LONDON.—By the statement of the English papers,

it appears that London is, without contradiction, the most unsafe place within the confines of civilisation

in which any honest man could venture his life or

property. It is, in fact, a den of thieves, who walk

ibout in day-light ticketed and known to the police,

but not deterred by their presence from pursuing

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE. - It is stated in one of the morning papers that Mr. Cornelius O'Brien means to retire from the representation of the county of Clare, and that the present Attorney-General, this member for Ennis, will be called upon to stand assa candidate.

A memorial lins been forwarded to the Lord-Lieu tenant praying his Excellency to appoint Archdeacon Kyle to the bishopric of Cork vacant by the death of The Archdeacon is the son of Bishop Ryle, Dr. Wilson's predecessor in the see, and for-merly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. A Catho-Dr. Wilson. lie local journal thus sketches the son's qualifica-tions for the episcopal bench:—"A scholar in attainments and cultivation; and a gentleman in manner, Archdeacon Kyle is likewise remarkable for his kindness and charity to the poor, and his liberality to those of another faith and church. Then there is no local movement of an educational or industrial character, or to promote a knowledge or art, and a taste for intellectual enjoyment, which has not obtained, or is not cortain to obtain, the aid and co-operation of the archdeacon; and in all undertakings of the kind he is about the best working member, active, business-like, and practical. But still he might be all that we could imagine a Protestant clergyman, a gentleman, scholar, and an active and benevolent citizen ought to be; but did he lack one merit we should be the last to express an anxiety for his elevation to a position of high authority and great influence. If we believe that, instead of being a fair, tolerant, and liberally-disposed man, he was a bigot -one who, when invested with authority and power, would either himself inflame or suffer others to inflame those evil passions which it is good for our country should be kept down with a resolute hand, we should deplore his success. But the conduct of Archdeacon Kyle has been irreproachable in this most vital respect. If he be a bigot, all we can say is that he has been most successful in disguising the fact from the world, for we have never heard or known of any one making such a charge against him; quite the contrary. The archdeacon knows, as well as any man in the community, how much of real good may be done by the aid of people of different modes of thinking in politics and religion-how many useful objects can be accomplished by the union of men tolerant to each other's views-how much the progress of industry, as well as of all those movements tending to adorn and elevate a people, depends upon a co-operation which, while carnest and generous, is in no way servile or falsely comply-

MR. O'NEILL DAUNT ON THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT. "You say that, great as are the revenues of the Irish Establishment, it is a thorough fallacy to suppose that it is pecuniarily a burden upon the Roman Catholic population. To this I reply, in the first place, that the diverson of Church property from the Catholic to the Protestant Church in the sixteenth century, threw upon the Irish Catholics from that day to this the pecuniary burden of supporting, out of their own pockets, the Catholic Church, which had previously been supported by the State. Thus the present Irish (or more accurately speaking, anti-Irish) Establishment, is a pecuniary load on the Catholics to the full extent of their contributions to their own Church and clergy. I answer, in the second place, that the whole body of Irish Catholics had and have that species of right to the Church property of the kingdom, which any community has to a trust estate instituted for its benefit by competent granters. Of this they are defrauded by the present system. We propose that restitution shall be made to them in such a mode as the altered circumstances of the times render possible and expedient. It surely does not follow, that, because it is neither desirable nor possible to make that restitution in the shape of a direct reendowment of the Catholic Church, therefore no restitution to the people of Ireland should be made at all. You express an opinion that the occupying Catholic tenantry are not, substantially, burthened with tithe rent-charge, because the landlord new obtains it as rent, with which it is incorporated. Every one, believe, admits that, prior to the enactment of the present law, the Catholic occupier was directly burthened. What has the present law done? Just this -it has substituted the landlord for the tithe-proctor, as collector for the parson from the tenant. The landlord cannot pay it to the parson unless he first extracts it, no matter by what name, from the tenant. There is a change of name, a change of the collector, and a shifting of the legal liability. Substantially, the grievance is the same as ever, although undoubtedly it is modified in a few of its most revolting details.

A SECTARIAN INSTITUTION .- The sectarian committee of the Ulster Deaf and Dumb Institution made the absurd mistake of inviting the Marquis of Londonderry to preside at their last annual meeting : a sad mistake for the committee are bigots, and the noble lord is a man of enlightenment and liberality. On the books of this institution-founded for the education of the Deaf and Dumb-is a rule that all who enter inside its doors must be thenceforth brought up in Protestantism. This sectarian rule, the noble Marquis condemned in terms unmistakeable; and he was the more warranted in doing so, because the institution was established on nou-secturian principles, and because this bigoted rule has driven from it some of its best and most honorable supporters. But, we dare say, his lordship will never again be asked back to assume the same position.—Ulsterman.

LORD CARLISLE AND THE CORK CONSERVATIVES .-The advice tendered by the Cork Protestant Association with respect to the selection of a successor to the late Dr. Wilson has elicited the following Viceregal reply :-

"Viceregal-lodge, Jan. 8. "Sin,-1 am directed by the Lord-Licutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and the memorial which you have transmitted to him. His Excellency is fully aware of the solemn responsibility which devolves upon him upon the occasion of the lamented vacancy in the diocess of Cork .- I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"FRED. HOWARD. "Mr. R. B. Tooker, the Mardyke, Cork."

. HOW IRELAND WAS DEALT WITH 200 YEARS AGO. -It may not be generally known that the revenues arising from the taxation of Ireland were regularly let out to, and framed by, Englishmen as late as the reign of King Charles II. We have lately seen a parliamentary report, or blue book, printed in Dub-lin "at his Majesty's Printing House," and bearing the date of 1676, which is styled on the title-page an "Indenture containing a grant of all his Majesty's revenue of Ireland (new and extraordinary aydes by future acts of Parliament only excepted) to Sir James Shaen, and others, for seven years, to commence the 26th day of December, 1675, yielding and paying to his Majesty the sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling the last day of every calendar month." this rate the whole amount of Irish revenue to the King's Exchequer was £240,000 a year -a large sumenough to be levied on our unfortunate island for the support of Charles's wars, and his mistresses and their bastard families .- Tablet.

The Northern Whig, the leading commercial authority in the north, publishes a lengthened retrospect of the year 1856, in the course of which there is the following flourishing account of the state of the Belfast banks:—" Amid all the disquietude created by the Sadleir frauds, during the year, against jointstock banks, our own neighborhood has stood forth unshaken in its confidence, the prudent and judicious management of our local banks having secured the confidence of the public. The extravagant rate of money has gathered in a rich harvest for all their shareholders, the division of profits, in one instance, being equal to 20 per cent, per annum. Although this fact speaks convincingly of prudent management it also indicates too surely that there is not sufficient banking accommodation to meet the requirements of this large town."

, On New Year's morning a fine young woman, named Catherine Mahony, a daughter of a small farmer residing at Peafield, near Ballysimon, within two miles of this city, went to a mill pond to draw a kettle of water, when, unfortunately, she lost her balance and fell into the pond, and there being no assistance at hand was drowned. The body was found in about an hour after when her friends went in search of her. The police measured the depth of the water, and found it to be only three feet. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned .- Limerick Chronicle.

On Saturday Thomas O'Meara, coroner, held an nquest on the body of Thomas Fogarty, of Kyle, near this town. It would seem that he took a sudden of the house and his servants invariably conniving weakness at his own house on the 28th inst., fell into at the villany. It is dangerous to walk after night-the fire, and was severely burned, from the effects of fall in any of the squares or less frequented thowhich he died on the 30th ult. None of his friends roughfares, lest a brawny ruffian suddenly grasped were convenient at the time of this lamentable occurrence .- Nenugh Guardian.

ACTION FOR SLANDER BY A DUELIN MAGISTRATE AGAINST AN IRISH PEER.—A Dublin police magistrate lins, it is stated, commenced proceedings in an action for slander against an Irish peer, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appears that the nobleman in question was plaintiff in some petty case of complaint against a tradesman, and, being dissatisfied with the adjudication of the magistrate, addressed a strong remonstrance or memorial on the subject to the Lords Justices during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, attributing corrupt motives to the magistrate, to whom this statement was transmitted by Mr. Horsman, the Chief Secretary, for the purpose of ob-taining an explanation. What reply the magistrate may have deemed it right to forward to the Lords Justices does not appear, but it is understood that he has placed the matter as between himself and the peer in the hands of his solicitor.—Daily News Cor.

PAUPER DEPORTATION .- Another instance of the njustice and cruelty of the administration of the English and Scotch poor-law has come under our observation this week. We are informed that an officer arrived in Derry from Edinburgh, bringing with him two men, three women, and two children, portions of five families. One of the women, with her two children, left this city twenty-three years ago, and resided that time in Glasgow, with the exception of a few months in Edinburgh, from which place she was deported to Derry; the others belonged to Fermanagh, Armagh, &c. One proceeding homewards; the remainder were admitted by the relieving officer, Mr. Klophel, to the union workhouse, and become a burden on the already over-taxed rate-payers of this city and locality.—Derry Sentinel.

The Guardian newspaper, published at Wexford, has been amalgamated with the Wexford People. The latter paper, in announcing the fact, says, "It has long been a matter of just complaint that the popular party in the county of Wexford were distracted by the claims upon them of two local newspapers, advocating the same principles-that the press, which should have had a compact and numerous body of supporters, was split into sections, and that a rivalry was carried on injurious alike to the parties immedi ately concerned, and to the cause of which both were the exponents and defenders. This complaint is now at an end."

A family near Clifden, Galway, partook of some cured mackerel that had not been salted until they were putrid and unfit for human food. Of five who ate them, four, viz., the father and mother and two children died in consequence, and another member of the family is still very ill from the effects. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God after eating some mackerel not sufficiently cured."

WHAT HONEST IRISHMEN ARE, AND WHAT THEY DO -Wherever honest Irishmen live, we behold in them its chivalrous votaries, men of solid sense, patriots of the highest caste, soldiers of the sternest mould, who, to-morrow, if necessary, with lions, hearts, would welcome and excite wars, storms, and battle thunders, and in the full pride of Ierna's prestine chivalry, eagerly mount the gory whilwind, and ride them above the vanquished foc, through vales of fire above the devil and his imps into the ensanguined harbor of victory and glory.—Beggs' Military Resources.

THE BROADSTONE TRAGEDY.-Now that the chase after the assassin seems to have been wholly abandoned not withstanding the semi-authorized announcement that the police could at this moment lay hands upon the guilty person, the Evening Mail suggests that the time has come for an investigation into the conduct of the authorities, and puts a few questions by way of setting it a-going:—" What do the police mean by intimating, through the columns of Saunders' Newsletter, in no equivocal terms, that they would have acted upon strong suspicions which they entertain were it not that the person suspected was protected by influential friends? That intimation plainly points to a small circle of respectable men, as including within it the murderer and accessories after the fact. Is it possible that it can be suffered to remain unanswered? We would further desire to know, in full, what have the police learnt as to the state of the accounts of the railway company in so far as the murdered man was concerned, either personally or by official connexion with other officers or servants? Is it certainly known how much or whether any money was taken from Mr. Little's office on the night of the murder? Were the notes which the murderer did not take marked in any manner that rendered him fearful lest they should be the means of suspicion being directed towards him? Was that a such documents, however, the returns of Belgium are true statement which was made in the Press newspaper to the effect that a design had been formed to drain cortain tanks, and that a bag of silver was found dripping wet very shortly afterwards concealed upon the premises of the company in the immediate neighbordood of those tanks? If that statement were true, by whom was the design alluded to formed, and to whom was it known? We humbly submit that all these questions and some others ought to be solved for the public information, not by anonymous articles in the newspapers, nor even by formal police reports, but by such open investigation as they manifestly suggest to every candid mind to be necessary for the protection of innocent men, and the quieting of the public mind. The subject cannot be suffered to drop now."

GREAT BRITAIN.

ORDINATION OF A PRIEST .- On Thursday last, January 15th, the Right Rev. Bishop Murdoch, V.A.W.S., held an ordination at St. Mungo's Church, in which the Rev. Robert Beiancy, M.A., Cambridge, and late Protestant Rector of Aslington, Sussex, was raised to the holy order of Priesthood. Since his conversion to the Catholic Faith, Mr. Belaney has studied theology at Rome, and found for some time a retreat in the holy seclusion of the Carmes, Paris. Subsequently, the reverend gentleman was a resident amongst the Rev. Fathers of the Institute of Charity at Rughy, who, we understand, parted with him not without extreme regret, in order that he might fulfil his vocation to exercise the sacred ministry in the country of his birth-Scotland. During the last few months, Mr. Belaney has been an inmate of the College of St. Mary, Blairs, Aberdeen.—Northern

Lord Napier has been appointed British Minister at Washington.

Mr. Brotherton, M.P., whilst riding in an omnibus from his residence at Pendleton to Manchester, on Wednesday, was seized with apoplexy and died immediately.

Mr. Martin Sutcliffe, the owner of the £3,000 found by Elizabeth Bray in Little Horton lane on Thursday night last, rewarded the honest girl with the munificent sum of ten shillings .- Leeds Mercury. FATAL OCCURRENCE AT EDINBURGH.—On New Year's morning a lad named Waterson, of respectable circumstances, and employed as a shopman, was appre-

hended for stabbing four Irish laborers, one of whom,

being wounded in the heart, immediately expired.

their most neferious designs, whether of covert larceny and fraud, or of outrageous violence. A simple countryman cannot go into a public-house for refreshment without incurring the risk of being instantly beset and hustled by a set of sharpers, who cither cheat him of his money or snatch it by force out of his hand, and make away with it, the owner you by the throat, and having in an instant deprived you of the power of crying out or of resistance, rifle your pockets, and leave you half dead upon the pavement. If you saunter in any of the parks there is a snake, in the grass. Beware of passing near a tree or a thicket. Do not stop for a moment to rest on one of the benches, nor look at the waterfowl on the ponds. They are one and all decoy-ducks, in the interest of prowling assassins, who are every-where watching to place themselves beside you, and after a word or two of filthy slang, extort your last penny by threats which carry terror to the most stainless conscience. If you ride in an omnibus convey all your moveable property into one pocket, and set a resolute fist to stand sentry over that charging it to be vigilant alike against the rude jostlings of your male companions, and the rustling contact of the softer sex. So long ago as when the democratic Waithman was lord mayor, we recollect his consoling address to a Norfolk grazier who had been victimised: "Have you lived so long in this world without learning to look upon every man you do not know in London streets as a thief and a robber?" The town has not mended its morality in the quarter of a century which has elapsed since then; but, on the contrary, vice is more expert, and ruffianism, under the indulgent protection of the laws and of those who administer them, tenfold more audacious and reckless. Centralisation, which draws all the wealth of the kingdom there, sucks along with it, as to a huge whirlpool, the scum and refuse of society. It is the needy rascal's general home;" and the order is becoming so numerous and so strong, under recent administrative reforms, that a few years more of the same system, unrestrained by vigorous measures both legislative and executive, would render it utterly unlit for the habitation of any other class of men.—Evening Mail. THE INCREASE OF CAPITAL OFFENCES .- It is hardly possible as yet to arrive at any accurate conclusions with regard to that increase of crime which almost daily experience shows to have taken place within

the last few months. 1856 will, we fear, be found to have a melancholy pre-eminence in reference to offences of personal violence. Apart from the official returns, for which we must wait, we find that in the single item of murder, excluding all injuries inflicted short of fatal results, the cases in various parts of the country so prominent as to have obtained special notice in London journals, are at least sixty in number. A list before us gives 18 adult males, 14 females, and 26 children; but this must be far from the sad reality.

Somersetshire juries are proverbial for wisdom. Recently a man was tried for burglary; he had been caught in the fact and a conviction was naturally expected. The prisoner's counsel protestad that he believed the man to be innocent, and notwithstanding the judge's clear summing up, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The foreman was afterwards asked the reason for the verdict. "Well," said he, we be most on us P----men, and though the Lunnon judge said he thought the prisoner wur guilty our Recorder (who was the prisoner's counsel) said he warn't; and we likes to stick up for our Recorder !"-Gloucester Journal.

THE WINCHESTER EXECUTION .- The Union, a new Protestant journal, has the following remarks on this case:-" A case of most unjustifiable proselytism has recently occurred at Winchester. The circumstance of three Italians in the city gaol, waiting for execution, seems to have been turned to account by put-ting all possible obstacles in the way of the access of a Priest of their own persuasion, whilst their cells were thrown open to the Chaplain and an 'Italian Protestant gentleman' with a view of unsettling such traces as might yet remain of the faith of their childhood. What form of religion is implied in the term an 'Italian Protestant gentleman,' we do not know but his efforts were so far successful that one of the three made his confession of faith in the shape of a sufficiently parrot-like and Protestant piece of claptrap. Of the other two one had not been confirmed and, on his desiring to recieve that Sacrament, Dr Grant, the Bishop of Southwark, went down and administered it."

In reading Mayhew's new work, "The Great World of London," I find on page 402, the following passage, which may perhaps be worth transferring to the Note Book. It runs thus: - "Small handbills are industriously circulated among the fanatic frequenters of Exeter Hall, informing one how, in Papal countries, the ratio of criminals to the population is enormously beyond that of Protestant kingdoms. From usually omitted, for these would prove that there is really no truth in the theory sought to be established; since it is shown, by the tables printed by Mr. M'Culloch in his 'Geographical Dictionary,' that whereas the ratio of criminals to the gross population of the country is in Papal Belgium 1.9, and in Romanist France 2.3, to every 10,000 individuals, it is in Protestant England as many as 12.5 to the same definite number of people, and in Sweden as high as 87.7; so that it is plain that mere differences of religious creeds cannot possibly explain the different criminal tendencies among different races of people." On pages 403 and 404, very interesting tables are to be found, showing the comparative criminal cases in this country with those in France and Belgium, and further those of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and several other local statistics of England, &c. &c .--Corr. of Weekly Regi ter.

"HE DIED FOR GLORY"-AND A GRATEFUL COUNTRY. -Buried Like a Dog. - Charles Jackman, of the 33rd, "Duke's Own," was one out of scarcely a score of those, who, going out to the Crimea at the beginning of the war, lived to receive the clasp and medal, which decorated the sailor's breast, as on 'sick" furlough he left Aldershot on the 2nd inst., by the Great Western Railway. He was insensible when the train arrived at Swindon station; he was taken from the carriage and died. An inquest was held on the 3rd, and the jury returned a verdict "found dead," which would have been believed without a coroner. On the 5th he was taken to the churchyard in a dung cart a clergyman who chanced to be at the refreshment-rooms read the service over the shroudless body, and without being taken into the church, this opnosite of the "Duke's Own" was huddled to his last resting-place.- Wilt's Standard.

CURIOUS REWARD OF MERIT.-During the past week, handbills have been posted in and about Braintree, announcing the presentation of a 'moke' (doukey) to Hery Organ, by the landlord of the Bird-inhand Inn, as a reward for the faithful performance of a promise not to swear, or use profane language, for the term of six months. The novel gift was accordingly, on the 24th ult., placed in a cart drawn by six other 'neddies,' and a procession was formed, headed by a pair of horses, and a vehicle decorated with evergreens and colors, and containing a brass band where, before separating, they were entertained with Chronicle.

A LIVING SEELETON.—On Sunday, December 14, there arrived at Rugby Station by a train from Liverpool a human being, in sailor's clothes, so thoroughly reduced in substance as to leave room for doubt whether or not he belonged to the human species, and apparently in a dying state. Perceiving his deplorable condition, the officials had him removed from the train, and called in medical aid. He was afterwards taken to the Grazier's Arms Inn, where, by great care and kindness, he so far rallied as to allow of his removal to the station on the following day, where he excited the commiseration of every beholder. From his statement, it appeared that some fourteen months ago he entered as a sailor on board a ship bound for China, and that soon afterwards he and four others mutinied; in consequence of which he was put in irons by the captain's order, and placed in the hold of the vessel, where he had subsisted for the last nine months upon no other food than one pound of biscuit and a pint of water daily. His emaciation was so thorough and extraordinary that, from the date of his going aboard, he had been reduced in weight from 14 stones 4lbs. to about 4 stones. We are not sufficiently aware of the extent of his crime to enable us to form an opinion as to whether the punishment was warrantable.—Leicester Mercury.

The papers, with regard to the bombardment of Canton, have been published, and, in our opinion, confirm the fears which we last week expressed, that a great crime has been committed. The Chinese authorities were formally in the wrong, and the destruction of the forts and of any war junks in the river may have been necessary, possibly even the seizure of native ships. But when the irregular arrest of some Chinese subjects, charged with smuggling and piracy, and whose guilt does not seem to be denied, but who were in a vessel which, though really and bona fide Chinese, was protected by a colonial register, is avenged by the bombardment of a city densely througed by fifteen hundred thousand men, women, and children, who can say that the fault was all on one side? Thus, we fear, may already have begun another Chinese war. But even when war was raging, cities far less densely thronged than Canton with non-combatants were respected. The question-" Why spare Odessa?" was answered in the name of humanity and mercy not of justice and the law of nations. Will not posterity say that humanity speaks to England with a voice to which she cannot turn a deaf ear, when it is humanity towards the strong-towards those with whom prudence requires us to be enemies (as the ancient philosopher advised) "like them who would soon be friends," because of their own power to avenge themselves, or because, as members of the Europeau family of nations, they are bound up with the strong, if not actually strong themselves. We may soon find ourselves at war at one time with China and Persia, formally right in both cases, but we fear the Chinese war will be in substance unjust, and the Persian unnecessary and impolitic. Our relations with these Eastern nations but too foreibly remind us of the grave and decorous manner in which the Romans held the barbarous tribes of Illyria, Gaul, and Africa responsible for every breach of the law of nations, as laid down by the Lutin and Etruscan religion, and proceeded to avenge the breach of it by wholesale extermination of men, and enslaving of women and children. More religious times would have held a crusade against both China and Japan; not justifiable only, but a duty. Both have put them-selves out of relations with Christendom by the wicked and detestable persecution of the Christian Faith. England, however, takes no such ground and could hardly have taken it while she continued to send the Priests of the same religion to the scaffold as freely as either. Still we fear that the assigned cause is as remote from the real cause of the present quarrel as that would have been .- Weekly Register.

The Union publishes the following document from the pen of Mr. Denison :--

Position of the Church of England, as construct by Courts of Law, at the close of the Year of our Lord 185G.

I. That a benefice, with cure of souls, may legally be held by a priest who denies the doctrine of Holy Baptism. Sentence of Court of final Appeal, March, 1850.

II. That a benefice, with cure of souls, may not egally be held by a priest who affirms the doctrine of Holy Communion.

(a.) Finding of Cleveland Commission! the Com missioners refusing to hear the defendant, in person, or by counsel, upon the question before the Cour January, 1855.

(b.) Sentence of Diocesan Court at Bath-presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, acting, "pro hac vice," as Bishop of Bath and Wellsthe Court refusing to allow the defendant to show from Holy Scripture and from antiquity that his interpretation of the Articles "of the Sacraments" is the tru

Oct. 1856. (c.) Appeal from Sentence of Diocesan Court at Bath refused by Court of Appeal of the Pro-

III. That the cross may not legally be set up in the churches; and that, where so set up, it ought to be removed.

(a.) Sentence of Consistory Court of Diocese of London. December, 1855.

(b.) Sentence of Court of Appeal of the Province. December, 1856. GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON, Clerk, M.A.,

Vicar of East Brent, and Archdeacon of Taunton.

East Brent, Christmas Day, 1856. The Guardian copies the above without comment, but quotes it from the Record. The English Church man is excessively wrath with Archdencon Denison for thus showing the true position of the Church. The Eaglish Churchman says, "Had Archdencon Denison been on the eve of joining the Roman schism, and had he wished to celebrate his departure by giving his spiritual mother one of the most dead! blows which he could aim at her he could hardly have done worse than this. And such statement excite and foster discontent among a certain class of Church people; and promote secessions to the Roman The English Churchman says that it is hardly to be hoped that Mr. Denison will refrain voluntarily from "letting off these ecclesiastical squibs and crackers," but think he ought to be required to desist.

UNITED STATES.

Sixty-eight deaths from scarlet fever were reported in New York last week, being an increase of 18 over the deaths from the same disease the previous wcek.

Col. Brooks, the assailant at Washington of the Hon. Senator Sumner, is no more. Addiction to habits of intemperance appears to have been the proximate cause of his death, and his indulgence in those habits was no doubt attributable in part to the conviction that came to be impressed on his mind, of he depth of degradation to which he had sunk himself by his conduct on the memorable occasion that gave him notricty.

That education can be, and would be, better, more effectively, and more economically managed by voluntary associations, religious or charitable, than by the political wire-pullers of the State School system. we have stendily maintained. We, who belong to the old Democratic school of politics, deny accordingly that the State has any business to meddle at all with schools and with education. But if there are appropriated to educational purposes funds of and the hero Organ, and, after parading the princi- which the State alone has control, then we concede pal streets of the town, returned to the Bird-in-hand, that the best method of employing these funds will be that of distributing them, per capita discipulorum, an abundant supply of good cheer. - Chelmsford to all voluntary societies or other organisations u dertaking the work of education. This is the Amer -

can idea, and we are sure, at the end of the dispute, that the people will take education, as well as a good many other things, out of the hands of government, —that is of politicians and political cliques,—and attend to it themselves, in voluntary associations .-N. Y. Freeman.

The Tribune, making itself the echo of the Committee of the Board of Education, exclaims :- " Nothing in the future will cost this city so much as ignorance." And yet the community is scarcely done ringing with the loud plea of "moral insanity" in behalf of crime for the commission of which no ignorance could be pleaded. And the police and Post-Office officials are at the ends of their wits to defeat precocious skill of juvenile forgers and thieves-who lack nothing of all that kind of knowledge which our Public Schools offer—knowledge of reading, writing, cyphering, &c.,—but no teaching of the positive doctrines of any religion. Judge Russell may go on with his wise sentencing, and another Know-Nothing Governor may follow with his foolish or wicked pardonings, -but the one cure for our social evils lies only in the propagation and influence of true religious principles. This is the only knowledge that is going to save the city from the rule of vice.—New York Freeman's Journal.

THE RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE .- The Northern Abolitionists as well as Northern Doughfaces show by actions stronger than words what are their real sentiments touching the fitness of the black to be placed on a footing of political equality with the white man. When do the philanthropists of the Garrison, Lucy Stone, and Mrs. Stowe school ever intermarry with the free negroes of the North, no matter how wealthy they may become? When do the pale face hypocrites ever admit them to their tables or to any social intercourse whatever? In this State where every white male citizen has a vote, a colored man must be possessed of real estate to the value of \$250 to entitle him to the suffrage. When the abolitionists and free soilers have had a majority in the Legislature why did they not repeal the invidious distinction? Do they not refute their own arguments against the South! We perceive that a sham movement is now being made to abolish this property qualification, and that Senator Cuyler has laid on the table an amendment of the Constitution to that effect, said amendment to be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and, pursuant to the first section of article 13th of the Constitution, to be pullished for three months previous to such election. It is all of course for Bunkum, Cayler and Co., who well know that it cannot be done. But it will be "a good Morgan till after the election."

YANKEE MORALITY-DIVORCES IN SALEM, MASSACHU-SETTS .- The following divorces have been granted at the late session of the Supreme Court in Salem :--Wm. Small from Irene M. Small, for adultery; Benjamin Fuller from Ellen M. Fuller, for adultery; Abby L. Cadwell from Lewis H. Cadwell for adultery; Jesse C. Ferrin from Mary Ferrin, for desertion; Susan M. Davis from B. H. Davis, for adultery; Daniel Ryan from Elizabeth Ryan, for adultery. There is not a city in New England which makes greater pretensions to "moral tone" than this same city of Salem. A theatre was started there some twenty-five years ago, but public opinion frowned it down. Circuses cannot easily get licenses there. Amusements of almost any character, are looked upon as very questionable indulgences. Churches are outwardly supported, and an apparent interest taken in the labors of the clergy, yet lawless young men congregate the street corners and utter fearful oaths and obscene language nightly, and to crown it all, a single session of her courts roll up a heap of infamy like the above. Five cases of adultery from the class of society supposed to be as free, at least, from immorality as any other—the middle class .-Abolitionism flourishes in this city of Salem, to a great extent; this place and Boston may be said to be the hot bed of it. If such developments as the above and the late school girl affair at Boston, appear on the surface for the world to gaze upon how much corruption must these Abolition holes have hidden, which the world can't see? New England is fast exposing her real character, one way and another. Is it a wonder that the South questions the sincerity of the Abolitionists of New England, and brands them hypocrites, in the face of such startling pictures of degraded society, as those above alluded to, present? It will not be long ere this progressive people," whose words the world have heard so much of, will stand in their hideous deformity, a spectacle of shame .- N. V. Day Book.

BRAVERY OF AN IRISH SERVANT GIRL. Some of the New York morning papers are in the habit of abusing and ridiculing Irish servant girls. They seldom give them credit for anything good. We (New York Cilizen) copy the following from the Herald, observing, that though Catherine is not mentioned as Irish, the fact is undoubtedly so: —"Extraordinary Heroism on the Part of a Domestic.—The particulars of an encounter between a domestic, in the employment of Mr. E. A. Brooks, of No. 31 London Terrace, New York, and a couple of Burglars, as it occurred on Saturday evening, were related to us in the following style:-About eight o'clock on the evening in question, Catherine-for such is the domestic's nameheard a slight noise in the parlor of her employer. Thinking that there might be some thieves in the house, she proceeded up stairs from the basement below and lighted the gas in the front parlor, when, to her surprise and astonishment, two men bulted out of the room, and made their escape down the hall door steps with a basket of property in their possession. Catherine did not faint on the spot, as some girls would have been apt to do, but quickly pursued the rascals, calling out 'Stop thief.' So quick was the girl in her movements that she succeeded in overhanling the burgher who had the basket in his possession, and, with an extraordinary degree of courige, she grappled with him for the recovery of the stolen goods. A desperate fight occurred between the burglar and the woman, resulting in the comdete triumph of the latter and the total discomfiture of the former. In the struggle that took place Catherine tore off the over and underconts of her antagonist, wrested the basket from his arms, and compelied him to seek flight in his shirt sleeves. Hastily gathering up the garments of the burglar and the booty that he was compelled to restore to the owner, Catherine retraced her steps, and entering her employer's house, she fell fainting in the hall. All the ortitude and courage she had mustered in the encounter with the burglar forsook her, and she was again a woman. Fancy the surprise of the inmates of the house on seeing the heroic woman lying prostrate, with a basket of plate in one hand and two coats in the other. They did not for a moment think what a risk she had just encountered, and valiantly she had come off in a hand to hand fight with a desperate burglar."

DECLINE IN INFANT BAPTISM .- The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review, for January, has an articleon "The neglect of Infaut Baptism," which shows that "within fifty years the number of children baptized has diminished from one to every five communicants, to one to every twenty; or in other words, that only one-fourth as many are baptized now in proportion to the total communicants as at the beginning of the half century." The Presbyterian, in commenting on the subject, says :- "We confess ourselves astounded at this exhibit, and yet we can-not controvert the statement. The reviewer gives the figures, drawn from the official statistics of the Church. The Episcopalians make a better report, having baptized about twice as many in proportion as our branch of the Presbyterian Church. But the New-School Presbyterian Church and the Congregationalists are much more deficient than we are. In 1847, the Old-school reports showed fifty-two baptisms for each thousand communicants, whilst the New-school showed only nineteen for each thousand, and the Congregationalists only sixteen! statistics indicat a state of things which call for immediate attention and reform."