THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

RATING RELIGIOUS HOUSES .- The Poor Law Commissioners, with their habitual disregard of public opinion in general, and of the opinion of boards of guardians in particular, continue, in defiance of the votes of these latter bodies, and of repeated decisions of assistant-barristers, to insist on enforcing the payment of rates on such charitable institutions as the Christian Brothers' Schools, the Presentation Convent Schools, and the Convent of Mercy; and the question has been brought, in the shape of appeals against the rates, before the assistant-barristers at the present quarter sessions in several parts of the country. This vexatious course amounts to a perfect persecution; it keeps the Superiors of these excellent institutions in a perpetual turmoil, and necessarily gives rise to conflicting decisions, some of them by no means calculated to increase the public confidence in the opinion of certain judicial authorifies. In the case of the Clonmel Christian Brothers, Mr. Serjeant Howley twice ruled against their liability to the rate; and yet at the last meeting of the board of guardians a missive was read from the commissioners directing that defence should now, for the third time, be taken against the appeal of these inestimable teachers of the poor, upon whom it is once more sought to levy the rate. At the Kanturk quarter sessions, last week, Mr. Serjeant Berwick heard appeals from Convents of Mercy against the rate, d while in one case he decided on the non liability of the convent, in the other he reserved his judgement, with an intimation that he would be constrained to come to an opposite decision, the only difference between the cases being, that in the former one the school was connected by a covered corridor with the residence of the Nuns, and might thus be said to be under the same roof with it, while, in the other case, the architect, not being so considerate for the convenience of the Religious Sisters, constructed no covered corridor, and thus left it open to the functionaries of the law to insist that the schoolroom, and the portion of the building in which the Nuns resided, were distinct premises, and that, therefore, the latter were liable to be rated. The absurdity of the distinction is obvious to any one whose mind is not biassed by the quibbles of the law; but there are other authorities who adopt still more decided views on the subject, and are fully prepared to carry out the behests of the Commissioners; for we find that at the Waterford quarter sessions, Mr. Assistant-Barrister Bessonett decided on making the Christian Brothers liable to the rate for the portion of the premises in which they lived, without taking into account whether the schoolroom was under the same roof with them or not. This decision utterly disregards the nature of the Christian Brothers' institution, which is essentially a charitable one—for the Brothers only reside on the premises in question for the special purpose of teaching the children of the poor who frequent their school, and certainly do not accupy those premises any more for their own advantage than do the keepers of National Schools, whose occupation of premises is not held to incur liability to rates. We may observe that the majority of assistant-barristers of Ireland hold a different opinion from that of Mr. Bessonett, and that Mr. Jones, Q.C. in Down, and the learned chairmen in Tipperary, Cork, Wexford, Limerick, and other counties of the south, have held that such institutions as those we are alluding to, and whose inmates are wholly devoted to the work of charity, whether in instructing the children of the poor, or in visiting the sick poor of their respective neighborhoods, should be held exempt from rating. Even in the case in which Mr. Bessonett gave his decision against the Christian Brothers in Waterford, he was obliged to quash the rate which was about to be levied on them, owing to an irregularity in the mode of striking it; but it is time that such vexatious proceedings against the devoted members of these charitable communities should be discontinued .- Freeman.

On Monday morning, at four o'clock, a fire of a very serious character was discovered to be raging fiercely in the Accountant-General's Office, in the Bank of Ireland. Were it not for the prompt and vigorous manner in which it was encountered the nation would have to lament the destruction of this historic The offices where the fire originated, and which inve been completely gutted, are situate in the centre of the building-a fact that at first caused the most painful apprehensions of the consequences that might ensue if decisive and energetic means were not taken to prevent the flames from extending, for from the mastery they rapidly gained within a few minutes after the alarm was given, it was felt impossible to save the offices then involved. On their east side, and separated from them only by a passage, is the House of Lords, and, on the south, divided by a wall, the large cash office, for the House of Commons and to protect these departments the efforts of the firemen, police, &c., were mainly directed, and we are happy to be able to state, with entire success. The offices destroyed, and which are considered the most important in the working of the establishment, run parallel with, and immediately behind, the eash office, and are entered at the east and west ends from the passages running from the front to the rear of of the building. All the valuable mahogany furniture and fittings have been consumed; the flooring and walls are in a state of complete ruin, and the principal portion of the roof has fallen in. The latter was made chiefly of wood. The rafters are planked over, and the planking covered with copper sheet-The origin of the fire is altogether unknown .-Dublin Paper.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION .- An inquest was held on Thursday last, by William Pollock, Esq., one of the coroners for this county, on the view of the body of Patrick Dalton, a Railway Constable at Cullaboy crossing, who was found dead in his sentry box. It appeared from the evidence that another Constable named M'Cormick, seeing the box on fire, shouted to him, who was inside, and receiving no answer, he broke the door and found Dalton dead, as well as a dog, which he kept with him. The box was full of smoke, and it turned out that the deceased had brought some coals into it, to protect him against the severity of the weather, and these, in the closeness of the box, had generated the causes of his death. The jury found that the deceased died of suffocation, and they added, that it would be better if the railway regulations allowed to watchmen the use of fire. Dalton had been several years in the employment of the company and was always noted as a sober, steady man.—Anglo Celt.

More Cruelty to Destitute Inish.—It becomes our duty almost from day to day to record instances of grievous inhumanity to natives of this country, long resident in Scotland and England, perpetrated by the parish authorities on the other side of the Channel, so soon as by accident or inevitable illness these poor creatures become chargeable for however short a period, in deporting them from their shores. The following are the latest cases of this description which have come under our notice at this port :-Mary Bruce, a young woman, in a very helpless condition, was landed at our quays, from the Glasgon steamer, on the 1st inst. Superintendent Magee's attention was called to the condition of the poor female, and he sent her to a refreshment house, where she got breakfast. This young woman was sent over by the parochial authorities of Glasgow. Her native place is Lisburn, whither she went in search of her father, who, she stated, lived there. Francis M'Loughlin, and his wife, an old couple, between sixty and seventy years of age, were sent here by the parochial authorities of London, in the steamer Oscar. They were in England for twenty-six years, and were na-tives of the county Derry. They were in such an exhausted state after the long voyage that they were not fit to be removed from the lodgings in Belfast for two days. Mr. M'Brido had the aged couple conveyed to the union workhouse. Margaret Brennan and her sister were landed from Glasgow by the steamer Stork, on the 3rd instant, in the most deplorable condition-naked and penniless. Superintendent Magee's attention was directed to them as they were sitting in one of the quay sheds, crying from cold

and hunger. They stated that they had so far to go as the King's County. Mr. M'Bride supplied them with food and lodging till the 7th inst., and then sent them to Dublin by the steam packet. He also sent Mary Maloney, a girl who was transmitted from Glasgow; and another woman, with two children, who was in search of her husband, in the same steamer, supplying them with food for the voyage .-Northern Whig.

A WIFT FOR "HANDY ANDY."-On Saturday last it appeared that a poor basket-women was observed most diligently at work, cramming into the receiving box of the Cork Post Office a very fine specimen of that local manufacture called "drisheen," and following up this strange achievement by squeezing a quantity of fresh butter through the same narrow aperture. "Good gracious, my good women!" said a bystander, "what on earth are you at, putting those things into the letter box?" "Why, Sir," said the women, "is not this the Post Office?" "To be sure it is," replied the spectator; "but what of that? that does not make the letter box the right place for drisheens and butter." "I was desired to put them here," rejoined the women. "Nonsense! you were not," said the amazed spectator. "Indeed, ther was, Sir," answered the woman; "for it was Mr. "Indeed, then, I that I saw, with my own two eyes, buying them in the market; and says he to me, 'Take them to the Post Office at once; and is not this the Post Office?" You stupid woman! it is through the hall door, and not through the letter box that you should have put them." The mistake was soon rectified, but with what benefit to the delicate edibles so experimented upon we have not heard .- Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The Morning Advertiser does not assert that Sir Robert Peel will be dismissed, but says the public need not be surprised should it be found, within a few days after the meeting of parliament, if not before, that Sir R. Peel has ceased to be member of the government.

The two subjects of war and crime seem fated to neet us at every turn. Either in protecting ourselves from foreign foes or those who are among us we spend the chief part of our national income. For the punishment of crime we pay out of the funds admin-istered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer more than 3,000,000 sterling annually. Add to this the loss through depredations, the cost of prosecutions, the sums paid out of local rates, the time and trouble expended in the prevention or detection of offences, and we cannot doubt that the criminal community form one of the most serious burdens on the country .-

At the usual meeting of the Bradford Foreign Affairs Committee it was unanimously resolved-1. That Admiral Seymour has unlawfully destroyed human life in bombarding Canton. 2. That this committee resolve to co-operate with the Newcastle committee, to proceed against Admiral Seymour, for murder, at the Central Criminal Court. 3. That as Sir John Bowring and Mr. Consul Parkes were accessory to murder, the committee therefore resolve to institute legal proceedings against them.

WHAT WILL THE ST. BARNABAS CASE LEAD TO ?-A correspondent of the Globe signing himself "An Anglican Layman," writes as follows :--" the Feast of St. Stephen, 1856.-Sir-In a late number of your paper, exulting over the decision of Sir John Dodson n the St. Barnabas case, you have suggested that the congregation, which hitherto has been perfectly unanimous, should form a separate or free church as n model for others. I beg leave to say that I for one will not follow your advice; but should the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council confirm the Court of Arches' decision, will, together with the whole of my family, immediately join the Catholie Church. My determination might be otherwise if you could prove that Almighty God did not institute a gorgeous and highly esthetic form of Divine worship in the temple service; and if the same was not recognised by the daily attendance of His Son, who was equal to the Father as touching his Godhead."

"What is to be done" asks the London Times, with our paupers and juvenile criminals? "What is to be done?" To this all important question, Protesbe done?" To this all important question, Protestantism can find no answer. The Times moralizes in the following strain:—"A stern political economy answers, "Nothing." We are to leave the problem to work itself out. We are to button up our pockets, shut our doors, and look out of windows at the spectacle of poverty running through its phases, and coming to a natural conclusion. Pray don't disturb the experiment. These tender processes do not bear the least interruption. Poverty, provided the condi-tions be favourable for it, will undergo first the vin-ous fermentation: it will become rather excited, argumentative, and menacing; then it will pass through the acetic fermentation, and sour into crime. It is then ripe for our gaols. We know how to deal with it in that state; and, so generous are we when we are quite certain we are right, that we can afford to spend on a criminal twice as much as on a pauper, and thrice as much as on an honest labourer out of loors. It is rather odd, and it shows what paradoxes the most healthy British minds can go through in their very gradual and irregular developement, that ust now the State is most kind, generous, and openhanded towards crime in all its stages and circumstances, at the very time that it will not give one farthing to poverty and toil. In our grand annual statement of the Public Income and Expenditure the word "Poverty," "Charity," "Relief," do not occur: and public works, or other employments afforded by the State, are, of course, simply on its own account, and have no reference whatever to the wants of the population. On the other hand, the Courts of Justice for the last year cost the country £754,931; Police and Criminals Prosecutions, £1,012,582; Correction, £1,424,907; total £3,192,420. This is comprised under the general head of "Justice." For Mercy there is nil. Of late years there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the State to undertake the whole dirty work of the nation, and the only check on this morbid appetite for disagreeable business has been the reflection that the dirty work would probably increase all the more for there being some one so ready to undertake it. This has proved not far from the truth, for at times we have begun to fear that the "normal" Englishman was an animal that must pass through a regular process of picking and stealing, poaching, petty larceny, &c.; then through the hands of the police, the magistrate, the prison, and so on, till he emerged in his butterfly state as a ticket-of-leave man, and, having laid the eggs of fresh crime, died. We are almost afraid to oring up these subjects, for we have observed the more they are talked about the more rapid is the tendency we have been describing. County Magistrates and ratepayers are always delighted to hear Parliament talking about goals, police, correction, and crime, because it always ends in Parliament taking some of the responsibility off the county shoulders. It is just as when you are betrayed into questioning a mendicant. It matters not whether his story turns out good or bad; if you have taken up five minutes of his valuable time you must give him sixpence at least. The Parliamentary debate invariably ends in a large addition to the head of "Justice" in the public expenditure. All evils, however, have their limit. They become at last so exorbitant, so preposterous, as to convict themselves of absurdity. We believe it to be so just now in con-of "Justice," and in the enormous cost of prisons, We believe it to be so just now in this matter police, and correction. It obtrudes itself on the public eye with the pompous vulgarity of a handsome county prison stuck, as the frontispiece of a genteel county town, vis-a-vis to a first-class railway station. You can't help noticing it, try ever so much. So people—that is, the few people who are absolutely committed and bound to the existing practice—are

we believe we may state with considerable certainty, that the Hon. and Rev. William Clifford, D.D., will be the new Bishop of Clitton. The Right Rev. Dr. Hartman, Bishop of Derbe, and Administrator of the Vicariate of Bombay is now in England, having visited Europe with a view to the correction of the abuses which our readers will find detailed under the head of Indian intelligence, and to which we shall have other occasions of referring. His Lordship is about to proceed to Rome.—Weekly Register.

CRIME IN ENGLAND .- We stated last week, as we have stated before, that the bulk of the crimes committed in England are violations of the right of property. Crimes of personal violence are remarkably few, and most of them arise from the desire of gain. The forious passions-anger and revenge-which in other countries lead to murder, are little known here. Nationally speaking, we are not assassins, but pilferers. Our crime results from an insane desire of Can nothing be done to lessen it? The cases of Red-path and Robson, of the British Bank, and of the Messrs. Cole, of Gordon and Davidson, of Paul and Strahan, of the Messrs. Sadleir, with other similar cases, such as those of a Baron of the Exchequer and King's Counsel, alluded to by Lord Brougham in his letter to Lord Radnor-many known, many hushed up, and more dreaded-convince us that the criminal insanity of the desire is not peculiar to a class. It pervades the community, and is a remarkable feature of the national mind. Is not this susceptible of being modified, assuaged, and reduced to a same proportion? Is it an unalterable law of nature, that the English mind must unrighteously desire gain, which we can no more influence than we can melt the Polar ice ?— Economist.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLISH WORKMEN .- At the present moment one fourth of the Working Classes in England are without bread. Multitudes apply from day to day for work at the London Docks and various other emporiums of labor, without success; and some idea of the numbers who are left in a state of positive want may be obtained from the fact, that twenty thousand men and boys connected with the chance of obtaining it. Under such circumstances, a meeting was convened in Smithfield last week, for bering in its ranks members of every trade, and of which the Irish composed no small segment, assembled-having received the sanction of the Lord Mayor. The speakers were all members of the laboring community, and the business of the meeting was conducted with extraordinary temper, considering the desperate nature of the crisis upon which they were met to consult .- Nation.

Another case of an innocent man being found guilty has come to light. Patrick Cookson, a young Irishman, at Preston, has received a free pardon, it being proved, after having undergone three months' imprisonment, that he was wrongly convicted.

The Essex Herald of Tuesday last has the following :- "An extraordinary circumstance recently took place at South Ockendon, consequent upon the refusal of church-rates in that parish. On Sunday, the 28th ult., in accordance with notice, many of the parishioners assembled to celebrate the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, but after the usual prayers the curate announced that, owing to the refusal of a church-rate some months since, there were no funds to provide the bread and wine, and the worshippers departed under very painful feelings." A respected correspondent in drawing our attention to the above paragraph, observes that "in the History and Directory of the County the South Ockendon Tithes are stated to have been commuted in 1832 for £834 per annum, and that there is also a Rectory House, and 13 acres of glebe." Our correspondent significantly adds-" One would suppose that a Rector possessing such a living could have afforded a few shillings for the expenses of the Communion, and so spare the publication of such a scandal as the announcement made in the Church above stated.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE PERSIAN WAR, - While the newspapers, and correspondents, and officials, with patriotic decorum, are assuming that Herat is the cause of the war, there is not a company in which it is not stated, as a matter of notoriety, that a full knowledge of the case, have declared that the ther this be so or not, it is at least in everybody's one thing in public and another in private : and, while the broadsheet at breakfast proceeds on the solemn supposition that it is all about Herat, the talk of the dinner-table equally takes for granted that it is about a Persian courtier's runaway mistress or wife, and the Quixotic protection extended to her by British officials. In fact, it is only another version of the old story, the primeval rupture between the Orientals and the Westerns-Times.

THE "GRETNA PRIESTHOOD."-Mr. J. Murray, of the Gretna Toll Bar, performed his last splicing opera-tion at the close of December, and he presented the happy couple" with an eight-day clock, a cheese. and a bottle of whisky; for, having made his fortune, he was in good humor. He is about to turn to agriculture. Mr. Douglas, being an athletic man, and formerly a husband-man, is going to handle the spade

THE LAST PROTESTANT MARTYR .- Speaking of the condemnation of the apostate Priest Verger, the Weekly Register informs us that he has, for some time past, been a hero with English Protestants. Whether he is connected with the new Gallican periodi-cal, upon the appearance of which they have so much congratulated themselves, we have not learned There is a high probability that he was, for the editor of the Saturday Review has seen a letter from himself, dated as late as Dec. 30, in which, after giving some account of his past life, he boasted of his having preached against the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception on the eve of the first anniversary of the definition, and proposed to honor us by a visit to England "for the purpose of completing his case." whatever that may mean. He concluded (of course) by asking money, to publish "certain doctrines anti-Papistical but yet Evangelical, Apostolic but not Roman, of which I am the author." The Saturday Review boasts, with considerable satisfaction, that the letter failed of its object. We must admit that, considering the greediness of English Protestants to be duped by anything like an apostate Catholic, and. still more, an apostate Priest, it has considerable grounds for its exultation. The Dorset Chronicle gives, evidently upon private information, some further details of considerable interest :-

" Verger's name is not unknown in England. He it was, who in vain importuned Cardinal Wiseman o permit him to officiate in London during the Exhibition year. He it was who publicly, in London and elsewhere, impugned the papal definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He it was of whose 'independent spirit' special and honorable mention is made in the report of a London society, beginning to ask how it is that poverty is so fast maturing into crime, and why crime is becoming so enormous, so vested, and so highly favoured an interest. I injunctions of Romish authority, was commended

Although nothing is as yet officially announced, in a special pamphlet, issued in London, to disprove the unity of Rome. He it was whose protests we have heard applauded in this very town, by persons abusing the 'pretensions of Popery,' and quoting him as an authority. He it was who was paraded about twelve months ago in the pages of certain Reports, as a true specimen of the spirit of resistance and independence which was fast spreading through the Gallie Church! How his British admirers can now esteem him it is easy to guess. The paragon of independence is an assassin not a martyr, a scoundrel of the first die, whose pretensions to saintly independence must for the present retire from view.'

If he had but escaped, how invaluable would he have proved, as a real convert Priest, to the English and Irish Societies for Missions to Roman Catholics. Pity that the executioner should deprive them of so valuable a coadjutor.

UNITED STATES.

ACTION OF U. S. GOVERNMENT ON CHINA AFFAIRS .-The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says :- "I understand that our government does not approve of the course pursued by our citizens in the interference with the affairs of China .--The Secretary of State has been engaged some days in preparing documents with reference to this affair, which will be sent by the next steamer, deprecating it in strong language, and advising them to beware hereafter how they join England or any other power in such a movement."

SUFFERING IN NEW YORK CITY.-The European published in New York, of the 24th instant says there are not less than 100,000 people in that city and its immediate vicinity, ready and willing to work, but unable to get anything to do: and that there are 30,000 women in that city dependent on needle work while there is not work enough for 10,000. The price of making a shirt is 5 cents of a pair of pantaloons, 10 cents.

THE MURDER OF DR. BURDELL IN NEW YORK .- This murder continues a mystery. The inquest on the body of the victim is still going on, and column upon building trade alone have been east upon the streets column of the New York papers are occupied with of London, without occupation, or any immediate reports of the evidence, which, so far as it has gone, is pretty conclusive as to the infamous character of the murdered dentist and of pretty nearly all conthe purpose of concerting measures to relieve such nected with him. Our readers would not thank us wide-spread distress. An immense concourse, numfor its republication.—Monitral Hends. for its republication .- Montreal Herold.

THE MORALS OF VIRGINIA STUDENTS .- A COTTESPON dent of the Boston Post, writing from Hamoden Sydney College, Virginia, under date of January 28th says:—"Mr. Charles Edie, of Christiansburg, and Mr. Edward A. Langhorne, of Roanoke, had a difficulty yesterday, and in the morning as the class was coming out of the lecture room, Mr. Langhorne called Mr. Edic and another gentleman, and the three walked about five steps from the door together. Mr. Laugherne then told Mr. Edie that he must retract the insult: and this being refused a fight ensued, and Mr. Langhorne drew a dagger and stabbed his adversary twice, the first wound being in the left arm and the second piercing the heart. Mr. Edie stood a half minute after being stabbed, then tottered and fell.--Before falling he remarked to Langhorne, 'Ned, you have acted the coward and have stabbed me to the heart.' In less than three minutes after leaving the lecture room he was a corpse. Langhorne is now in jail. He is the son of a widowed mother residing in Lynchburg.

late not common heading, our columns have lately contained statements well calculated to arrest and occupy the attention of the reader. Seldom indeed have frauds been described showing greater ingenuity gospellers of the graduates of the Public school s,--or more elaborate procedure in the execution of crime, The prisoners Anderson and Saward, together with the convicts Attwell and Hardwick, now professing to make a clean breast of it, were confederates in machinations of the most extraordinary and extensive inises that more might be done with one fourth of the kind for obtaining money by forgeries upon the var-ious banks of this city. If we are to credit the eviious banks of this city. If we are to credit the evidence hitherto adduced, the first step in these advances—the first approach opened against the strong box of the banker, was to obtain possession of bone fide shocking developments of how little girls were cerchecks, either paid or payable, drawn by some indi- repted in the Common schools of Boston, and confunds. As the prisoner Saward seems to have been was hushed up,-for fear it would injure the system. familiarly known as "Jim the Penman," we presume | A few years ago precisely the same kind of debauchthe real cause is that ridiculous quarrel about a Per- we may assign him this department in the division of ery was detected in a Public school of this city—sian lady. As the quarrel has been related in the labour. There was then a man called the "sender," but the Protestant pastor of the mother of one of the language of diplomacy, and as it will soon be in the whose office it was to despatch the checks so prepared victims prevailed on her to keep it quiet,—for fear of blue-books, we need only repeat the principal fact, to the banks for eash, at which stage of the opera- "the use that the Papists would make of it." It is that the British Minister had the indiscretion to ex- tions, the practice was to engage some individual en- only last Full, on the eve of the Presidential election, the British ægis to a lady of indifferent charac- tirely unconcerned in the fraud. The innocent perter claimed by a member of the Persian Court: and son in question, however, was not unattended. One on his refusing to give up the lady to the outraged of the accomplices followed him into the bank, and feelings and the violated law of the country, had took stealthy notice of the reception he experienced. himself, as a matter of course, to retire from it .- If all went stagoth, he left the bank and signalled the We are told that first-rate Oriental authorities. with result to a confederate outside, so that the "sender" was duly forthcoming at the rendezvous to receive British Minister was unquestionably wrong, and that the money. If the messenger was detained, this re-Persia had no alternative but to do as she did. Whe- suit was also promptly telegraphed, in which case, the originators of the errand were looked for in vain. mouth that it is not Herat, but a frail fair one, who Such was the general theory of the proceedings. To is the true cause of the war. The nation is saying begin with how are checks to be procupal—wither begin with, how are checks to be procured-either blank, filled up, or cancelled .- We are disposed to surmise that the foundation of forgeries was sometimes laid in burglaries, and that such seemingly useless things as old checks formed part of the spoils carried off, to be turned in this way to account. But, as this resource occasionally failed, a more deliberate operation was resorted to. We take instance of a solicitor in Red Lion-square, upon whose account at has still its remedy. Against the juvenile rudiens Gosling's it was thought desirable to make an attempt, who now infest the city as highwaymen and burglars, Attwell repaired to this gentleman with a story that we agree with the Tribune in counselling the free a parson named Hesp (imagined for the occasion), owed him money, for which he wished application by a lawyer to be made, a place having meanwhile been hired at which the supposed Mr. Hesp might be presumed to reside, and where the lawyer's letter would common sense, will come to see and to say: We have be taken in. These steps having been taken, and the imaginary Mr. Hesp having been duly threatened .and dig. Mr. Simon Laing, having left the loom to Attwell advances the money to pay his own demand, take upon himself his now defunct office, is about to resume the shuttle—siz transit zloria mundi.—Carlisle the unlucky hitch. All these proceedings had been based on the presumption that if the money were judiciously left for a few days in the attorney's hands, so that it would probably go with his ordinary receipts into his bank, he must needs, when he came to settle with his client, write a check for the amount, and thus furnish his obliging enstomer with the pattern required. As it happened, however, payment was made in cash, so that all the expense as well as the labor was lost, but the operation was repeated with more success. On another occasion Attwell and that they inculcate, that have this marvellous effect Hardwick betook themselves into the Eastern Coun- over those that have received Catholic education, ties, and there also engaged professional agency for the same purposes, but their career in those parts was abruptly cut short by arrest. The reader will not fail to observe the employment of capital as well as ment, for the cure of the awful depravity of every labor in these transactions. Upwards of £100, money in hand was sometimes forthcoming to pay the imaginary debt with, and £250 was paid into a banker's by way of furnishing Hardwick with credit and introduction at Yarmouth. It is not to be supposed that tions of the sounder portion of the community that all the work was over when a forged check had been we hope for the social reformation, Catholic prinmanufactured. The place of rendezvous has to be altered repeatedly, and the "sender" disguised him-self with false hair, and "changed his name each time that a check was sent." On one occasion Atwell | are doing all that they can do in this way, -but this asserts that Saward, after obtaining some blank and is certain that in proportion as God gives them inpaid checks belonging to a certain person, proceeded to make a reconnaisance of the premises, and concluded that "it was not a very large firm, and and wrong-doings of Government, or of the contrathat he did not expect to get much from it." The diction of the enemies of the Cross,—by educational, crisis of the action occurred, of course, in the bank- and by all manner of charitable and reformatory ining-house, upon the presentation of the check. As stitutions, to work, in obedience to Catholic printhe agent at this point was commonly quite innocent, ciples alone, for the healing of the moral sores of the he would apply for the cash without confusion or community. They alone can do this, and if they misgiving, but the suspense of the accomplice on the watch must have been now and then painful. Once to its vast extent and needs, they will find help from

with some others." Another time the slip between the cup and the lip was remarkable—the more so, indeed, as the venture was for no less than £1,000 .-The clerk had actually paid the money into the very hands of the messenger, when misgivings occurred, and it was taken back again.

FRUITS OF STATE SCHOOLISM.—Public attention is becoming thoroughly aroused to the progress of crime in this city and its vicinity. Several men have been nurdered for the sake of what might happen to be in their pockets,—a few shillings, or a few dollars. Many robberies have been committed on the streets, accompanied by violence. Prudent citizens, having occasion to walk out after dark, do so revolver in hand, as the law is altogether too slow and too weak to afford protection. The newspapers that, directly and indirectly, are largely responsible for this state of things, are beginning to howl and cry. They recognise that the risk of life, limb and purse is as great now on the quietest streets of New York, as on the roads of Mexico. The Tribune ceases its old song of a re-organisation of society, and says we have no remedy but in our revolvers and pocket-jimmies, in in hand to hand fighting with the foot-pads,—and, by-and-bye, in the organisation of Vigilance Committees, after the sad pattern of San Francisco.

Now, we protest against thus giving up in despair to evils which, as a community, we have brought upon ourselves, and the remedy of which is still in our hands. The record shows that the great majority of these murderers, street robbers, burglars, forgers, Post-Office robbers, &c., -so far as they have been arrested,—are of the youth of this city. highwaymen, arrested last week, turned out to be one a printer, one a clerk, and one a machinist. - all three about 20 years old, and all three natives of New York. Within the past week a regularly organized gang of boy-thieves, under a boy-leader, has been discovered in the Fourth Ward of this city, Within the same week boys have been found combining in plundering the Post Office and robbing letters of their contents. We need not enumerate the other atrocities that the papers of the past week have recorded as committed by boys or youths in this city. The community have reason to be startled.

But these are no more than we predicted as the result of the unhappy system of godless education under the auspices of the State. During the years 1848, '49, '50, '51, '52, we kept reiterating the warning that it would not do to commit the youth of this city, or of this State, to schools of education where positive religious doctrine was forbidden to be mugici. We declared that we were speaking much less in the interests of the Catholic Church than of the country and of society, as an American publicist, we protested that the State had received no consecration, and no mission, to undertake the work of the christian family, and of christian parents. We insisted upon it that such usurped work would be very badly done, at a very extravagant price. We said that Catholies would suffer from this bad plan less than non-Cathelies,-and the result has verified our assertion. Catholics have gone forward to provide school houses and schools for their own children, as fast or faster than they would have done had the Public or commen school system of the State not been in existence. In the absence of sufficient Catholic schools for our children these Public schools have perhaps been totaporarily of benefit to many of the children that attended them; but Catholies have looked to their own schools, supported at their own expense, for the education of Catholics. The religious denomina-Fongeries on System .- Under an ominous, but of tions who have looked to the Public schools for recraits to their thinning congregations, have experienced,-whether or not they have recognised,-the the results of their folly. The street-preachers are the or else all preachers are equally depised by them.

Meantime the public groan and complain of the waste of the public treasury under the plea of Free schools. Every one that looks at the matter recogamount expended. The very hottest of the promoters of this system complain of how badly it works. The hypocritical sham is, however, kept up a little longer, for very shame's sake. Recently there were vidual or firm upon the bank intrusted with their cated there to visit infamous houses. The matter that another abominable development was made the proceeding of one of the High School officers in the Seventh Ward of this city. It was proved that he made use of authority to promote or to injure famale teachers, according as the latter admitted or resented his licentious addresses. This affair, after being fully exposed at a public meeting in the Ward. and after being referred to in the columns of on of the immaculate trio of two purpy noisies .-- was also hushed up, on the plea that a more public exposure would injure the glorious State Free School system.

From such a system -- godiess in its theory, godless in its practice, flagitions in some of its operations,what marvel if the results in the youth turned out upon the city should be such as to appel the public, and to seem to resolve society into chaos and barbarism? But, as we have resisted the causes that have helped potently in producing these effects, so we are now full of boldness in asserting that the evil and expert use of the revolver, - while they are at But we insist on looking forward to a better large. time in the future. We look forward to the time when a vast body of the people, with their practical done wrong in divorcing religion from education. When they will see and will say, as so many of our wisest statesmen now say: -Whatever else the Catholic religion may do, or may not do,-it has, at least, a great moral control over those that submit to it. In an extract we took from the Rochester Union last week, we found the advocate of Protestant missions making this concession to the Catholic missionaries among the Indians,-that they had more control over their converts, to keep them from vice, than Protestant missionaries had. The same will be found true of the new barbarians among our neglected youth. It is not the missionaries, but the superior and true faith that they impart, and the moral laws. -whether they be Flat-head Indians, or reclaimed white people.

We look not to police regulations nor to governkind, that is festering in our society, and startling it by its cruptions. It is a salutary provision against the perpetuity of error, that it forces a reform by its own excesses. It is in the free will, and just reflecciples, and Catholic efforts, are now, as in the early ages of Christianity, to be the principal means of regeneration. It is not for us to say whether Catholics crease in members, in wealth, and in influence, he will expect of them, without reference to the wrongs and wrong-doings of Government, or of the contra-