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## (1) <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

NOL. IX
THODOLF THE ICELANDER.

The noble band of riders passed in silence through the burnt ruins of desolated villages, till
they reacied a barren hilly ridge skirttng a foaming stream, whose noise broke the stillness of the
night, and, like a good ally, drowned the sound ode on in darkness, it bethought kim hows fhole life was not unlike this adventure-a going forth in darkness on unsnown ways, after con search.

The enemy here," he said softly to himself "I may truly now grasp; but those holy, longed-

Deep, heary grief cane over him, such oftentumes filled bis whole heart, and drops fel
from his eges, as formerly on the African shore from his eyes, as formerly on the A
just before lis combat wih the lion.
just before his combat circumstance now broke in upon these thoughts. An armed knight came
riding down a neightoring hillock so rapidly that the horse slipped and fell on its knees close be
side Thiodolf; but the rider silently raised it again by lis great strength and dexterity, and
then rode on quietly near the chief, as it he belonged to the troop. His whole armor prored
that he was a soldicr of the emperor's ; but how be came to join this expedition, Thiodolf kne not. He was yet more surprised at the stranger as they rode together, appearing almost as lofty
of stature as limself, for he seldom met with any so tall, especially in these southern regions.
He was about to question lum, when Philip roue "That is the strange horsempu, dear was cear, from whose dreamy words I planned this expedition. He often rides about the country by
night-on his clarks horse ; and it may be that has wonderful gift of dirining has made known ou march to him. But I pray you, speak not to
him ; let hin go on undisturbed with bis vizo down; you might else scare him array, and then
we should lose a brave and powerful arm out of
our band:"
Thiodolf tid as the youth desired; at times he felt as if a spirit were riding near him, so strange the gloomy iron-clad figure beside him. reaching the summit of a hill, the Varivgers sud denly perceived on the plain below the almost
endless watch-fires of the Bulgarians. The Clristian troops liad surrounded them, the rocky val
ley lay belind, and all that now remained was to choose the most favorable and decisive spor for night, which made the wateh-fires on the plain appear like a confused paused at the liead of his troops to rellect the silent stranger was beside him, but a noble what he would fain hare heard from luin; for he would as little owe his rictory to one who used unlawful arts as to one of an overweening pride.
He had allonost decided to press on towards the that the confusion of the surprise would be most fearful in the very midst of the countless multitudes; then shone out over the dark woods the
blood-red disc of the mpon, and Chiodolf greeted her with out-stretched hands. Ilow often in
Iceland had his young heant burned with hopes of future joy at the sighit of this hearenly shield, and novir it slone upon him at the right moment, a solemn messenger of victory.
The glorious disc rose and rose,
plain soon stone bright in her clear rabiance.Then Thiodolf seized with his quick glance the right place for the altack; and his alrab steed
neighed loudy, rejoicing at the level path and the approaching victory: The echoes caught up
the sound and carried it like the tones of many trumpets, orer the sleeping Bulgarians; many of
their soluiers started up ai $i t$, and sam by the moonlight the tall forms of the knights on the near hill.

Forward, brothers!": cried Thodolf,ed, and offers us thus a more glorious fight. ForThe troops rushed dorn the hill, gring ou the newry-learned war-cry, "Zoe!"
How did the ery Philp rejoice as ine almost out-stripped his captain. race, but dashing with all the strength of our horses against the enerny,' he at once checke The course of bis war-horse. It was only whea
Tbiodolf first let fly the falcon-lance against the approaching enemy, and then, spurring on his horse, and swinging Throng-piercer high abore rians, protected by their gigantic shiedds, that the
Varingers rushed on like lightning, and Phlin dared to take in the full joy of war which glowed in his brare young heart

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859

plicable manner, reminded lam of the past. The
soft strains in the midst of the wild field of batsoft strains in the midst of the wild field of bat-
tie attracted him with double force, and throwing back the hangings of the tent, he perceived
man clotbed, indeed, after the Bulgarian fashion but in a very choice and delicate garment. Before him, on costly silken custions, lay a chid which he seemed anxious to lull to sleep by his
lute. He looked up at the entrance of the warrior; and Thiodolf forthwith recognized the
minstre! Romanus, whose songs had once so minstrel Lomanus, whose songs had once
strangely mored bim in the palace-gardens Constantinople.
"Welcome, wy noble northern hero," said
Romanus kindly. "I Luew well that you were
amongst the troops who stormed this camp, yea,
even that you were leading then on; but you
Bulgarians?
11 in, truly," answered Thiodolf; " least
child. Is it a Bulgarian child ?", and tending
most call the boy my own cliild, so wonderfully has Heasen given hian to me. But let me put year since I hare carried lith is now mout with than and he is accustomed to be lulled to sieep ly the
sounds of my lute. Allow me afterwards to go on conrersing with masic, then he will not disurb us. But enough of that. almost seemed that a nigtt, touching notes, till Wharer hle minstrel wanders,
Wbereer his path is found,


So phen these hamless phunderen
Poure? down upon the land,
Pource. down upor the land,
ad captire made our freenmel,
But was takea by their land was on my shoulde
The hand they did not raise,
And insted of captire fetrers,
THer loaded ne with praise,
Anid thoze wild wild barbar I learaed a gentic song
Whick, though nude strfe encompusien
Rose sweet that strif Rooe sweet that strife anong;
Sir Knight, aftection's mecions ink:
Are fast about thee woreThen will thy heart the readier opre
To a tale of fuithul love.
beyond the Ister's azure strenw,
Where Nature pants her riche
Unrooed os tiller's hand
gentle pair were seen to stray;
Gathering the riche, wild fruit
Princtherng Whatiner, the thoung and bate
And Whasa, fair, but mute.
Yet though no accents from her lip.
The lover's enrs conld reach,
He the lover 'sentre could reach,
Hee eve was langlage from its my
The wicked fled with fear ;
Tway widhed that tad gine spoten, too,
Eartu bad not known her neer.
Vow so it thappened on a time ${ }_{\text {e }}$
That from the soithern east
A pestilential binat arose,
That slew both man and bast
IH-omened birds obsurared the nir,
And hovered o'er the sea; $;$
A: from the tenple spale the priest
This terible decree:

Their lo cely, sileat loan,
She must be consecrate to he:wr:
At your approaching feast
Become a riestess of the oods,
dad marry our high priest.
But marainga woull she nous
With cliaplets crowued, the tha,
Wait near the hoody ztone:
re sacrificial knife rins raised-
When, through the idol-qrore,
Bold whatinar with allhis teoc!
Tiusued to preserre his iove.
She priests and their attendante
Drowned in a purpe flood;
The war-esy sounds, bright
The ntior swims in bood

Safety is hers once more.
Sit soon she eigns to those aroumt
Sitillingers in the fight.

Wither she straped mas nover bin
They waited all in vain;
They sought her, but they could
She neer came back again.
Prine Whadimirir elll bleeding
To seek his castle hell
To seek his castle hall;
No Wlasta to the casim

The priestz and people said the gods But WIdimir s.t downin wrat
before his silent hearth.
Before his silent bearth.
In vain they summon to the ficla
In vain they sumpmon to the field
The chanyion of the land
Ho will not Itear, but sits and uourns,
His head upon his hand.
Acd, hero, when I call his form
Before thy mental eye,
Betore thy mental
Dost thou not feel what
Anil made the wourner sight?
We heard warriors whouted forth- $\begin{aligned} & \text { nown cry; } \\ & \text { When linery I Thiodolf leed the vinn, }\end{aligned}$
And led to victory
Thiodole arose in displeasure, and was about mg of his song. But Phitip sprang into the tent
with Helmfrid's nood wishes to the victor, and with the information that a war-council was now assembling to deliberate on the adsantage to be taken of the viclory, and that Thiodolf must at
once join it. Romanus wrappec! the claild in some rich coreriugs, and went out with a
well smile. Thiodolf spraug on his horse,
urged it like lightning to
The chefs were assember hin.
the midst of many tokens of rictorydols fastened to long lances to form standards, couth arms, and splendid coverings and robes or the skins of strange beasts, and instruments sacrifices. As Thiodoff into the circle, all involuntarily bowed before
him, and the great Hetmfrd gave his hand to him as to a brother. But Thiodolf made a sign taken the first idea of the victory from the dreaining words of the brave, but to all appearauce
crazed, old Enigltt ; and then had sorked it out so wisely and clearly, that the execution of it had been nothung more than the ordinary action
of a chief. Hemfrid embraced the brare young shield-bearer, and in the emperor's mane hung Philip still held back from the gilt spurs, and he silently honored his noble self-denial.
by the arrivalat of Thliodolf, now went on. Mla:y of the leaders were of opinion that nothing betadranced, than to take the way back to Con
adrancel, than to take the way back to Con-
stantinople. The enemy, by this defeat, vere now for many months as good as destroyed, dread
of the imperial arms had again been roused, and tokens of victory were not wanting to enhance
the greatness of the sovereign on their return to the city, and to afford to the people rejuiciag and comiort in rich avundance. whe principal speaker
in favor of this proposal was Michael Androgenes, who, by his courage and skillfiul bethariour during the short conblat of the main body of the
army, had won the attention and respect of many of the chiets.
Helmfrid, the great Viaringer prince, and com-
mander of the whole army, had listened silat mander of the whole army, had listened silently
to the speeclies for and against. It was easy to see that lus warlike spirit was not by any means
satisfied with what had been achiered in this cxpedition, and yet many of the reasons of those who wished to return seemed to weigh much with
Thim. Then Thiodolf opened his lips with the followThen Thiodolf opened his hips whith the follow-
ing speech: "Now wheretore did we go forth ing speech: "Now wherefore did we go forth
under this noble priuce, ye brave Greeks and
Northmen! Was it to gain peace to the city Northmen! Was it to gain peace to the ceity
for two or three months, at nost for a year? And shall the townspeople and the peasants, wio, confiding in our victory, liave returned to their direllings-shall they, after a short truce, again be snatelied avay to an eternal slacery? lords, assuredly our great emperor dud not send forth thas mighty bost for so poor a pirpose.--
Bellink you weil what ye are doing. If the Bethink you weil what ye are doing. If the
Bulgarians again fall on this land, the curse of many a poor oppressed and ruined man will rise
up to hearen, and thence come down heavily on up to hearen, and thence come down heavily on
your head-yea, perchance on a ligher head-and all through your guilt. No, let it not be so.
Rather let us boldy yo forward, following the enemy into forests, oser streams, and up his barren hills; and there, scizing the evil by its roots,
tear it out, as beseems brave defenders of their country. I tell you, that merely to keep foes from the frontiers is difficult and almost innossi-
ble, unless where the sea girds them round proble, unless where he sea girds them round pro-
tectingly, as our dear Iceland. Else when bad oush follow them till they are glad if we will give them rest ; for so long as we must ask whe-
ther they will accept it, gour peace is a miserable
thing. Onwards then, dear brothers, and turn
not back vlien old Winter draws near, for be is
not back when old Winter draws near, for be is
never so unkind as he seems at first sight. T know
nerer so ung and steady experience"
"The young hero has spoken well", said Helm-
frid, and the eyes of the rigorous old man sparkled
as the glow of Hecla. "In Gorl's name, $m$
comrades, let us face winter and the wastes!
They who return afterwards shall have as picto
a triumphant entry into Constantinople;
whose bodies lie yonder shall have a rictor's whose bodies lie yonder shall have a rictor's entry
into heaven." He looked around, as if to ask if any one had aught to reply; many eyes dashed lite his own,
and where a sad beart kept down the noble fire,
and shame and sense of honor at least preventerd a! opposition. The cliefs and captains rode a a-
pidty back to their froops with orders to adThe daring mareh began. Ilow it wa
ducted without heed to the lateness of son, and often in spute of it, and how at in ayt
the astonished eneny was dricen for burn Ister deep into his own deserts, after menany. writer of our tale need not describe. lis thoughts ever williagly deell on waritae
and he endea vors to increase the few combats in which he lase sharen by has to relate takes henn quickly over the dert whe
the war, and obliges him to sut concerns aur fordery bero and those

 hie most beilham star amongst the lead to great teringer prines semed houns in the beana of thas light cions to him. A joyous youthius spitit:
forth over all one tran who remamed mebleered of the Ister ; it was the old knight with
of the she always cown, and who now was hardly
to spealr, even in his dreams. When would have thanked hinn for the surprise folluvek but the nsual threatening gesture horse and left the army for sereral dadil:I in the next combat he appeared once mo
liantiy figbting ; so that hencecorth no man hured again to scare hina away by adderesti.: Ho many weeks the army had encamped Bulgarians, and others male of the trees of wide-spreading and umtouched iorests the t
thad thus rest durng the severest cold, and was gained to spy out tive live of of arad tifey to strike a decisise bow tow. The leisure of this pause allowed lhilfp to becone the cagre and
zealous teacher of Thiodolf in polished Lanuag and manners. Whenever Thiadolr in tie est degree went agamet the Greek fashion, tit
in words or gestures, lisis trusty shiold in words or gestures, his trusty shiog
tade hain observe his lault with the mos ous delicacy, so that the cliief took pleasi purpose to proroke tie youth's reprimand. Suth
teaching tad also the best effect on Thadot', manners, especally as Philip did not give up the
right be had once assumed, and used it withoul And when Th solong as the expeemion rith a smile. "Tell me, boy, why den tnight !" Philip would answer with a hati s, haif sorrowful smile, "Ah! master,
come ta you, whout the need of
ost, who is destined to win
prize, be the foremost in all thing
would fain adorn you like some
image in the holiest and most beautiful f
Gut as bright tears often stood in Phil
after simular speeches, Thiodolf after
gave up all such questionings.
Bedort this camp was broken up,
ticed with general astonsthnent that
umid Bulgarians suddenly made attacks with: frid nor and other Grees warrior could have stein before in them. They dait swarmact bound the camp, and oiten pressed? in cries which sounded like shouts of, victory and of less brawe in the Greek camp began to lose hair relish for the war, and cren the more coumight, perchance, render the retreat into the
Greek dominions impossible. Helmfrid, Thio dolf, and others like them, ausmered with a smile
to these fears: "At the rery worst, we shall fight our way through; but these hordes shall not cscape a further inroad into their country,
We hare not yet gol at the root of the evil;
Noturithstanding, pale faces became nore com-
on in the camp. At length Philip said, "The riddle can soor be read; I will take prisoner one Therevith be sprang forth on his light chestnut the sweer sounds of a lute, which, in sopw ant

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## 




## disputation; hare proved themselves the worthy de- sendint of the early defenders of the Catholic faith; and now es erery one carry in their wouths


circulate liods of slander over the entire surface of
Ireland. Distributors of bibbes infegted the village3
swarms of rreschers stood in the market place3, and



to raise fands
wany eximples
Wolverhampton

| the Churcia ople those to y might choo mation of the citenent, and and became <br> The numb ; but if thes , it was just Ten jears a |
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { rial, , nd to build and endow an institution for the } \\
& \text { relief of jockeyor hutsun who ane disabled by ac- } \\
& \text { cident or orertaken by ond age.-Dublia Builher. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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IRISII IITTEILIGENCE.





 For sereral days 2mo French steamships of
have been lyigg-to outside My ymouth, and it is



## by a pilot bona declared her answering any other questions.

The French
made large pris
last fer day
The Rer. James Jolley, of St. Mary's Catholic


| It appears that, in conserquence of the death of the Duke of Leeds, an ancient brancin of Conyers, con ferred by wril in 1503, descends io Mr. Lane fox the eldest son of the late Duke.s onig sister by lee husband, Mr. Sackvilie Lane Fon. |
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to be superior to our own, and contemplating :he
possibilhy of its heing inded hr that of Rusia, are
disposed to entertain miggivings. But hese persons

time law. Under no circumstances of temporary or
teven of prolonged disaster could our meneal
even of prolonged dizaster could our general com-
merce now be interfered with. We might or a inime
loose our carrying trade, but that is the ntmost ia-
jury that could be inflicted upon us. The doctrine ac-
cepted during tle Rusian wan and subsebuently con-
firmed by the Paris Congreas, that free shins make
free carqoes, has settied this point definitively. Ou
interclanges of syods, therefore, would yo wo with
nearly as much stendinezs ns ever, although th



## finai nin mid pars mari





and

nad the dirst interference with tid A merican vessel
vould be followed by na instant demand for satis-
coution limple
faction. Happils, therefors, the bearings of the ciase
are now enticely indenendent of the withes or ceci
are sions of the Continentan Ponerve. Whatever dreanua
masy be nourished of fulisiling to the letter the traditichis of the first empire, that of forming a coalition
to shat out nat desiry the comnerce of Great tri
tinn, must be considered by the proyreess of ciriziza-

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## The Trute Cifitutss.

CATHOLIC OHRONICLE,

pob geonge a. oliral, mitior and propaizto - It the Office, Ao. 223, Notre Dame Strcet.






KONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE $3,1859$.
As the editor of the True Wirness will be absen from tomy for a few days, it is requested
thai all comunications intended for lis excluahso alf coummunications intended for lis exclu-
that
sire perusal, and not requiring an immediate an-


## NETS OF TRE WEEK.

By: the ariiral of the Hungarian, we have been fut in possession of Enghsh and Irish papers. oi war, there is nothing interesting to report.Up to the latest dates, there bad been no battle. and that the Hungarians abroad are indefatigable of the French.
of the erench.
Thie Prussian Cbambers closed with a remarkabie speech from the Prince Regent. He declared that Prussia was determined to maintain the basis of European public right, the balance of roser in
sermany.

An angry correspondence, says the London Actertiser, is going on between the French and ermsion given by the latter for Austrian restake sither under the guns of Mata. a reply to our regiest of the 13 th ult. to



## $\underset{\sim y y}{c}$

 Nu",
 rege commze cinbracin
tee Conmite of Ale $\pm= \pm$


 enery rant to know what tive "Liberal" party of Brown, have agreed to grant on the

 an




 turir fuli and wngualified arceptation propouded by the Precinuan; if they ithtit antherence to those terms; and for their nious tegard, for the rights and bonor of
eligions institutions of ail hinds, and in the cu: relistions moltancer Canada - then indecd, we reBest, irathe for us, on our side, to ratify any treaty of atiance betwixt gurselves and those whom we but too grod reasons for still looking upon
$r$ eacmies; as the enemice of the race, the minn
of the people of Lower Canada, and as the ene The Frecman will therefore peceire that bis reply, which defines merely his demands; and does
not mention what the other party to the proposed alliance are prepared to concede, is by no means an answer to our question. For, as we said before, there must be tivo parties to every treaty; and on that point upon which we mainly
desire to be informed-riz., what the "Liberal" Protestant party bare stipulated to grant-the Frecman says not one little word. His demands, his terms, are excellent; less it would be unverthy of us to ask for, or accept; but as induce us to believe that those demands hare been acceded to, those terms ac cepted, by the other party to the alliance. Now untul they hare been publicly and unconditionall acceded to, and accepted by the latter, its all
ance with the former is impossible without der liction of principle on the part of Catholics. We regret that our U. Canadian cotemporary alliance taites, or appears to repudiate, the only become an assenting party-viz, an allance of the Catholics of Upper Canada, with the Catho ics of the Lower Province. We trust howerer the drift of the Freeman's argument ; as the atter certainly misunderstands us, when he accuses us of injustice towards him on the Schoo Question. We recognise cheerfully has able and
consistent advocacy of that important question; but we repeat, nevertheless, that in those series of articles by bim devoted to the discussion of political alliances, that question has bee entirely ignored; whilst-as it seemed to us-
an undue importance was given to merely secular questions - that is questions inrolving mere naterial interests only - such as questions of
inance, retrenchment of public expenditure clearing forests, and topics of a kindred nature This was the gist of our charge against the Frecman : that in his discussions as to the predence party that has hitherto distinguished itself by shostility to Catholic Schools, of Education," he never discussed that alliance Fitll reference to its immediate effects upon the peat also, in justice to the Freemana, that in his others articles, or when not treating of the subject t political allances, no one has more ably or han has our respected! Toronto colemporary. Let us not then bandy hard words; but seek nather, by common means, and harmony of ac desire to see perfect "Freedom of Education" established in Upper Canata; to have the Ca-
tholic Schools of that section of the Province, stablisbed upon a satisfactory footing; and to see a check placed upon the progress of Orange
Isn. We desire in libe manner, and with equal earuestness, that the autonony of Lower Canada be preserved, which can be done only by mainthe two sections of the Prosice; and we desir also that the rights and honor of all our charit scupulously respected. This is the Apha and Omega of the policy of the True Witness comprising, as the Freman will see, two poli uco-religious questions-rhe schoot Question an the Province is more immediately interested and comprising in like manner two other politi o-religious questions-:the Representation Ques tion and the Question of Religious Incorpora-
tions-in which Lower Canada is the more directly concerned. We offer him our aid to pro questions; and we invole bis aid and the aid Sis Catholic friends in Upper Canada ropund these four cuestions as the Cutholic alliance, whoch we would desire to se cepted throughout Canada; himiy convine equally ad,untageous to both contractivg par ties; whist we are also tirmiy convinced that
only by a just, ionorabie, and mutually adrantageous union, or alliance betwixt all the members of the body Cathohe, can its iaterests be promoted, or its vitafly maintained. We, hare now, we hope, done justice to the tated the . We hare explained our views, and any rolitical alliance, to which we will be a conseating parts. To those terms we invite the Frec man to gire his adberence wherein they are apposed-not to the matcrat interests of this man, or that :man, of this party the Catholic Church in Canada. We trust this is a matter that inay be discussed in a friendiy spirit betwist us; for we assure the Freeman hat it is our most anxious pish that there should nals, which, if true to their mission, and docile to their Church, must ever be of one mind, and of one heart. In one point re are delighted to
cord with the True Wirness; and that is with
regard to Mr. George Brown ; of whom it now regard to Mr. George Brown; of whom
speaks in the same terms as those that
erer employed towards that indisidual :-

## "Mre Brown towards that individual

Mr. Brown has now had a
nuembarrassed during tho Sessi
mises of rriumph which he
held to fulfil the pro - Toronto frecman, 20tb ult

Thus detected, exposed, denounced as false and abandoned by men of all parties, we hop hat we have nearly heard the last of George drown and of the Brown allance. The ouly ever were to be found any, simple enough to be liere, that Mr. George Brown, after the fairest rial, would eren prore anything but what the Freemann now admits him to be: a man atogeto keep his uord ;" and therefore a disgrace to every man, and to erery party with whom has been, or ever may be, connected.

The Catholic journalist's postion is, in som espects, by no means an enviable one, if he be aithful to his mission. He must, if wortly of his position, be entirely independent ; independ ent of all Ministerial influences on the one hand,
and of all popular miluences on the other. It is certain that in his career, if honestly followed, he nust hale for hinself many enemies; it is doub ful whether he shall ever gain a single friend. His position difiers essentially from that of the ecular journalist. It is the object, and to certain extent, it is the mission of the latter collow, rather than to lead or form public opin to collect into one focus the scattered ray that opinion, and then to reflect them thu concentrated. His bighest authority is the "conensus generalis" of mankind, or rather of that in consequence, his business it is to study th tastes, or opinions of his readers ; and to be more careful to please, than to tell the truth, when the able.
It is the mission of the Catholic journalist on the contrary to guide, rot to follow, public opinon; to form it, and not to reflect it; to look to sole authority, as to what is riglt and to to his prored, and as to what is wrong, and therefore tue condemned. He must abore all be care ng but the truth; and thote truth, and noth difference as to whom, or bow many, he may offend y so doing. Thus the truly conscientious an oasistent Cathohic journalist need never expec to be popular; though if honest and consistent of those whose prejudices he opposes.
fience that has been taken by some of our read
s, at our article of the 20th alt, ; wherein we expressed strongly our opinions, as to the injustice of giring to Protestant $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{T}}$ per Canada a number rejresentatives in the Legislature greater than bat accorded to Catholic Lower Canada; and as to the impolicy, or rather the suicidal policy of those Catholics who countenance, even in apy the "Lilerals" oi the Anglo-Saxon section of the Prorince; and wherein we frankly de ceat, evers man as " our political enemy," who direcily or indrectly, took part in that agitation or who, to the utmost limits of has polatical mnluof the Church, and the autonomy of Ioverer Cuns ada. This trank expression of opinion-an opinon we may observe en passant, that has seen or reasons to change, or modity-has as we an readers a storm of indignation against us; ex ressing itself in the form of a request from sone our subscription hist: and on the part of others, the form of an uctive and uncessant denunctation of the True Witness, as the enemy, not
indeed of truth, nor yet of the interests of Iower Canada, or of the Catholic Church, but, of the junior meraber for Montreal. This is the head and front of our offending; that, in our eyes,
French Canadian Nationality, the clains of justice, and the highest interests ol our relig!on, are of nore importanee than the re-election of Mr. MeGee for thas city. This is the charge urged against us in the streets and in the market-place;
repeated from house to louse, and carried from door to door. To this charge we offer no deplanation or once, and withou "ne word of ex planation or apology, plead
most liberal sense of the term.
But when-as by some we have been-we are cased with having been actuated in our course, and inspired in our policy of opposition to " hepresentation by Population," by motires of hos thity, or ill-will towards Mr. MiGee, or by any
desire to injure bim in the opinions of his constituents, we enter a jica of "Not Guilty," and charge, at least, by proof irrefragable. Long ere Mr. Mr'Gee nas Member for Montreal, years come a citizen of Canada, the True Witnass
had expressed precisely the same opinions as the injustice and impolicy of "Representatio
by Population;" and in language at least as strong as that which we made use of in our las
article upon that question, had denounced that article upon that question, had denounced the
measure and all its supporters. This is a proo we say, which no one can contest-1st-that in its opposition to " Representation by Population, the True Witness has not been actuated by hostlity towards Mr. MrGee; and 2nd-that this jourual is, and alrays has been, perfectly consistent ; that it has never varied one hair brealth from its original policy; and that it 10-day, what it was in the beginning, and what we can assure all our readers, it shall be to the opponent of "Representation by Population? and of all public inen who give the slightest semblance even of countenance to that, in so far as Catholics are interested, most impolitic, and, so far as Lower Canada is concerned, most un-
just measure. Perliaps, if the truth were full told, which never is the case, it would appea that it is our rery consistency, undeviating aderence to principle, regardless alike of whom
ve may please, or of whon we may offend, that has given deepest and bitterest offence; that is because we will not sacrifice one iota of our principles on the altar of any polticical idol, that e are to-day cbarged with the crime of politisal sacrilege, an
he popular divinity Ir. M.Gee in an hostility on our prart toward he latter's advocacy of "Representation by Po pulation," we will content ourselves by referring ugust, 1855: ill the : an epocb when certainly no ill at that 1 . MGee could haveactualed us be in any manner mixed up with Canadian politics. We make one or two extracts from the Trie Witness of that date; and we ask our ropriety of our course, and of our present tho licy, to show us some reason why we should no denounce "Representation by Population"
strongly, and as uareservedly again, in the mont of May 1859 , as we did in the month of August 1855? What was truth then, is truth now;be True Witsess, if worthy of his name four years ago. How then, in honor, could we or why in the name of consistency should we allowed that same policy, and the abotio that policy, winch, and whom, we warmly de in 1859 ? Do our readers then really dessre that the Wrie Wrrxess should make sacrific of bis principles, cast away his consistency an ntegrity, and subside into a mere time-server liere that they do desire it, and eren if the desire it, we take this opportunity of assurin bem respectiflly, but in all suncerity, that the have imagined a rain thing, and will find them
Here now are owr opinions as to the policy Representation bs lopulation," and its abe tors, as expressed in the True. Wirteess of the hould not entertain, ant give public expression to, the same opmons in May 1859, when by on our own representatives the same question is again brought prominently before the pablic?have to wait for one for a long time, for long time inderd.
Speaking of the arguments of the Glubs, and the bitter enemy of our religion $\rightarrow$ and as now

Haring shown the injustice towards Lower Canada implied in " lepresentation by Population," we proceeded to show the folly, we may Upper Canada woukd be guilty in giveng the slightest comitenance to the adrocates of that measure:-


Educciion will be but an empty name."-lb.
We sborved that in so far as the Catiolics of Upper Canada mere represented at all in Parliament, it was, not by the twembers for their re-
from Lower Canada, but for whom the Catholic minority of the Upper Province would be deprivSo literally is this the Halls of the Legislature.So literally is this the case that Mr. MrGee in h late speech admitted it when he pointed ou tesentansequence of the want of any real retholics of entrust to lum, a Lanada hau been compelled to petitions praying for justice on the School Ques ion. How, then, we argued in 1855, and we argue now, can Catholies be so slly, or so un priacipled, as to countenance a measure which, if carried, would but diminish the relatire sumber of their own representatives?
Finally we quoted the Protestant press of Iontreal, as evidence that even in the eyes of Protestants, the agitation for " Representation by Population" was primarily an anti-Catholic moveent; and indeed but a repetition in Canada that anti-Catholic and anti-Celtec agitation " Know-Nothengism." Thus the the name cial Advertiser described it in the following " T The
"The object of the Globe is avowedy to seek in
the question of Ropresentation, a means of overwhehm


We have thus shown that in opposing the novements for "Representation by Population," and denouncing as our "political enemies" its lid in $185 \overline{5}$; and that our consistency is a proo that it is not hostility towards Mr. MrGee that ha provoked our earnest condemnation of his pet Brown hopes to enslave Lower Canada, and put down Romanism. If we bave spoken against the rmer, it is because we could not consistently with our duty to ourselves, to our Catholic read ers, and the interests of the Church, allow our representative-the man chosen by us to defend these interests-sithout rebuke, to put into the hands of our inveterate enemy, Mr. G. Brown, an off ensive walpon agoinst the Church of ad citizens of Lower Camada, not as Catholic Nothing agitation against our covil and religious iberties, aganst the nationality of French Cana dians, and against our common Church and re gious institutions. Thus is our answer to those ho attribute to us unsorthy motires, becaus If the same course in 1859, as parsue identical spoke and followed in 1855.

Anl if we have always been faithful to our old principles, so also we firmly believe has been with the great majorty of the Irish Catho ics of Montreal, and indeed of Canala, spite of he noisy eflorts made by a few disappointel We firmly beleve that the Irish Catholic body hroughout the Province is still as strongly op osed as ever to "Representation by Popula tion;" and that Irish Catholics will neither sup. port any man in hiss agitation tor that measurcnor allow him to aurncate it in the name of
300,000 Irsin Catholics of whom he styles himself the representatire. They are not so bind to their own interesty; they are not so deal to their Clurch as in ther allegianc mercial Advertiser-1o put "un offensere vere pon "gainst the Church of Rome" into the hands of Mr. G. Brown ; and believing this, we can comidently appeal to them for their support

The

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE- JUNE 3, 1859.

|  | William Chambers, the famous Scoteh publisher, has given $\$ 160,000$ to established at Peebles, his |  | GROCERIES, SUGAR, \&C., FOR SALE, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | native place, a pablic museum, gallery of art, and library. |  |  |  |
|  | The Japaneso Iblanda contain a population of over thirty millions, showing them to be tne most densely |  |  |  |
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|  | as the entire Empire of Japan, and Texas falls only 23,000 square miles bebind. |  |  | prices and stiles to surf ald, At mis. suries. <br>  |
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|  | Mamest in in arious and interesting chaprer in |  |  |  |
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|  | living, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, a gentleman who can boast personal acquaintance with an indiridual |  |  | 283 Kure Dave Sitres. <br> D. O'GORMON, |
|  | can boast personal acquaintance with an indiridual who had seen and conversed with another who cerinls lad been present at the batle of Flodde |  |  | boat builder, <br> barriefied, abar kingetoy, o. w. Skiffs made to Urder. Sercral Stifinalmays iou any nurt of tie Atroxince. Asortment of Oars, sent to Eingston, jurue 3 , 18 zis. <br> N. B. -Le Le ure sirecteal to me must be posi-paid. No person is untlorized to tafice ordere on my acconat. |
|  | tainly had been present at the battle of Flodden |  |  |  |
|  | less true. The gentleman to mbom allusion is made |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | btrs cocoanes. <br>  ont rivial. It prevents the hair from fallinis oft: |
|  |  |  | in hidds. and cases. <br> PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal |  |
|  |  |  |  | It promotes its heulhy and vigovous sreveth. <br> It leaves no aisurn or stickey. <br> It softens the luir utite ortor. <br> It softens the huir when hurd and sigs. <br> It soothes the irritated seith stin. <br> It remains. longest in offert. <br> It costs flfty cents for at hulf pint totthe <br> BUINET'T'S GOCOMISE. <br> testimonlat. |
|  |  |  | rante, Almonds, Fibberte, Walnuts, SLelled Almond Hones Soap, B.IV. Soan, Castile Soant, and Finglish do.; Corn Brooni3, Corn Dusters; Berd Cord, Cloth |  |
|  | A lady called on a witty friend who mas not at home, and finding the piano dusty wrote upan it | oparran Danis' Psin Kiler, that it is a wery raluable Perre aricle, and one that it wutl is well |  |  |
|  |  | scalds, buras, diarrbca, dysentry, cholera, feser and ague, and the bost of dizea jes, extermal and internal |  |  |
|  |  |  | Lines, Stoe Thread, Gitrden Lines, Canuies, Lenon Peel, orange and Citron do. ; Srect Oil, in quarts |  |
|  | A conceited coscomb noked a friend what apology he ought to make for not being one of a parts theday before to which he had a card of invitation. able My dear siri," replied the wit, "say nothingabout it j you were rever missed." |  | ST:IRCH-Glenfeld, Rice and Sntived, fair |  |
|  |  | larity and extensive diffasion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative pokers dare been experienc | BRUSHES-Scribbers and Stove Brushrs; Cloth anu Sho Drushes. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  our exceclleut Huir Dil-(Coconine.) |
|  | A piactical way of teacung Latin.- A fat-mer, whose son had been ostensibly learning Latinin a popular academy, not being perfectly gatisfied | every part, even the most remote of the havown world, bearing with it its bealing infiuences more potent |  |  |
|  |  |  red normed by our princinal druggist, that lise |  dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fisl, Drr; do., no. Wets |  |
|  |  | sell more of this article for exportation than of anyor all others, and that the demand is constanty in- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cream artar: Baking Soda; do., in lackates:- |  |
|  | addressed him : "Now, Joseph, bere is a for"s and there is a Leap of manire and a cart; whst $d_{5}$ you call them in Latin ?" |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | nt the lowest prices. |  |
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|  | Name. Pluce $\quad$ Sim! |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | THE BLLOD- that our strength, benth ani itte de- |  Streel. |
|  |  | peritaike werr jut the stomrch. The modicine of wimol I am areahirg, ouviares these objections. |  | PARM'S P. Pr iriy plastens. |
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|  |  |  rain. Place he thms. |  | scetions, and yied to the motion of the body. Being norous, ell iugure exeretions pass oil, and ing can- |
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|  |  | Iran, Place de Amm. | fassages of the body tree and opea. And bow plea gami to us that we have it in our power turat me- |  |
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|  |  | MR. MEEGAY, Extrilis and Mathenatical Teacher, |  |  |
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|  |  |  | Troin the above, it it s:ourn thit Dr. Morezes I indinn Foo: Pills got only anter the stamacis, beve become |  |
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|  |  | years, will we thken as bunrding scholints. Addeess <br> Andrew Keezab, Xo. «́ Nazareti Steet, Grify town. Moatreat, May 18,1859 |  from ail impurity, and the life of the body, which is an] sichness and main is deiven from the system, fou ther cannot remain wlen the buty becomes so pure and clent | Encexel according to Ael of Congress, in the |
|  |  |  |  | in the Clecr's oflice of the Districe Coult of the Dist. of Mass. <br> 30 Covers.-The rreat and whirn |
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|  |  | no desitnt:on in saying, that la is an excellent teacher. <br> W3. DORAS, Principn! |  |  |
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