## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 28, 1865.

Dogs AND PROTESTANTS .- Ireland, it must be confessed, is a very hard country to legislate for. The various classes in it appear all arrayed in mutual Dyposition, and are always demanding legislation to protect them from one shother. Sumetimes it is a question of tenant-right, or of tenants against land-lords, and by consequence of landlords against tenants. On Tuesday nights and on nights innumerable, and in Belfast on occasional days, it is a question of Protestants against Catholios or of Catholics against Protestants. One class seems to have an uncontrollable tendency to break the heads of the other class, and the other either breaks its as-sailants' heads or appeals to Parliament to put them down. Yesterday alternoon an entirely new element of antagonism was displayed. The House of Commons was appealed to for protection to Irish sheep against Irish dogs. Like all class antagonism, this seems in Ireland to have reached a height never dreamt of in less Celtic countries. By a Return presented to the House, it appears that in 1861 no less than 8,897 sheep had been reported killed by doga, and in 1863 the number was 7,324. This throws the Belfast riots into the shade altogether; but even this does not adequately represent the extent of the class antagonism between the two spe-cies. These numbers, it is said, give little idea of the sheep killed, for the Return only shows the number of which the police had cognizance. What dogs may do in remote country districts, where they can indulge their destructive propensities apart from all moral supervision, it is impossible to say. According to Sir Frederick Heygate, the country is abasdoned to dogs. It echoes with a perpetual and universal barking. Nothing can be done without danger of this canine interference. Surgeons, it is said, cannot even visit patients in safety. Even their unpolitical and impartial occupation is obsoxions to these noisy and ravening animals. They are worse than the ' cosherers.' Like their Eastern ancestors, 'they run here and there for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied.' Even prosperous cities are not exempt from their invasions. Compersetion has been demanded by the butchers of Londonderry for the destruction of sheep in the town parks, and it had been shown that in one district the butchers could not turn out their sheep in these parks, though surrounded by walls, without having them worried by dogs. fhe worst of it is, too, that the majority of them seem to be an irrespon sible sort of dogs. They have no local habitation nor name; they have no owners, nor collars, nor friends, nor protectors. They cannot answer for themselves, and there is nobody to answer for them. In this instance there is no doubt which of the two classes is in the wrong. The sheep and cattle have a clear right to the country. As in the case of the spectacles and the nose, they were plainly made for the country, and the country as plainly intended for them; and these dogs are simply intruders, interlopers, 'cosherers'-we wonder whether they are Saxon dogs - who live by sucking the blood of the indigenous population. In short, says Sir F. Hey-gate, 'it is very little use to have killed the wolves if these dogs are left undisturbed.' Some vigorous, combined, and authoritative effort is necessary to check this canine tyranny; and therefore it was yesterday proposed that 'the Queen's Most Excellent Mujesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,' should enact a Bill of three

pages and ten clauses against-dogs. Fray, however, do not let it be supposed that this subject is unworthy of such Imperial interference, or that because it suggests amusing considerations it is nothing but a joke. There are more dogs in Ireland than Protestants ! The Protestants, as we stated yesterday, have not increased much beyond 800,000, whereas by the very lowest estimate mentioned last night the dogs amount to a million, and Sir Robert Peel, supported by a general consent, put the numher at two or three millions. If 800,000 Protestants can command a Tuesday night, why should not one or two million dogs occupy a Wednesday afternoon? In fact, the dogs are a far more serious grievance in practice than the Irish Established Church Pro. testant Bishops and Rectors have a tame and inno. cuous bark, and leave the Roman Catholic sheep to graze undisturbed in their indigenous pastures; but the dogs are lively and active, and not being endowed, and having to live by their own teeth, they snap up the native sheep with a missionary vigour that is instructive and exemplary beyond all con ception. The consequence is that, while it hardly

eems worth while to take the trouble that would be

THE REPRESENTATION OF YOUGHAL. -- Mr. M'Kenna's canvass has been most successful. The selectors of nearly all classes and parties have received him with great favour. At a meeting held yesterday, presided One of the most singular features in this strange case over by the respected Priest, the Very Rev. T. is the assertion of a man named Thomas Coyle, a Canon Murphy, P.P., and attended by a vast pro-portion of the Catholic electors, Mr. M'Kenna was adopted without a dissentient voice, and all present formally pledged themselves to give him their earnest and undivided support. Some of the leading Protestant and Conservative electors have also given him a cordial adhesion. The popular feeling is thoroughly stirred in his favour. He was received on his arrival, with quite an ovation; and every evening head dressed vast bodies of electors and nonelectors assembled to do him honour. It seems gen-erally felt that his election would not only be of service to the general interests of the country, but would tend, in a very special way, to the improve ment of the town itself; and that, for his high personal Character, his recognized ability, his sterling honesty, the moderation of his views, and the financial resources at his command he would be a most creditable and desirable representative.- Cork Examiner.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic electors of loughal, held on Sunday, the 26th day of March, 1865, the Reverend M. Canon Murphy, Parish Priest of Youghal, presiding. It was proposed by the Reverend James O'Neil, R.

C. Curate, and seconded by Mr. Patrick Hannigan, and unanimously resolved -

"That Joseph Neal M'Kenns, Esq., te adopted by this meeting as the candidate to whom we hereby pledge ourselves to give our arden: and undivided support at the ensuing election.'

# (Signed); T. MURPHY, Chairman, Sectored, Sec RIGUARD FAREELL, Secretary.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMEATH. - We have it from most reliable authority that Mr. J. Ennis, of Ballinahoun, son to the member for Athlone, will be a candidate for the representation of this county at the coming election. Mr. Ennis will, we understand, advocate an equitable adjustment of the 'tenant right question, but differs materially from the present members upon the endowment of the Established Church. It is also stated that some of the most influential landed proprietors in the county have promised him their support. - Westmeath Independent.

A cuee was heard at the Fermanagh Assizes on the 21st Match, which may serve to check the practice of sending threatening letters. A soldier, who had been an apprentice to Mr Trimble, of Epniskilien, but had gone away and enlisted, was prosecuted for sending a letter to his master, threatening to have his life. There were two charges of the same nature against him, and at the close of the trial upon one of them, the jury having been tardy in finding a verdict, he was arranged upon the second charge, and a new jury impannelled, who were more rapid in arriving at a conclusion as to his guilt. The Court then discharged the jury, and sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

At the opening of the King's County assizes the Lord Chief Justice after reading the commission addressed the Grand Jury and said ' that as to the state of their county, comparing it with what it was, and comparing it with other counties on the circuit, he was happy to congratulate them on its peaceful condition. There were only four cases on the calendar, and, with the cases on bail, there were only six cases for trial. He had often occasion to say that the calendar was not a fair criterion of the state of the connty, but on this occasion it was so. The officials whose duty it was had furnished a detailed and accurate account of all the offences committed in the county since the last assizes, and he found that that duty had been performed to his entire satisfaction .-This speaks well for the people of King's County.

Mr. Richard Montesquieu Bellew has resigned his seat in Parliament as one of the representatives of the County of Louth, in order to accept the appoint-ment of Poor Law Commissioner in Irsland, rendered vacant by the accidental death of Mr. Senior.

We understand that Lord Bessborough has given directions to Mr. John Richardson to expend over ±200 in improving the residence of the parish priest of Pilltown, on his Lordship's estate. - Walerford News.

DUBLIN, April 1. - The P rince of Wales is to open the International Exhibition in state in the name of the Queen, in the same way that his Royal Highness represents Her Majesty at levees in London. The subscribed, and that nothing therein contained Exhibition Palace is nearly ready for the reception of the articles to be exhibited, which are arriving rapidly now from Great Britain and the Continent .-The galleries, which are quite finished, were subjected to an additional test of their strength yesterday. Some days since they were tried by heavy cannon shot being rolled over their floors, and, though not the slightest deplection was to be discovered, it was determined to place their safety beyond all possibility of doubt by subjecting them to the actual pressure of a mass of men. Accordingly, the whole of the 78th Regiment of Highlanders marched over them yesterday with a slow and beavy tramp, and the floor was as firm under their tread as the solid earth-A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the experiment. After the troops had left the band of the regiment performed in excellent style. There is great activity in the preparations for the opening, and no doubt is entertained that everything will be ready in good time. The building and grounds have been surrounded with a wall, with massive and beautiful iron gates at the entrances, and chains suspended from pillars. There has been an annex constructed for the exhibition of carriages, which somewhat mars the effect of the front view; but I think that visitors will be agree ably surprised by the beauty of the palace and the admirable fitness of all the arrangements. A very lively interest respecting this Exhibition is manifested on the Continent, from which large contributious are being received. A letter from Rome, dated March 20, staes that a catalogue of the articles to be sent from that city has been printed, and that it would make a book in itself. These will include at least 100 works in sculpture by the most eminent Brlists. - Times. STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE .- An occurrence of a peculiarly suspicious and uncommon nature h.s just vival of Mr. Napier's Tenant Right Bill, the placing taken place at Poolbeg. A man named Reilly, the keeper of the lighthouse at that place, went into town on Saturday, accompanied by his wife and son, for the purpose of receiving his quarter's salary. Having received this money, amounting to thirteen or fourteen pounds, he proceeded to Ringsand, where being somewhat under the influence of drink, he was left by his wife and son, who proceeded home without him. His not returning on Saturday evening sergeant of the Royal North Down Militia, was and his continued absence on Sunday morning, gave rise to suspicions, which were communicated to the ed a Fenian oath to two of his own comrades. He was police by Mrs. Reilly. On Sunday morning a boy named Thomas Pigson, when going to fish on the south wall at the western gate of the Pigeon-house Fort, found a hat, one side of a vest, and a copper tobacco box, which were subsequently identified by Mrs. Reilly as the property of her husband. The copper box was the one in which Reilly had placed his money, and the most grave suspicions were entertained for the fate of the missing man. It was ascertained that Rielly had been with a carman about nine o'clock, on Saturday night, and had gone along with him in the direction of Pigeon house Fort. A private of the 78th Highlanders, named Peter Egan, who was on duty at the fort on that night, stated when Reil y drove up with the carman he would not let bim pass the western gate, as it was after time, and Reilly then went back with the carman, in the direction of Ringsend. The driver, who belongs to tion in which certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics better that none. His arm and breast bone have ing the past four years, of utter submission to the Fe-Dublin, is known to have returned to the city after and others claiming the privileges of British subjects been broken, and he cannot perform hard labor: depositing Kielly at the fort. He is well known to appear to believe that they stand towards the Pope; In the southern part of the city are six children. government can be thrust even upon an eblightened. depositing Rielly at the fort. He is well known to appear to believe that they stand towards the Pope;

the hat, vest, and copper box were found would lead to the inference that a struggle had taken place. One of the most singular features in this strange case messenger of the Pigeon-house Fort, who states that he saw Reilly at O'Cennor's public house in Townsend street drinking a glass of ale on Sunday morning Mr. O'Connor denies that Rielly was at his place at the time in question, and up to the present the fate of the missing man is involved in mystery. The river was dragged on Sunday and yesterday morning for the purpose of ascertaining if Reilly had been thrown in, but up to the present nothing has transpired calculated to throw any light on a series of circumstances calculated to excite the gravest suspicions that Reilly has met with foul play.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL OATHS .- There is not, we believe, a Christian country in the world where the Second Commandment of God has been so systematically and deliberately violated as in the United Kingdom. We have reformed our evil ways greatly since the death of ' the good old King ' in whose long reign an enormous deal of bad practices were created and upheld by act of parliament. During the time of that evangelical monarch, whose chief anxiety we are told it was that in every English cottage there should be a Bible, there was more bard measure to erring subjects, more hard swearing and more resistance from the Throne to improvements in our criminal jurisprudence, than probably at any other period of the history of this country. The official swearing at that period was something awful. Since then a great and salutary change has been affected, and Tories and Whigs have put their hands steadily, and with zeal, to the good work. Nevertheless, there is much to be done yet to take away from us the repreach of making unnecessary and offensive oaths a condition precedent to the assumption of public offices, and the discharge of public duties. The Coronation Oath is full of matter which it is monstrous to require any Sovereign, especially the Sovereign of such an Empire as ours to swear to Can anything be more unfair and impolitic than to impose upon the King or Queen regnant of the British Empire the necessity of taking an oath that denounces the religion of a very large portion of the subject of the Crown as blasphemour and idolatrous? Is

not such an oath of itself almost enough to alienate the affections of the subjects so wantonly insulted, and to engender disloyalty in their hearts? There are millions upon millions of Catholics in the Queen's dominions. Ireland is emphatically a Catholic country. Even in Great Britain there is a very consider-able Catholic element. The colonies abound with Catholics. The army and navy comprise a large percentage of Cathelics. It is admitted that the fidelity of these soldiers and sailors, and the loyalty of the race to which they belong, are of the utmost importance to the safety, the independence and the giory of the Empire. What is the proper object, then - where is the use of compelling the Sovereign to denounce the Oatholic religion in terms that Catholics must consider blasphemous, and that all but fanatica will admit to be unbecoming? Surely the Sovereign can be bound by oath to maintain the Protestant religion as the religion of the State, without swearing so awfully against Transubstantiation. - Weekly Register.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OATE. - A Bill to substitute an Oath for the Oath required to be token and subscribed by the statute passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth for the Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholie Subjects. [Prepared and brought in by Mr. Monsel, Lord John Browne. Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and Mr. Hennessy.]

Whereas by the act passed in the tenth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, chapter seven for the reliet of his Majesty's Roman Oatholic subjects, it is provided that it should be lawful for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to take and subscribe the oath set forth in the second section of the said act, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration ; and whereas by the act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-eight, it is enacted that, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and

Abjuration, where the same were then required by law to be taken and subscribed, the cath set forth in he first section of the said act should be taken and should alter or affect the provisions of the said Act of the Tenth George the Fourth, chapter seven ; and whereas the form of oath contained in the gold Act of the Tenth George the Fourth, chapter seven, differs in several particulars from the form of oath contained in the said act twenty first and twentysecond Victoria, chapter forty eight, and it is fit that an oath should be provided to be taken by her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion es nearly similar to the oath specified in the said last mentioned act as may be practicable : Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellen: Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority

slightest imputation affecting him. The gravel where | expedient, with a view to the internal harmony and | from exposure and want of food. The poor oreatures to the external peace of this country, that the Pope should be invited or permitted to reside within the United Kingdom. [Continued laughter.]

Viscout Palmerston : Sir, with regard to the first part of the question of the hon. gentleman, I may say that I have every day so many things to read, and so much to write, and so many persons to see, that I am unable to follow up, as other persons may do, what passes in foreign assemblies, or what appears in foreign papers, and therefore my attention was not called to the speech to which the honorable gentleman refers till this afternoon, when, driving down to the House, I had the opportunity of reading an extract of what was said by the Oardinal de Bonnechose I may say, in passing, that I am corry to see that the rev. prelate described England as the natural enemy of France. One may be excused for thinking that he is not a proper judge in the matters. [Hear] But I have not seen the article in Johnson on Saturday last, in presence not only of the Journal des Debats. All I could say is that the question of the hon. gentleman anticipates the future events which are at present involved in great doubt. The hon, gentleman assumes that at the end of two years, fixed by the Convention of Sep- State life, continues to excite indignant comment in tember, the Pope will be obliged to quit Rome. That may be, or may not be. But with regard to country, except in a few Administration journals the latter part of the question, entertaining as Her Majesty's Government do, and as I am sure everybody does, the greatest respect for the Pope personally - [hear, bear] - and as the head of that great community of Christians, the Catholic Church, we ucr in which the drukenness displayed itsolf, and should be glad to show in any proper manner that respect which we feel; but with regard to the Pope's coming and taking up his residence in Eng-land there are so many objections to it which must strike everybody's mind that one may fairly say it would be a political solecism, or rather, I should say, a political anachronism. It is well known, however, from papers that have been laid on the table that about a year and a half ago, when the question did arise as to the possibility of the Pope having to quit Rome, Mr. Russell representing the British Government unofficially at Rome, stated that if circumstances induced the Pope to seek to establish his residence out of Italy, and if it were convenient and agreeable to him to reside at Malta, every attention | that time, be has not been able, even if he have been would be paid to his comfort, and a suitable residence would be provided for him. That is my answer to the question of the hon. gentleman.

Another correspondence with Mr. Newdegate has taken place. This week it is Sir Oharles Clifford who puts the finishing stroke to the picture. First, there came the Right Rev. Bishop of Birmingham, then there came Mr. Charles Langdale, Jun., now there comes Sir Charles Clifford. Mr. Newdegate senator, if there happen to be one who is afflicted is like the ugly Felon Knight in one of our old books with Mr. Johnson's infirmity. Whiskey shops, 'grogof chivalry, whose doom it was to be engaged in geries,' and 'run holes,' as they are promiscuously some dirty enterprise, and to be always getting ter- called, abound in every street in Washiogton, and some dirty enterprise, and to be always getting terrioly punished in it. But however tremeadous the falls, however ghastly the sword cuts, however desperate the lance thrusts which left him apparently dying at the end of each chapter, before the next needs or the stimulus he craves. Mr. Charles Sumadventure is half over, the ugly Felon Kuight is sure to re-appear, seemingly with as little memory of past misfortunes as the wooden figure head of the old admiral, which kept on blandly smiling while its face was being scored with hot iron, and while it realed from side to side beneath the blows of Quilp's poker. It would be a great mistake to thick that these letters of Dr. Ullathrone, or Mr. C. Langdale, or Sir Charles Clifford, has placed himself in a position which makes him beneath notice. Those who think so show great want of familiarity with the moral and intellectual condition of a very large class of their countrymen. These letters of the Bishop, and of Mr. Langdale, and Sir Charles Olifford have done excellent cervice. Mr. Newdegate's point, that because Catholic members in the House of Commons had voted against his motion for enquiry into our Convents, therefore the Catholic brothera or fathers of the inmates were not entitled to call upon him to substantiate or to withdraw his statements concerning their own relatives, is well net in Sir Charles Clifford's letter. And indeed i is the part of the case which is most likely to tell apon the mind of the public. For there is bigotry enough to make men indulgent of much, but which

he loses ground in English estimation.- Tablel. The Carlisle Journal states that Captain John Ystes Beall, recently executed in America, was great nephew of the late Major Agliorby, M. P., for East Cumberland. On his fathers side he was descended from Rob Roy, and on his mother's was a direct descondant of the 'Belted Will Howard. POOR RELIEF.-It seems, from a Parliamentary return issued recently, that the total sum expended for the relief of the poor in unions in England and Wales in the year ended Lady Day, 1864, was £4 835,953, of which £2,468,508 was charged to the common fund. The sum expended in Lancashire alone was £605 396.

a man is clearly caught and exposed as a Skulker,

were huddled together like sheep in a storm, two of the little ones barefoot ; the rest in rags and shreds of garments, and odd ends picked up in the streets. The eldest was a delicate girl of 12; the youngest a bace, a year old. They had no fire, and no appearance of having eaten anything for the last twentyfour hours, as they said they had not. They were some distance from a house, and the yard around them was one expanse of mud.

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These cases might be multiplied. Their name is legion. Never have more love, more devotion more sacrifice, more exertion been diaplayed than by the suffering, naked, starving mothers who are trying to save the lives of their children even if they perish thomselves.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN STATES .- The New York Correspondent of the Times writes, March 10 ;- The painful exhibition made by Vice-President the highest dignitaries of the Senate, the Government, and the representatives of Foreign Powers. but of more than a thousand ladies, assembled to witness the most solemn ceremony of American every private society and in every newspaper of the which would willingly conceal the indecency they cannot but condemn. It is not only the drunken-ness of the Vice President that is denounced and deplored, but the vulgarly offineive and brutal manwhich proved hut too palpably that no force of circumstance or advancement in worldly and political position was sufficient to raise Andrew Johnson to the rank of a gentleman. There is an old proverb which says that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; and another that if you put a clean shirt upon a pig, you waste your linen, and do not im-prove the pig, both of which have been extensively quoted since Mr. Johnson courted their application to himself by his behaviour on an occasion which should to him, of all men, have been the most sacred and solemn of his life. He is ex-officio President of the Senate, but as he has seen fit to renew the inebriation of Saturday, or rather to perpetuate it since disposed, to make his appearance in that body .--The Senate, without reference to his miscenduct, but acting in consequence of it, passed an order on Monday, prohibiting for the future the sale of any intor-icating drinks in the refreshment room of the Capitol, popularly known as the 'Hole in the Wall,' a piece of legislation which will do nothing to cure the evil in Mr. Johnson's case, or in that of any other with Mr. Johnson's infirmity. Whiskey shops, 'grogwithin a stone's throw of the Senate Chamber there are scores of such places in which any thirsty senator, so disposed, may find either the refreshment he ner has publicly declared that the Federal cause could have better afforded to lose a battle than to have been represented on the 4th of March and in the presence of the world by such a Vice-President as Mr. Johnson ; while Mr. Thaddeus Stevens loudly proclaims that if the House of Representatives were in Session he would teel it his duty, if no one else moved in the matter, to propose a vote of censure on the offender, and call upon him in the name of the representatives of the people to resign an office which he had disgraced, and the duties of which he was incompetent to discharge with gentlemanly propriety. It is highly probable that the Senate will be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to pass a vote of censure, and that it will under no circumstances allow Mr. Johnson to preside over its deliberations.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL DEBT. - The national debt of the United States on the 31st March amounted to \$1,000,861,341 80c. of gold-bearing bonds; \$751,055,128 29c. legal tender bonds; bonds on which interest has ceased, \$329,420, 9c; debt bearing no interest, \$515,189,287 16c. The total is nearly \$2,000,367,000.

OUR FUTURE. - In dealing with a foreign enemy, supremacy in arms may bring about a settlement of the questions in dispute. The trial by battle ended, the combatants resume their respective separate missions in the family of nations. No so in a domestic quarrel. If, after a peace has been conquered by the stronger party, the contestants are to live under the same political roof, subject to the same laws, and dependent for their welfare and progress upon mutual good will ond co-operation in legislation, and in dustrial pursuits, something more is essential beside triumph upon the field of battle. Those who have confronted each other in deadly conflict are not made friends by the simple act of sheathing their swords. The hearts so lately inflamed with the passions of civil strife must be attuned to the harmonies of tranquil companionship. The hands that have wielded the weapons of destruction must be clasped in concord. The hatchet must be buried, and with it the animosities that engendered or were engendered by contention. Until that is done, it cannot be said that peace dwells in the land. The North has not passed unscathed the ordeal of war. Triumph has been achieved at such a cost that the pride of victory is subdued by painful memories, and exuitation vields to the solemn emotions inspired. by retrospection. The chimes will be rung, the cannons will boom, and the million will wear holiday faces, but beneath the surface of popular rejoicing there will be an irrepressible sentiment of awe and too many bitter tears upon the laurels of the North to permit us to display them vauntingly. Let them rest where they were colled, to honor the ashes of the dead, and let the living seek new glories in opening the still much encumbered path of peace. To ovorcome the physical resistance of the South was, after all, and affair of force. In their valor, their endurance, their martial skill and their faith in the justice of their cause, they were equal to the North. They have been subdued by overwhelming nembers. But to overcome their resentments and secure their future amity will be found a most difficult and delicate task. It will not do to make a parade of magnanimity and forbearance. The quiet and unostentatious extension to them of all the rights exercised by the people of the North may serve, in time, to reconcile them to the political companionship that it be compelled to re enter the Union with the deprivation of a single privilege that was theirs at the commencement of the struggle, the spirit of sectional antagonism will remain and will be nursed and oncouraged by the recollections of defeat. The history of this war will be taught to Southern children as the record of a struggle not yet ended, and the coming generation will be educated to hate the conquerors of their fathers, and to rekindle the flame of strife at the first opportunity. It is vain to hope that this future of antagonism can be averted by peopling the Southern territory with emigrants from the North ... In a few years these Northern settlers would be identified with Southern interests, and would become the most earnest partisans of the doctrines of their adopted section. The past has demonstrated this; for, among the most bitter and violant secessionists, were those of Northern origin, and particularly those who were born, and bred in the New England States. If the South is to be held in subjugation by immense standing armies, our - republicanism must cbe relinquished. The States would be pewerless to resist the progress of centralization ; and an authority supported by bayonets would gasdually overshadow

necessary in order to extirpate the Protestant Establishment, there are three members of Parliament vying with the Chief Secretary for Ire and for the honor of passing a Bill to restrain the dogs. - Times.

Two men-father and son-have been committed to the Eanis county jail for serving threatening notices on H. Henn, Esq., Paradise, county Clare, and on Mrs. Ball, his sister, and relict of the late Major Ball. The men against whom this serious charge has been preferred were in the employmen of Mr. Henn, one as gardener, and the other as assistant or laborer. They were discharged but a short time ago and it is believed for being disemployed through a moment of anger they served the threatening uotices. They were committed for further examination, but from what has been ascertained there is only presumptive evidence of their guilt.

There has been a debate on the Irish Establishment in the London Parliament, which ended in an ad-journment till the 2nd of May. Mr. Dillwyn introduced the question ; the O'Donoghue seconded it in an able speech ; Sir G. Grey, on behalf of the Ministers, thought it did not call for 'early attention; Mr. Gladstone thought it very sad, but that it was not the Government's duty to trouble themselves about it, unless severer pressure was put on from without. The Times calls it a preposterous institution, but says that Irish Catholics must display more energy ere it be put down. The Daily News says the question is one of public justice, and that the Scotch, instead of permitting the establishment of an elien form of religion, took up their broad swords, and did not lay them down until they were safe from that insolvent pretension.'

The ultra-Protestant, no-Popery, Oromwellian, Williamite Warder, asserts that Mr. Disraeli's advent to power would not only place the empire upon the Austrian and Papal side, but would involve such concession to the Catholics of Ireland as a rethe Irish Church Establishment upon the numerical basis, the chartering of the Catholic University, the submission of the education of the country to the rule of Dr. Cuilen, the aggravation of the Poor-rates by the Ultramontane out-door relief plan and the further aggrandisement of the Catholic Hierarchy.

FENIANISM IN NEWTOWNARDS. - At the Newtownards Petty Sessions, on Saturday, Wm. Carson, a brought up on remand, charged with having tenderdischarged, the magistrates not thinking there was sufficient evidence to warrant them in sending the case to a jury .- Northern Whig.

A correspondent of the Irish Times, says -' I understand that some leading Manchester men, in anticination of the end of the American war, propose to start a joint stock company for the erection of calico and linen mills in various parts of the west of Ireland. I am told there will be held a meeting shortly after Easter between these Manchester cotton lords and some frish members of Parliament, and members of the nobility, to introduce this matter formally to the public. It is hoped that the shares will be taken up at this meeting, and that there will be no necessity to canvass the general public, unless so far as the requirements of the Stock Exchange may demand.

The Kerry militia will be called up for 27 days' training on the 22nd of May next.

1. Instead of the oath specified in the second section of the said act, teath George the Fourth, chapter seven, there shall be substituted the following-

of the same, as follows :

that is to say, I, A B, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity, and will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make koown to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defand, to the ut most of my power, the succession of the crown, which succession, by an act entitled 'An Act for the further Limitation of the crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophis, Electress of Hanover,

and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience of allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm; and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate bath or ought to have any tem poral or civil jurisdiction power, superiority, pro eminence, or authority, directly or indirectly within this realm ; And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian - So help me God.

And the said oath bereby substituted shall be dealt with to all intents and purposes as if it had been incorporated in the said Act of the Tenth George the Fourth, chapter seven, in lieu of the said oath therein contained, and shall be taken and subscribed accordingly.

House or Commons .- Friday, March 31 -- The Pope and England. - Mr. Newdegate, on rising to put the question of which h- had given notice was greeted with ironical cheers. He begged to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of the Government has been directed to a speech recently made in the Senate of France by the Oardinal de Bonnechose ['ob ! ob !'], and to the articles in the public press, especially the Journal des Debats, thereon, which appear to contemplate that under certain circumstances the Pope may intend to reside within the United Kingdom-[langhter]-and whether, con-sidering the tenour of the Diplomatic Relations Act, and the fact that the Pope cannot divest himself of the attributes he claims for his office, and the relais gather and more and each man the difference and each of a decaderation with the

THE YELVERTON CASE .- A petition of appea against the recent interlocutors of the First Division of the Court of Session was on Saturday presented to the House of Lords at the instance of Mrs. Theresa Yelverton.

#### UNITED STATES.

LO THE POOR NEGRO! HOW HE FARME IN THE CITY OF HIS FRIENDS.

#### The Freedmen in Washington Starving.

An appeal in behalf of the negro freedmen of Washington is now going the rounds of the Administration press. It shows how those poor, destitute sadness, a people's tribute to the countless fallen and creatures are treated by their pretended friends, the bereaved. There are too many drops of blood and creatures are treated by their pretended friends, the abolitionists, who have given them liberty-to starve in the midst of plenty. The account says :--Within the limits of the Oity of Washington and

the District of Columbia, thousands of women and children, whose husbands are in their graves, or far away at unknown places with our armies suffering for the want of clothing, food, and fuel. These poor people were driven hither by the inevitable necessities of the civil war, and came among us destitute and strangers. Yet with brave self reliance and untiring toil they have supported themselves and their families, with aged and infirm relatives dependent upon them, through the Summer and Autumn weather.

But Winter, with greatly added cost of fuel, food clothing, now overwhelms them with sufferings, and unless they are aided for a short period, they must sicken and die from hunger, cold and want. A few cases from the hundred actually seen and personally visited by Mrs. Griffia, will show the demand for charity on the part of the unfortunate sufferers.

Within a few days an old woman sat in her bed in a shanty where the melted snow dripping down in her pailet of rage, unable to lie down slone, having lately buried two children. There was no appearance of a fire, no wood, and in the house nothing to eat. She had bogged a match, which on a stool by her bed, that she might 'light it in the night,' as she said, 'to make the night seem shorter.'

Near by was a mother and an undressed infant, two days old, with another small child in bed with her to keep it warm ; she had eaten nothing for twentyfour hours, had no fire, and a child, nine years old, was washing in cold water rags to sell, to buy, if possible, a louf of bread. Her husband has been a soldier in the army six months, and during that time she has not hea d from him.

On Fourteenth street is an old gray-baired man, who has, by the consent of his master, as he says, preached the Gospel of Ohrist a great many years. He sleeps on a board, with a slick of wood for a pillow. He has no means of getting help or food, all local governmeets, control the elective franchise, has no shirt on his back, and his clothes are a little and create a military despotter. Our condition, durdepositing Rielly at the fort. He is well known to appear to believe that they stand towards the rope; | In the southern part of the only are six cultured. Bottament of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that is Their mother, Mrs. Jackson, died a few weeks since and courageous people, - N. Y. News, that there is not the it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that is Their mother, Mrs. Jackson, died a few weeks since and courageous people, - N. Y. News, that there is not the it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that is Their mother, Mrs. Jackson, died a few weeks since and courageous people, - N. Y. News, that the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that is the opinion of H is a glan opie C. All onto its erein farmer wate at a statistic dersest ban ibert ders