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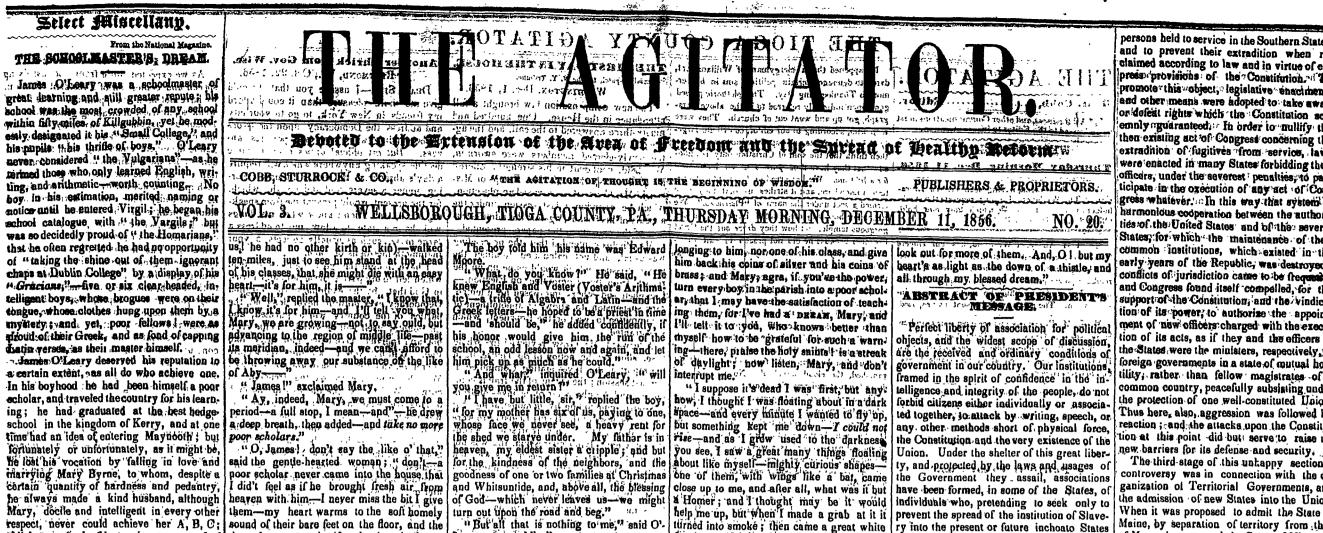
From the National Magazine. THE SOHOOL MASTER'S DREAM.

perined those who, only learned English, writing, and arithmetic-worth counting, No boy in his setimation, merited naming or notice antil be entered. Virgil; he began his school catalogue, with "the Vargil;" but was so decidedly proud of " the Homarians," that he often regretted he had no opportunity

a certain extent, sas all do who achieve one. In his boyhood he had been himself a poor echolar, and traveled the country for his learning; he had graduated at the best bedgeschool in the kingdom of Kerry, and at one time had an idea of entering Maynooth ; but fortunately or unfortunately, as it might be, he lost his vocation by falling in love and marrying Mary Byrne, to whom, despite a cortain quantity of hardness and pedantry he always made a kind husband, although Mary, docile and intelligent in every other respect, never could achieve her A, B, C; door a'most opens itself to let them in." this he was fond of instancing as a proof of the inferiority of the fair sex. James looked with the greatest contempt at the system adopted by the national schools, declaring Latin to be the foundation of all intellectual education, and that the man who had no Latin was not worthy of being considered a man ut all.

Donnybeg, the parish in which he resided, was a very remote, silent district-an isolated place, belonging chiefly to an apoplectic old gentleman, whose father, having granted long leases on remunerating terms, left him a certain income, sufficient for himself. and not distressing to others. The simple farmers had so long considered Master O'Leary a miracle, and he confirmed them in this opinion so frequently, by saying in various languages what they had not understood. if spoken in the venacular, that when a national school was proposed in the parish by some officious person they offered to send up their schoolmaster, attended by his Latin and Greek scholars-tail fashion-to " bother the brood." This threw James into such a state of excitement that he could hardly restrain himself; and indeed his wife does not hesitate to say that he has never been "right" відсе.

hold out better than the meal; take ever so The old landlord was as decided an enemy to much away, and there's the same still." the national school system as James himself; "Mary, you're a fool, agra !" answered her husband—but he smiled. The schooland the matter dropped without O'Leary's having an opportunity of "flooring the boord." master was a man, and all men like flattery; which he bitterly regrets. James, for many years after his establishment at Donneybeg, even from their wives. was exceedingly kind to the itinerant class, of whose merits he was so bright an example ; can't be a loser hy giving your learning to for a long time his college was the refuge of them that wants it," she continued; it does them good, and it does zou no harm." The schoolmaster made no answer, "and every poor scholar, who received gratuitous instruction from "the master," and the at-Mary continued. She was a true woman, tention and tenderness of a mother from "the getting her husband into a good humor before mistress." This generosity on the part of she intimated her object. James O'Leary increased his reputation, and won him a great many blessings from the poor, while pupils thronged to him from distant dear." "The ancients valued the color highly," he parts of the kingdom-not only the itinerant scholar, but the sons of snug farmers, who answered. and paid largebis nei bborhood ly for the classics, and all the accomplishments. This James found very profitable; in due time he slated his house, placing a round stone as a " pinnacle" on either gable, representing, the one the terrestrial, the other the celestial glabe; he paved the little courtyard with the multiplication table in black and white stones ; and constructed a summerhouse, to use his own phrase, on "geometrical principles," whose interior was decorated with maps and triangles, and every species of information. If pupils came before, they rained on him" after his "Tusculum" was finished, and he had its name painted on a Gothic arch above the gate, which, such was the inveteracy of old habits, always stood open for the want of a latch. But somehow though James's fortunes improved. there was something about his heart that was not right he began to consider learning only valuable as a means of wealth; he became civil to rich dances, and continually soubbed a firstrate "Gracian," who, was, it is true, only a poor scholar. This feeling, like all others at first merely tolerated gained ground by degrees, until Master O'Leary began to put the question to himself-" Why he should do good, and bother himself so much, about those who did no good to him?? Elethad never ventured to say this out aloud to any one; but he had at last whispered it so often to himself that one evening, seeing Mary busily occupied turning round some preparation in a fittle iron pot, reserved for delicate stir-about, gruei, or "sup of broth"-which he knew on that particular occasion was intended for the "Gracian," who had been unwell for some days,-after knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and closing and clasping his well thumbed Hömer, 'he said, " Mary, can't, ye sit at the wheel now that the day's a most done, and nature becomes supprific ?----which signifies an linclination to repose," the said "In a minute, dear ; i'ts for poor Aby he's sick entirely, and has no one to look to him, the place where he lodges has no convayniance for a drop of whey-and if it had, they've nothing to turn it with; and nothing "Then why don't you sit down at onct ?-(A corruption of " at once," and means, at this moment-it is the present tense-now instantly.) "Why do you sit, wasting your time-to say nothing of the sweet milk-and the was going to say if the bour," but was ashamed, and so added, "other things for one who does no good to us Provers "No good to us?" repeated Mary, as she poured off the whey, skeeping the curd care "No good to us?" repeated Mary, as the poured off the whey, keeping the curd care fully back with ber horn spoon. "No good to us, dear (__why, it's for the Aby -the what is it you call him-Aby Gradus? No; Aby the Gracian-your top boy! as used to be he that his old grandmother (God help be he that his old grandmother (God help



"But all that is nothing to me," said O' Leary, very coldly." "I know that sir" answered the boy, yet " Still we must take care of ourselves, wo

man, dear," replied James, with a dogged look, Why the look should be called "doghe looked as if he did not know it ; " though your name's up in the country for kindness, ged" I do not know, for dogs are any thing as well as learning; but I was coming to it -I have a triffe of about eighteen shillings but obstinate, or given to it; but he put on the sort of look so called; and Mary, not -besides five which the priest warned me to keep when I went for his blessings, as he said moved from her purpose, covered the mouth of the jug with a huge red apple potato, and, beckoning a neighbor's child who was hop-ping over the multiplication table in the lit-I might want it in case of sickness, and I was thinking, if yer honor would take ten out of the eighteen, for a quarter or so. I tle court-yard, desired her to run for her life know I can't pay yer honor as I ought, only with the jug, while it was hot, to the house where Aby stopped that week, and be site just for the love of God; and if ye'd please to examine me in Latin, his reverence said to tell him he was to take it after he/had I'd be no disgrace to you." said his prayers, and while it was screeching

"Just flet me see whet you've gol," said the schoolmaster. The boy drew forth from inside his waistcoat the remnant of a nightcap, and held it toward the schoolmaster's hand ; but Mary stood between her husband clear, soft, downy-like vapor, and I had my was a strong pet of yours, though you've cooled to him of late-I'm sure he got you a and the temptation.

"Put it up, child," she said ; " the masther doesn't want it, he only had a mind to see it was safe,"-then aside to her husband-'Let fall yer hand, James, it's the devil that's un. hill of light, and I made straight for the hill ; der yer elbow keeping it out, nibbling as the and having got over it, I fooked up, and of fish do at the hook; is it the thin shillings of all the brightnesses I ever saw, was the bright-James, honey, doesn't lighten what you have in your head, which is a great wonder. If 1 a widow's son you'd be after taking ? It's ness above me the brightest ; and the more I only take the meal out of the losset handful not yerself that's in at all ;---then to the boy | fooked at it the brighter it grew, and yet there by handful, it wastes away, but your brains -" Put it up, dear, come in the morning." But the silver had shone in the master's eyes through the worn-out knitting, the "thin shillings," as Mary called them, and their chink aroused his avarice the more. 'So, standing up, he put aside his wife, as men often do good counsel, with a strong arm and declared that he would have all or none, and that without pay he would receive no pupil. The boy, thirsting for learning, almost without hesitasaying that " the Lord above would raise min the boy token the second dear, that I taught, saying that "the Lord above would rate min fund they have they have the sestments since. I up some friend who would give him a bit, a knew them all, and I knew them all. up some friend who would give him a bit, a knew them all, and I knew incoment. Many sup, and a lock of straw to sleep on." Thus a hard day's work I had gone through with the bargain was struck, the penuliess child them, just for that holy, blessed pay, the love turned from the door, knowing that, at least, of God-there they stood, and Abel at their for that night, he would receive shelter from head."

for that night, he would receive shelter from head." some kind hearted cotter, and perhaps give in "O yah mulla! think of that now, my exchange tuition to those who could not af-exchange tuition to those who could not af-was in him?" interrupted Mary. " 'The only way for you to get to that hapdispenser of knowledge, chinking the " thin py place, masther dear,' they said, 'is for you to make a ladder of us.""

in; dear."

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ry into the present or future inchoato States faced owl, with red, bothered eyes, and out of the Union, are really inflamed with desire of one of them glared a Voster, and out of to change the domestic institutions of existing the other a Gough ; and globes and ink-horns States.

changed, Mary. in the sight of my two look. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate ing eyes into vivacious tadpoles, swimming hemselves to the odious task of depreciating here and there and making game of me as the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with india, at the same period, the question was presenthey passed. O, I thought the time was a thousand years, and every thing about me criminate invective, not only the citizens of talking bad Latin and Greek that would bothparticular States, with whose laws they find er a saint, and I without power to answer, or get away. I'm thinking it was the school. fault, but all, others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not particimaster's purgatory 1 was in.". "May be so," replied Mary, particularly as they wouldn't let you correct the bad Latpate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured and the blessings it has conferred, the steady "But it changed, Mary, and I found mysupport and grateful reverence of their chilsolf, after a thousand or two years, in the dren. They seek an object which they well midst of a mist-there was a mistiness all know to be a revolutionary one. They are around me, and in my head-but it was a perfectly aware that the change in the relalive condition of the white and black races in full liberty in it, so I kept on going up-up for ever so many years, and by degrees it the slaveholdidg States which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; cleared away, drawing itself into a bohreen that to them it is a foreign object; that it at either side, leading forward a great high cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumen. tality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment ts through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, was no dazzle in my eyes, and something complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible whispered me that that was heaven, and with disruption of a country embracing in its broad that I fell on my knees and asked how I was to get there; for mind ye, Mary, there was a guif between me and the hill; or, speak bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which more to your understanding, a gap; the hill there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastaof light above me was, in no way joined to the hill on which I stood. So I cried how was I to get there. Well, before you could tion and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into ever, for a number of years : and the people say twice ten, there stood before me seven a vast permanent camp of armed men, like of the respective States acquiesced in the rethe rival monarchies of Europe and Asia .---Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and such appropriate the means and purposes, they endeavor to propriot the people of the United States for civil war by

persons held to service in the Southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution." To promote this wobject; legislative enaciments; and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the Constitution solemply regularanteed. In order to mullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States forbidding their. officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the oxecution of any act of Congress whatever in this way that system of harmonious cooperation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for which the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed a conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power; to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the efficers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hose. tility; rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well-constituted Union, Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reaction ; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up.

The third-stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connection with the organization of Territorial Governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that, of Massachusetts and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, Representatives, in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particlar views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was sucessful. But. ted of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for, the time disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connection, it should not be forgotten that France of her own accord, resolved for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immmuities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberly and prop-erty, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment which established the resrictive geographical line was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the Statute book, howenactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to actory acquired by the United States from Merdoing everything in their power to deprive the resisted by the Representatives of the North-

"Think of that now !---and a boy Is to-day had just such another lucky mole as yourself under his left eye."

hot. She then drew her wheel opposite her

husband, and began spinning. "I thought, James," she said, " that Abel

"O, don't say that I sure, the blessing is a

"And that's one reason, dear, why you

"I've always thought a red head lucky,

fine thing-all the learning you give out,

"All'I'll ever get of him."

deal of credit."

"What boy ?" inquired the master. " A poor fatherless and motherless craythur, with his Vosters and little book slung in a strap at his back, and a purty tidy second shute of clothes under his arm for Sunday. It put me in mind of the way you told me you set off poor scholaring yourself, darlin' !-- all as one as that poor little boy barrin' the second suit of clothes."

", What did he want ?" inquired O'Leary, resuming his bad temper, for Mary made a mistake in her second hit. She judged of his character by her own. Prosperity had rendered her more thoughtful and anxious to dispense the blessings she enjoyed, but it had hurdened her husband.

" Just six months of your teaching to make

"Has he money to pay for it ?"

"I'm sure I never asked him. The trifle collected for a poor scholar is little enough to give him a bit to eat, without paying any thing to a strong (rich) man like yerself, James O'Leary; buly just the ase and contintment it brings to one's sleep by night, and one's work by day, to be after doing a kind turn to a fellow Christian.""

"Mary," replied O'Leary, in a slow and decided tone. " that's all botheration." Mary gave a start-she could hardly believe she heard correctly ; but there sat James O'Leary looking as hard as if he had been turned from a man of flesh into a man of stone. Under the impression that he was bewitched, Mary crossed berself ; but still he sat there looking, as she afterwards declared, "like nothing."

"Father of Mercy !" she exclaimed ; spake again, man alive ! and tell us is it yourself That's in it !?

In James laughed ; .: not - jayously or humorpugly, but a little, dry, half-starved laugh, lean and bungry niggardly laugh ; but before he had time to reply, the door opened slowly and timidly, and a shock of rusty red hair, surmounting a pales acute face, entered, gensiderably in advance of the body to which the belonged. That That the bas statt Come in, ma bouckal ; the master bimself's in it, now, and will talk to you dear days ... The boy advanced his slight, delicate form, bowed both by study and privation; and his

keen, penetrating eyes looking out from, be-theath the projecting brows which overshadow them.

shillings," strode toward a well-heaped hoard to add thereto the mite of a fatherless boy .---Mary crouched over the cheerful fire, "rocking herself backward and forward in real sorrow, and determined to consult the priest as to the change that had come over her hus. band, turning him out of himself into some-

thing ' nột right." Thiş was O'Leary's first attempt to work gut his determination, and he was thoroughly ashamed of himself; he did not care to encounter Mary's reproschful looks, so he bro't over his blotted desk, and sat with his back to her, apparently intent on his books; but despite all he could do, his mind went wandering back to the time he was a poor scholar himself, and no matter whether he tooked over problems, or turned the leaves of Homer. there was the pale face of the poor scholar, whom he had " fleeced" to the utlermost?"

she answered. James pushed back the desk, flung the ruler at the cat, bounced the desk, flung the ruler at the cat, bounced the desk, after him, and went to bed. He'did not'fall asleep, very soon, dor when he 'did, 'did he sleep very soon, or when he 'did, 'did he sleep very soon, bour tumbled and to ssed after he held me fast. O he Lord be merciabout in a most undignified manner, to much so that his poor wife left off rocking, and, taking out her beads, began praying for him as hard and fast as she could ; and she believed her prayers took effect, for he soon bequine, tranquil and he slept soundly; but lived many years in the world alther we left Mary went on praying; she was accounted you,"says Abel, stand, unless you hardened what was called the steadiest handbat prayers in the country, but, out this particular had a date more of us to abelp apquing Sure he might as well sleep for a couple of homs; or, Mary could not only pray when she liked, the poor fellow, 4 if you did, it's myself that's out sleep when she pleased, which is frequent-sorry for you? Well, Mary, sgra 1. Lithought y the case with the himconi hearted of the my heart would burst open when I remem soon, however, as soo hung the teads on the hered what same over the last pight and same half that supported the holy water, much more writhmetical calcaletions, when cross, and cup, James gave a groan and a label full and oligity, of what the little would be and calcaled here "Give me your hand" gave and I taught carge to and every nig. he said, "That I may know it 9 your manu, gave and I taught came, to -and every -nig-he said, "That I may know it 9 your that's in gard thought, was like a sticking, up dagger if "Mary did so, and affectionately bade in my heart -and Llooking at a glory I could God bless him.

God bless him. "Mary, my ould darling," he whispered, and just then i woke - Liminate limit have "Mary, my ould darling," he whispered, and just then i woke - Liminate limit have "Algo a, great singer, and in thing," he whispered, and just the prayers of, some huly creature about indimination is worth, a brass, farthing," Mary me to cause such a warning."

" Is it a ladder of the----" "Whist, will ye," interrupted the masther,

"We are the stairs," said they, "that will lead you to that holy mansion-all your learning of which you were so proud-all your examinations-all your disquisitions and knowledge-your algebra and mathe matics-your Greek-ay, or even your Hebrew, if you had that same, all are not worth a traneen. All the mighly five doings, the greatness of man, or of man's learning, are not the value of a single blessing here; but we, masther, jewel, WE ARE YOUR CHART, TIES; seven of us poor boys through your means learned their duty-seven of us !and upon us you can walk up to that shining

"Mary," he said, anxious to be reconciled to himself, "there bever was one of them poor scholars that, hud not twice as much as they purtended." Was that the way with yerself, avick ?" "Was that the way with yerself, avick ?" fal l is this the way , with me afther all," said.Boys-darlings.! ,can yp. get me no more than half tway afther all? 60.00 0

"Sure there must be more of us to shelp you, 'makes answer Paddy Blake, Sure ye your hearty it isn't possible but you must have ished P. D, then, if you did, masther, said sorry for your Well, Mary, sgral Lithought

nevergreach, because of myocramped, heart,

indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the Southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility toward their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowstatesmanship, they Ireat with unreasoning

intemperance of thought and language. Ex. tremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in servitude. the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events nature, already a dead letter in law, was, in

States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usure the control of the Government of the United States.

those who inconsiderately took, this fatal step, with the former destitute of foundation in reas are sincerely attached to the Constitution son and truth. It was imputed that the measand the Union They would, upon delibera. night, she prayed on without stopping until you were hever content having tasted the tion, shrink with unaffected hortor from any the limits of Slave-Lubor beyond those pre-the grey, cock, who always crowed at four, ever-increasing sweetness of seven spood sonecrows act of disution or civil war. But viously assigned to it, and that each was its told her what the time was, and she thought decision of subort and have your task unfine they have entered into a path which leads no. natural as well as intended effect ; and these where, unters it be to civil war and disunion. and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of sec. already obsplete, and also null for unconstiondary issues; each of which protessed to be tutionality; could have no influence to obconfined within constitutional and peaceful struct or to promote the propagation of conlimit's, but which attempted indirectly what flicting views of political or social institution. few men were willing to do directly, that is, When the act organizing the Territoried of to act aggressively against the constitutional Kansa's and Nebraska was passed, the int rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one herent effect upon that portion of the public States

gression, the first was the strenuous agitation. Hauf Talay Avoir Rise of the first was the strendous agitation, the first was the strendous agitation, the first was the strendous agitation, was really, astonished to bear, him, say, this, was really, astonished to bear, him, say, this, but send on reply, but send on her knows, the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation, by clinical of the first was the strendous agitation of the first was the strendous agitation.
the her first was the strend of the first was the strendous agitation of the first was the strendous agitation of the first was the strendous agitation.
the her first was the strend of the first was the strendous agitation of the first was the strendous agitating the first was the strendous agitation of t by citizens of the Northern 'States, in Con- lic policy and private interests, there to found gress and out of it, of the question of pegro in their discretion, subject to such limitations emancipation in the Southern States. an The second step in this path of evil con-might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admited into the Union. It was a free field states, and in several instances of their Gov-ernments, ainjed of facilitato the escape 1 Continued on the fourth page.

or south of it-thereby repealing it as a legislative Compromise, and on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South ; and so in effeet it was treated on the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington.

Sach was the state of this duestion when the time arrived for the organization of the ship with the avowed and active enemies of Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the Constitution. Ardently attached to liber- the progress of constitutional inquiry and rety in the abstract, they do not stup to consider flection, it had now at length come to be seen. practically how the objects they would attain clearly that. Congress does not possess conan be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even stitutional power to impose restrictions of thi if the eyil were as great as they deem it, they character upon any present, or future State. have no remedy to apply, and that it can be of this Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most. only aggravated by their violence and uncoa-stitutional action. A question which is one deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the most difficult of all the problems of of the United States had finally determined social institutions, political economy and this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights-in questions of public domain, of religion, of navigation and of

Still, when the nominal restriction of this, we had reached that consumation, which the terms, repeated by the last Congress in as voice of the people has now so pointedly re- clause of the Kansas-Nebraska act, that tes: buked, of the attempt, of a portion of the peal wasmade the occasion of a wide spread and dangerous ugitation. This argument against the repeal of the

statute line in question, was accompanied by L confidently believe that the great body of another of congenial character, and equally: ure originated in the conception of extending. baseless assumptions: were made in the Northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon ponstitutional righteen'l second The repeal in terms of a statute which was

domain thus opened to legal settlement, was "In the long series of acts of indiscreet ag. to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of pubas the Constitution and acts of Congress