteen of the crew and a European sailing master drowned; she was from Singapore bound to Amoy. A party of English gentlemen had also been attacked by pirates, near Bague, the latter were beaten off.

Another conspiracy has been discovered to take the life of the King of Naples; an infernal machine had been discovered and several arrests made.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

**Mr. Editor.**—In looking over the pages of your valuable paper, I read a Communication from one Catholicus which was calculated to astonish the natives. It at once reminds me of an old proverb, viz:—As jewels in a Swine's Snout so are the words of the wise in the lips of a fool. That individual must have been a superlative fool to think that such trash as that document contained could possibly have any weight on the thinking or enlightened mind. It might have been gulped down like a sugar coated pill in the dark ages of Popery. But it is too late in the day for such a sentiment as that to be believed, unless by those who like Catholicus, wrests the Scripture to their own destruction, and for this cause God shall send them strong delusion that they should believe a lie that they all might be damned who believe not the truth—but had pleasure in unrighteousness.

As regards the Author of the Address and the Protestant let them manage their own discussion. I shall only have to do at present with the person referred to.

Catholicus declared that the Apostle Peter, was the Head or Superior of the Apostles, the foundation of the Roman Church and first Pope of Rome. This writer claims a Superiority for St. Peter which he never claimed for himself, nor did any of the other Apostles ever attribute it to him. If he had been head or superior of the Apostles how wicked would it have been for St. Paul to have withstood him to the face, and declared his infallible holiness was to blame when a matter of difference rose between them.—Gal. 2 & 11. If St. Peter had been head, how much out of place St. James was to act as chairman of the Council of Apostles and Elders held in Jerusalem, at which Peter was present. In bringing a matter to a close James said, "My Sentence is."—Vidi, Acts 15—15. Peter did not protest against James's proceedings, nor say that his holiness was the least aggrieved. Neither did he claim any superiority for himself, for in writing to his brother in his first Epistle, 5 ch & 1st verse, he says, the Elders who are among you I exhort who also am (your head no) but who am also an Elder.

It was no mark of superiority his receiving the charge "Feed my Sheep." For St. Paul said to the Ephesian Elders, Feed the Church of God over which the Holy Ghost has made you overseers.—Acts 20, 25.

In those days the Holy Ghost gave the appointment of Ministers, but in the Church of Rome it is the Pope or the Bishop.

Catholicus declares Peter to be the rock upon which the Church is built and for his authority impiously quotes, Math. 16 & 18.—Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church, &c. Every Greek Scholar would laugh at such an interpretation. It makes common sense blush. Bring it to the altar of biblical criticism, and there the light of truth will show its deformity, if weighed in the balance it would be found wanting, and none but he who is as ignorant as Catholicus himself, could ever suppose that Peter was the foundation of the Church. St. Paul tells us who is the foundation of the Church of Christ (not the Church of Rome) in 1 Cor. 3, 11, "other foundations can no man say than that is said which is Christ Jesus," and this is the rock against which the gates of hell cannot prevail! Christ said to Peter "Get thee behind me Satan."—this is the prop of Catholicus. No wonder then he writes as he does, for is he not of his father the devil, whose works he does and he was a liar from the beginning?"

He tells us that Peter was the first Pope of Rome. I ask Catholicus to prove his assertion from well authenticated history. If he does not I shall consider he made it himself.

Will Mr Catholicus tell me how Peter could be a Pope he being a married man. The Pope and the Roman Clergy do not marry, but I would not like to say what I think they did do.

St. Paul had a pretty good idea of things when he said, "For of this sort are they who