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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

$\xlongequal[\text { THOLDOLF THE ICELANDER. }]{\text { VOL }}$

They bad now been embarked many days,
when one eqening the sun went down belind dark When
clouds, and the sea looked unquiet. Malgherita,
midel mindful of the former storm hapless plight on the shore of Iceland, trembled violently; but Thioshiore of celand,
dolf said, laugling: "Oh, Jovely little lady, I
bave already told thee that the men who then managed your ship deserved nothing better than they oppose the storm ; but now brave Icelanders guide this ship, and thou so little trust in the white Cirist.
Malgherita felt asharmed and strengthened at the same time. She wished good night to Thio
dolf, who lad deternained uot to move from the dolf, who lad deternined uot to move from the her husband to rest. It might hare been soon after midnight, when suddenty a loud cry
raised on board the ship ; the terrified Malgherita saw torches slining through the cabin-window
out in the dark night, and Petro noticed, with no less alarm, that
slim, which slip, which inust in the darkness be sailing fear
fully close to their owa. A moment decided their fate, and that happily. The two vessels
disappeared from each other, and nothing remained but a light contest with the sea, which ance. Pietro and Malgherita again closed their The early morning sun shone brightly on the
water; the goung Provencals had risen, and after wishing each other joy of their escape, were
about to leave their cabiu, when Thiodolf came cried te, " rood fortune is foll "On my frienus" wings. It is not enough that we escaped being
rua dowa by the strauger ship when we touched so closely in the darkness, but that ship is a marvellously gloriotis prize. See, that other steens
man is rejoring certanly over us, and is sailing towards us with as hearty a longing as we to wards him, since we have both recognized
jovful norning light our flags and colors."

Then it is some very dear friend," said Malgherita, " who guides that ressel?
it bringstidings of fonme festivity?"
"A friend? No, hat I cannot
ed Thiodond. "But festrivit? Yes, it may brang us that. For sec, he on the stranger shyp yondr's, whom I slew. Now he would fain tak
vengeance on me for his dead brother; and venguane on me for his dead brother; and
rould fain win peace for Yeland by altogether destroying this bad brood. Ithou shalt see pre
sently, litle ilialgherita! will be, indeed, right joyous restivity
And as Malgherita shook with terror, he trie to comfort her by saying, "Thou koowest
yet how gloriously northern spears whistle yet how gloriously northern spears whistle ov
The roaring waves. And then Pietro, I hope
will share in the merry sport. He already will share in the merry
Pietro, glowring, with will have kinighty share," said "And, Malgherita, I pray thee eariestly not to oppress my leart, and the hearts of the other
brave fighters, by necdless lamentations. Hearken, hoov very
"Be at ease, thou fair litlle creature," cried
Thiodolf. "My shield sha!" be always at hand to cover Pietro; "aud if need is, my breas to thee when he returns victorious.
The two young heroes hastened on deck.
partiy after them, partly up to heaven; whils Pietro, soon completely armed, with Thiodolf careful assistance, stood hefore the troops
The fight began. Those who bave The fight began.
known what knigtty jos there - is in throwing keavy iron-pointed spears, can hardly inagiae the gladness which a sea-fight brings to the northern heroes, when the deady weapon glances close to Cesounding slied ist theo hurled again into the nemy's ranks with fearless strengith; ofttime the same spear, which had but just flown past was flung, ueep into the planks of the deck. Every spear whinch struck in an enemy's breast oren in an enemy's shield, on the one side steeted the arm with a confident strength, and As Thodolf had truly said to. Malgherita, th pears whistled with a peculiar sound over the cises with Thiodolf in Iceland, threw like a prac liced Northman. He was less expert with the
use of his shield as a covering ; but Thiodol of with rapid morements what approached to dangerously near his friend, without delayıng, for
cry
con
for one moment, his own mighty throws, and ofte corraue! I will receive the rain-drops mean The shaps in the mean while drew nearer and strong on both sides, each party threw out lon drew the ships close with such immense power that uddenly they struck with an unexpected crash Wbile all on board hoth slips staggered from the midst of the enenies, had selzed the fierce Swar ur by the throat, and after twice striking yio lently on his hejmet with the spear, he flung hil far iuto the sea; so that the stunned pirate, afte
once only rising to the surface, sank for ever i the deep.
the pirate's ship lowered their spears, and 'Chiodol ranted them pardon. He made his followers tak passession of the ship, and assigned different posts.
to such of the prates who swore to serve He then led Pietro to Margaret, saying,safe back to thee? So must thou be brave and cheerful if this happen again; for we shall bav hat spears do nol alvays devour a man And whilst the young par were speaking lor went orer the decks of both ships, secking out had been thrown, for he had a great love for
thein. While he was ajout this, he fell int talk with one of Swartur's warriors, whom
asked whither they were bound. Norway, to the neighborhood of Bergen. ory once gained there over the famous Icelandic chief, Helmfrid; when be ras forced to lear
lis stueld, after be had in rain strizen to win arr princess. You must have heard that in four "Yes, I know it well," sald Thiodolf. "TLnd how might it be if I won the sbield to wea "You will fand chere a great multitude of mighty opposition.
of his ship, and steered it full towards the south
Not far from the island of Faros, to the wes of the town of Bergen, there rises a ligh moun
tain, called by the people, on account of it
strange shape, "the Monk." There, whine the sea is not too high, ships can find a good harbbor and the slip which in a
Monk,, lies concealed. Thiodolf had directed bis eges to the port.trusty soldiers to protect her; and with the pirate's ressel, he prepared to approach the shore
of Bergen. As he did not summon Pietro to coompany bim, the knight came up to him with displeased look, and said, "Did I then show wisself so unvarthy in the last combat, hat then
witt not take me with thee on this new adren"Thor and all the mighty gols forbid " an-
swered 'Thoodolf. "Thou art my well-belored and brave comrade in arms. I but thought that bou shouldst remain bere with Malgherita; be
ause there may be rather warm work for us ause there may be rat
the coast of Norway."
Then Malgherita

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { drew near, } \\
& \text { I pray yo }
\end{aligned}
$$

rejecting you, Thiodolf, neve lord by reason of that childish utterance of my ears. You will here leave me such a guard as
befits my rank; and for the rest, I commit the enowned Marquis of Castelfranco to God's keep-

Pietro pressed a warm kiss on the lips of his
noble wife. Thiodolf bent low before her, saj-
oble wiffe. Thiodolf bent low before her, say right pou shane before me at this moment. The Walhalla must look like you. But we, Pietro must not less brightly shine after our fashion than lasten to Be
to be done."
 ad set sail singing for the woody strand. There rom the summit of a hight down to the sea, sat many warriors in full armor feasting,
ound of barps floated joyfully above the re
s. High up on the hill an almost ers. High up on the hill an almost gigantic
olden shield was seen brightly shining from between the branches of some linden-trees; and a certain parts of the song, the guests rose from
their seats, greeted, as it were, the shield, and lheir seats, greeted, as it were, the shield, and
struck together their silver-edged drinkigg-horas. It ras beautiful to see how the festal torch-light

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859
avay the weapon with his sheld, while at the same moment a lance struck the knight's unpro-
grass.
Thiodolf by this time had reached his enemy, and thundered such a blow on bis steel helme and the victor, unopposed, flew a like an arrow ur the linden-tree, seized Helinfrut's golden shieid and, springing down again as rapidly, he swung the
recorered armor lighl over his head, and a tumultuous shout of victory rang through the forest.
The warriors of Norway sank spears, an swords, and batile-axes, slowly towards the
ground, and raised a solenn, somewhet song of prase in honor of the stranger rictor.-
He the while knell beside bis beloved Pietro and looked at his wound, scolding bim sharyly.-

a litete! it thou diest, thou shath have to Waser
pale face, but he had no strength to answer.-
care for the kuight, whot rubbed the wounded
dolf: "Shame on thee: such a choiee fighter
and such a bad leech to teud the wound of thy
witt get more skill. Look more narrowly, before
with
wound, but frod
wound, but from the stunning blow."
Thiodolf and Pietro looked iuto the face
the grave speaker, and knew him to be the of
warror who had defented the shield ayain
then, and who wore a broad bandage around lis
unhemed head, which acied and snarted fron
the blow of 'rhiodolf. IIe gave lisis hand kiudly
to his victor, sayigra : Is need not be said that
the Helmfrid's shield is now thinte. Bua I wnould



hand ; and the Norwegisus fordhweth, to thes soun
on harps, and with cud cried af jop, humg io
the same branch where the shield of fletmfii
the same brancl
lad before lung.
When the old chiefts faverable opinion of Yie-
tro's wound haul been foumd corrert, Thimplf


his side, and the golden shiveld at the end of a
lance sparkied in front of them, so that it wio
out the happy tidians to the Monk's Rock loug
Thiodofr said to Malglerita, as she joyfully
appoanherd them, "Hearken, pretty lady; tho
to the coast of Bergen. To speak the truth, he
owed me a little to day for the services I have

## with a true, open friendship. But now all

right. Willout him I should be lyng pale an!
cold on the linten-hill, or else in a Runic grave ;
cold on the lindten-hint, or else in a runce grave
and Helnotrid's shield would be haugiag in his
old place. Embrace me, brother Piet
equal and equal are grond companions."
The two young heroess embraced ; and Ma!
jopful pride and happier love.
jogful pride and happier love.
After Thiodolif had left them awhile to see to
the embarking, Malgherita pointed to the Monk'
Rock, which looked strangely in the. red even-
ing glow, half-veiled hy mists, and saiu: "Al, Pietro, I would tiat huge stone hal nerer com
before my eyes; it will now often appear to m
again in my dreams. For, trust ine, those who
have once secn the iron north so stern and un-
changeable will never lose it frond their mind
even when the most balmy flowers and fruits of
the soutb bloom around then in fult luxuriance
and that fearful image whicls we sse yonder
and taty increases the gloomy impression." Pie-
greaty increases the gloomy imprcsion.
tro strove to disperse her fears ; but she repeat-
ed, that at all tines so terrible a monk's figure
ed, that at all times so terrible a mouk's figure
Just then she trumpets sounded for the de-
parture, and stars hegan to appear.
$\Delta$ soft breeze blew orer the sea, bringing, a
it were, a southern greeting to the vopagers, who
were jet in the north. And Thiodolf said to
Pietro and the fair lady: "The moon stines
bright upon the waters. Could you not sit awhile
beside me at the belm, and we mught talk toge-
berse in this pleasant twilight 9 "
the
"Willingly," said Malgherita. "'fell us the history of that golden sticld which you lave won
to-day " to "lf it give you pleasure, I shall do it jopfulls,"
answered Thiodolf. And he began in the following mauner: "There was a man called
Heminid ; he was the hest of all the swimmers, and mariners of tecland. learmen, hat none coulh he complared with him. Our old eople, who were young mea with him, know not Wan's estate, and yet never seemed to thins of ask him whether lee bore no bove to faic wonien;
and oure llechusid thus answered: ‘( Great love

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"When he arrived there, the king's daughter,
min hand perelame, hard of the bold and lie-

pears of yiwatic: force, then hring widd hoses
he intention that be sisumf fat ta some ome of
ant olse she comblyy hawn lame. Then not
has to bim: "Phan mighy Hehufril, thou
greakest fairly of thy love tur me; lat what ike ganes, which thou thyedr hovest, and which
celp to increase thy renown. But bow I would
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antage, biddiug hing me then a way his neto


ne of his expeditions- a ad not comne forth agsian
ess and gentleness : only sboring himetle firsa-

sone with the stones that he flugs at them.
And now the maiden felt that the lore and
ruth of the brave helufrid had mefted her hard
coart. She cane to bin oue bright evening in
lhe linden-forest, gave biin her fair hand, and
said that slee was his bride. From that moment
he would give a gnool word to nu man, for the
right stecl, he went, with several leelanders,
a hiad colle enill him into Norway and obey-
an
ang and his court, saying : "Thy daughter and
ay wife. Say a hasty farewell to ber; for my
mennons are waring, and my sails are swell
is But the Norwegian prince took this ill; ; ind
hen Helmfrid woull bave carried her away by
ree, sliarp foll been no harm in that, but that the mighty Helm-
rid had forgotten that his strength had departed while he fived the austere life of a hermit. Thus was he conquered for the first time and pressed in ery chat his comianiuns could hardly bring
in safely to tiss stion, for he was senseless rom his wounds; and his golden shield remained
possession of his enemres.
"He never could forget this disgrace, 1 nor
ver again showed himself among the ranks of the
north. But, from the south, wonderous tales of
Coe hero-deed which he lias accomphished hare
king once offered him preace and his Jaughtitery's
swered : ' My shield is lost ! all ic lost ! my
"Then the kwgera daughter iLft the world and

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| went into an old sea-fortress ot ber fether's, where she noir still lives, a very aged naiden.They say of her that stie sings this song: <br> On leeland $I$ look back, <br> But, with ritetoious lanel crowned, No Helminid comes to me. No Helmfrid comes to me. |  |  <br>  <br>  Weill bibonar. officeri pere sont to thent, but they: <br>  said, "Let us have the priests back' 'agin, or tet us | lixes of the people; or when, by personal vice, they bring discredit on the constitation all bistory asserts that this is generally a fatal? warning with signal chastiseneut. England is now very powerful; but vengeance beyond her strength lies within sight of ber shores; and he is a wise inan who can say that the svord of the conqueror before she can ward of the blow. The moment it is well known, that Eugland is ousted from her selseme of mischief in Italy, in that moment the rerolutionsts will abandon cheir combination of of resistance ; and order, and morality, and religion, will resume the peaceful attilude which bas beeu disturbed by the perfidy, the briberg, and infidelity of the well known agents of Great Britain. <br> D. W. C. |  |
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| "But now as the moon is again quite pale, and is going to dip into the sea, and miduight is corme, I think that jou must go to rest, dear friends; and I will steer you on a good way while gou sleep." <br> (T, be conlinued.) | N Need I say more to prove the position wheh | cipal iustiiutions. Beford the French Revolution thero were municipal institutions. The people very |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ments have bocome altogether outrageous and intoPrable. No sooner had tuat prectios document appiderable premium, and as the Gorernunent onfered very handsome prices, business to a considerablonomunt was done, especially in the North nad South -in Belfaet and Bantry, in Kerry and kilkeuny.- |
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| REV. DR. CAHILL. | sault made on the culpable policy of Roine by the vory men who have created that very disastrous policy, and who have produced, br a no- |  |  |  |
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| the last assault on the pope by three english prime ministens. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) |  |  |  |  |
|  | torious agency, the order of things which they now seek to lay to the Pope's charge. All this they have done. in order to overthrow his authority, to unprince his temporal sovereignty, to sub- |  |  |  |
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| The Irith public cannot forget the numerous | ject himn, in his own doninions, to a lay junta of English Roman traitors, and to appoint the in- |  |  |  |
| ,ers, volumnious correspondence, and the almost. | English, Roman traitors, and to appoint the in- |  |  |  |
|  | mere Roman Bishopric, at a salary to be named by England! and to be paid by the men who murdered Count Rosss, and attempted to shoot the Pope himself in lis own palace! |  |  |  |
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| Cabinets: and we lave a long continued series of Despatches from the various English Ambassadors at the difitirent Catholic Courrs just quotand giving hopess of their revolutionary success. |  |  |  |  |
|  | speeches will exhibit in a nutshell the sectarian felling which bas governed both 'lory and Whig | -1 trust tiere will be wone -1 sbould hope ihat these subjects havian been tuken iato consideration |  |  |
|  | teging which taa goyerned both Hory and whig Cabinets towards the Papal policy suce the year Cabinets 10 | these subjects laving been tuken into consideration by the different Governments of Europe, arrangemuents wo:ldibe niado for the cessation of that ex- |  |  |
|  |  | munts woild he nadu for the cessation of that escentional sutuce of things which now exstits by the oceupntion of the Palap:l States by Austrina troopis on |  |  |
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|  |  | 2las one hand, and by French trooph on the other.tinued long e:lough. It is a deymeture from the or |  |  |
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|  |  | tiseaty. $1 t$ is sidid ia $a$ justification of this, that if thase true; is in occuption wero withdrawn, revolu- |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | When ancther plot seemed on the point of exprosing the nation to a similar fate! Buth is time now we |
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|  |  | mightond wo no longer endangerd. (Chems.) try |  |  |
|  |  | Any conment on these extatats of speeches mould be supernluous, sume in every word they |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  ed is a cops of $a$ rencrit mude by me in referenca to |
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|  |  | sinee been detected in every Catholic country in |  |  |
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|  |  | from Rome and the Dutcbies; and in France what is called the Hawker's law (a loi des col- |  | ordar to desist the pracice ef and have reason totion was adered to by them, beliere that no marcli has since talien placet. |
|  | of dingerous discontent which, under the preeene tegs- |  |  |  |
|  | teur ceanot but exiet there I Inenion theso Powers |  |  | ate |
|  | Sels | passed, whict puoishes with fine and inprosonment the English bible agents who, under the | ground has been purchased, and the good work will compence io Spring, witl |  |
| jears, | veiug able to speak with a degree of suthority and |  | compled as soon as possible |  |
|  |  | guise of the gospel, heretofore distriuted politi- cal lioke, reoclutionary tracts, or spurous edi- |  | the bigh bank from the footray to the carciage-way |
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|  |  |  | Detth of the Ref. R. J. Wood, C.C.-It is with |  |
|  | nad |  |  | lice," and another said, "No." He passed on for sond going through the military exercise, still playing and |
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|  | nal sdminis |  |  |  |
|  | Lord Jolm Russell said- <br> From the very firt year of the signature of the |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | city, and at an early age he devoted hiraself to thesacred miuistry; and went through his collegiatecourse in the Irish College, Rome, under the guidance | street, where they stopped and separatel. The Sergents accompanied them the whale way, they seem-ed to have no harm in what they wero doing, and were a very poor class of boys. $\begin{gathered}\text { Dasied Ryax, } \\ \text { Dhief Inspector. }\end{gathered}$ |
| it to the cause of our triumphant trub: 1 owe it |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen. |  |
|  | which Lord Colchetur, a retired Siptaker of this |  | world knows the conspichous part the Mayor Priest-hood havg always played in the politics of their |  |
|  | howse, declared to bo renurskable for its decorum and moderation, what was done'? Why aus Austriau ar- |  |  |  |
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|  | paced in that kingdora to prevent the people froun |  |  | cell, and bnil refused for his appearance, because be was known to hare comoitted the beinoms crime of borrowing a Prajer Book! In Dublin the public |
|  | in the uame of the British Goveronent, declared this fact-which was a surt of proteat-that the British |  | of the Irish Church ever before occupied. America appreciatesof the ; and from the illustrious Archbishop | and the authorities are thrown into commotion and consernation at the inteliligence that hanot of |
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|  |  |  |  | as with fear and trembling we confess, it was our cont to do when George the Thirin was king. is the drilling and arming, the trenson |
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|  | that were to be found in uny part of Eiurope, endeavored to improve their position, 12,000 Austrian troups | In the last passae of Lord Jobu Rusell's |  | racy which the Gorernment organs and their celioen have been trumpetting through the length nad bread th |
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## The Crut Clifintess.

сатнouic curboncle,





MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859. NBWS OF THE WEEK
The problen of "war or peace" remains still
insolved ; but from the great military preparaunsolved ; but from the great military prepara-
tions being made by the French Gorerament, and the hostile tone of the press, war would seem to be inevitable in the Spring. Sardina wants to figlt apparently, and perhaps may yet get more
fighting than she likes. The spirit of the Germanic races is fully arousell, and, as in 1813, is manic races is fuly arouse, and, as nement
proud and defant. The British Gorernment
stile exeriug itself to prevent a rupture ; but sill exerting itsolf to prevent a rypture ; but also is ieets.
provinclal parliament In the Legistative Council on the 11th inst
MeLean Dirorce Bill was read a third time only five members votiug against it ; and that i fellows who call themselves Catholics!
In the Legsslatire Assembly the proceedings ariff. Peititions in fasor of " Freedom of Education", have been sent in from all parts of the country. M. Cimon las given notice of his inLean Divorce Bill-that in passing such a Bill, he House would destroy in marriage the tw are the essential safeguards of morality and the Fannl's.
An Orange Demonstration.-Proroked by the excellent regulations of the Police Com-
nissoners of Torooto to exclude all members of secret politico-religious societies," without disinction, from the Police force, the Orangemen of Toronto liad a great gatbering on Thursday the 2 tht ult., to make known their urongs to the of their enemies. These exlibitions of impotent malice will we think do good; as they must have he effect of coavincigg all good eitizens of to discountenance in Canada the formation of a party wlich sets itself above the State, and the Chair was taken by Mr. II. Cameron whe whe sure
The was receired with rociferous cleers. He ad ressed the meeting at constderable length dwelling much on the lopalty of Orangenen to
"crown and altar"-though menat he meant by the atter phrase we are at a loss to discover; an delvering limself of an inordinate quantity fustion about the "Protestant Fauth."
Mr. Nassau C. Gowan cane bonsted that "he had gone from the Alplaa to the Omega of the Orange Society" and therefore
ouglh to know something about it. He pointed unt is a fact " patent to every one", that the partly due to the Order"-a fact certaialy not very creditable to the members of that Govern-
ment; and indignantly asked "how long a ferw autocrats shoulid be allowed to put their heels
upon their Ioyal heads"? Or the sentinents of his Order, to which our present government owe patronises, the following extracts from Orang Gowan's haraggue will convey some notion.Speaking of the Catholic Church he observed:-


 Of the togaty of Oraygemen, and their re
spect for the authorty or law, the "Alpha and
Omega" of Oranyeism gare in the course of Omegn" of Orangeism gare, in the colrse of
his speech, the following admirable illustrations
uTh






##  <br> What " immunities" they are, that Orange

 ism claims, the slaughtered corpses of bundreds and , and the blackened ruins of Catholic cha pels, burnt by the hands of Orange incendiaries, ao but too planily tell; but why showd they Ia? Can not these gentry see, that as Orangemen, that in their capacity of members of a "se have no riglits, no prisieges no "immunities" whatsoever! By contracting secret, and extinlegal obligations, binding themselves by oath the performance of those unknown duties, the litical privileges to wlich cutizens not so bound re legally entitled. They are setting up an immer 100,000 ; thes more than lint their de lernination to appeal to the sword as umpire be wixt them and the legal authorities; they taunt Order ; that to them, the sworn enemies of Catholics, hall be entrusted a portion of the administratio jo the laws, as betwixt themselves, and the obsecution! And they claim this as a right for sooth! as a prwilege, as an "inmunnty,"
which, as Orangemen, numbering 100,000 i their ranks, they are entitied! They clain that for them the hands of the Avenger of Bloou shal given orer to them for a prey! This, divested
of the rerbiage in which the speakers at the Orange gatherng indulged thensetres, is the
plain Englisu of their clamor for " $r$ rights, privi leges" and " immunities."
The question then as to Orangeism simply re
 constitutional authorities? This is a grave ynes-
tion one in which every honest ctizen is interion; one in which every honest etizizen is inter
sted ; and it were well therefore that it should e speedily settled. It is for Catholiscs to answer it is for them to sap whecher they will sub Ireland have long groaned; whether a band of secret conspiritors, connosed in great part of regs of society, are to control the destinies of heir fair land; to taint with their foul breath our nula, as they have blighted the past of Ireland If, as we suppose they are, Catholics are pre pared to answer in the negative-then should hey also be prepared to enforce upontwir re
 cieteses, as the curse of
hare obtained a footing.

Evangelical Morality.-That Protestants have furnished many noble examples of the natu ural laws, no of a caithful obedience to tome na section of the Protestant world-that which arrogates to itself the title of evangelical-the Catholics, Protestants are not bound by the or dinary lave of morality; that in virtue of theis eculiar sanctity, they are absolved from the ob gations of trutls and justice; and have "frce amount of false witness. This, we say, seems to e the prevalent fatth or opinion of the "evan gelical" world; and it certainly is its constan elicals" draw no line of demarcation betwix heir faith and their works.
All Catholics for instance, amongst Protest ants most of the "unregenerate," and amongs Non-Christians, all gentlemen, believe and ac upon the principle that-as no one is bound to make a public statement to the prejudice of antruth of the statement laring been impugned b he aggrieved party, its author or propagator bound, when called upon, either to make it good or publicly to retract it. This rule is so per aw which Pro with the preepts Catholics, re cognise as of constant and universal obligation its justice is so self-erident that we do not pro pose to attempt its rindication. Our object ra he prejudice of Catholics; and how its infractio is systematically defended by the orthodor pro essors of the "erangelical" faith. For this arpose we will cite two instances: one from th oronto Colonist, ine other
in the Montrcal Witness.
From the Colonist we confess that we expec better things; and though opposed to him on almost all politico-religious questions, we hay
always been accustomed to look npon him as upon an lionest and straightfor ward opponent ; a pon one who would scorn to take an unfair a antage, or to misrepresent the acts, of his poli
ical adversaries. We regret that his contro
vers with the True Wirisess upon a singl
question of fact-as to whether Mr. McGe, a
stated publicy in the columns of the Colonist secret" societies in Canada-bas greatly shaken our former opinion in the good faith, and gen That journal, we say, having made a most po itive and damaging accusation against Mr. M ce, an the the party-was in hono bound to do one of two things; either to make ood bis accusation, by giring to the world th authority on which he had made it; or faling in To the Clristian, to the gentleman, there coul e no other mode of procedure open; and w naturally expected therefore, that, in reply to
Mr. M'Gee's letter denying the charges mad gainst him in once have boldy stated his authority for accusing
Mr . M•Gee of aiding and encouraging the formation of secree societies in tims country. It inst., we find the following paragraph ; is which we are at a loss to know whether the and morality, or liss ignorance of those laws, the more reinarkable :-

## "The Truc Witness thinks me ought to retract ou charge ngninst Mr. incfee, unless wo can prove it




## 

Well then, Mr. Colonist, your course, if you ex pect to be considered or treated by your cotem-
poraries as an honest man, is clear before you. Publish the names of the "thoroughly reliable ssurance" you made a clarge seriously affecting Mr. MrGee's honor and Clristian cilaracter and one which, could it be thoroughly prored would for ever ruin hina anongst the respectable ts. But perbaps you will say that cou are no t liberty to give up the names of your informin the broud light of day, him whom they fear ot to malign and stab in the dark. But then
either urere pou at liberty, according to th laws both of honor and of Christian morality-to ublish their slatements to ne woul. You ha zen upon such an authority; aud until you give p the names of your informaly you, and you he truth are le ally and morally responsibie for gainst Mr. M'Gee. If the laws laid down for its owa guidance by the Colonist were generally obutation would be safe; and tho man's honor eputation would be safe; and therefore is it tha
every editor-being a gentleman-before making charge injurious to an individual, or calculate to blast the reputation of another-insists upon
liberty to publish the name of his informant, he charge be denied, or if called upon by th aggrieved party so to do. If the informant re-
fuses this liberty, the gentleman will treat him a uses this hiberty, the gentieman will treat him as law, which is founded upon reason, would rightly punish as the author of the slander or defamatory statements, the stupid or unprincipled newspaper ditor who should act otherwise-ihat is wha has acted in the case of Mr. M•Gee
The "reliable and honorable men," upon pecific chris agst Mr. MeGee ; ad war In that they are so anxious to conceal thei names, are certainly cowards, and in all probabi lity liars and slanderers-(or why do they no eak out boldly in their own names and in th ce of day)-may be "interested in concealing Father than publishing an unwelcome truth; interest" that the True Witness has in the matter of "sccret" societies is, that the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should
be pubished concerning them. We detest, beause Catholics, all "sccret" societies, withou exception; and are prepared to hold up any man, out of office, to the execration of bis fellow countrymen and co-religionists, who shall have been proved to be guilty of directly or iadirectly aiding or abetting in the formation of such socie not allow to pass uncensured the vile artifices by means of which, and on the strength of informaLon received from some sneaking skulking informof a politicalonist seeks to biast the reputation the Toronto Colonist to prore his charges a gains Mr. MeGee; to publish the names of those "thoroughly reliable men," upon whose author them, and contess bis wrong-loing. Sure are we that there is no honorable man is Canaua, whether Catholic or Proteslant, who will venture io deng

## Evangelical Morality."

The culprit in this instance is a hardened and
bandoned offender; one in whom we do not ex ect to find the sentiments of either a Christia a a gentleman; in a word-be is an "erangeliname of Wilmot, and of whose proceedings we lean the following detals from our
This Judge Wilmot, a Methodst it appears aking part in an anti-Catholic or "Swaddleng" meeting lately held in St. Johns, regaled his a ence with a bighly spiced story about the Prie ad cruelly beaten a young man for reading the Scriptures. This story the Hon. Judge related pon the authority, as he pretended, of the young man himself, who bau become a
Holy Protestug or Denging Fath.
Upon this, the Rer. Mr. Egan, of Miramichi, the Priest alluded to, justly offended at the man icly denied the charge, and called upon his aluminator for proor. Of course, as with the the hoonrable slanderer contenting himself wit siterating his slanders upon the very next oce ion that presented itself; stall sheitering bimsel hehind the back of the young convert; but de lining to enter into any exanination of the alleg details. In the words of the Montreal Wit sisted in giving circulation to, a very serions charge against a Romish Priest-" very proper declined a controversy, feeling that he was un tended convert's-" statements, which might, or might not be true."—Wutness, 12 th inst. We call attention to this singular illustration of situation hears a story strongly prejudicial to the character of his neighbor-which story he recogcalumnious story which for any thing he knows the contrary may be a malicious lie, be feel mes not loes not feel hunself obliged either to substan the aggriered party. This may be the moral ode that obtains amongst Methodists; and it is lauded as "highly proper" by the Montreal Withess; but amongst gentlemen, whether Ca holics or Protestants, and indeed amongst all honest persons not being regenerate or " evange-
lical," the retailer of a slander-" which may may not be truc"-that is an accusation Whose truth he who retails it is nol firmly conposes as bad as, if not worse than, the orignal uthor of the lie ; upon the universally admitted hief." According to the Montreal Witness, however, the Judge who publicly repeated a serious charge against a priest, of the truth of which ruth and righteousness !"-Wztness, 12 h in
The Witness also cites the action of the udge as illustrative of "that freedom of speech hich Protestantism delights to uplold." In peech" for which "evangelical" Protestants contend, and which they "delight to uphold," reedom from the restraints naposed by the napon the tongue of the liar and slanderer ; " free $\mathrm{m}^{\prime \prime}$ from the obligation to speak the truth in charity; "Ireedom" from the restraints of Lonor
honesty and Christianity. The liberty they conhonesty and Cluristianity. The liberty they conRomish neighbors with impunity ; and license to rent and circulate any amount of slander
cainst Popish priests, without being under an obligation either to substantiate their charges b roof, when called upon to do so-or else to re ract them.

An Explanation.-If by absence of "corial lrishzsm"-with which the Toronto Free man reproaches the True Wranss-our co
lemporary would inply that we are indifferent to ught that concerns the material or spiritual wel re of the Irish emigrant and his descendant jon this Coutuent, he is certainly in error, and rue Wards ournal ; that it 19 religous, rather than national, his complaint is well founded. It is our ambition that the interest of the Cburch demand that all her children, wheHer French or Irish, by descent, whether
cotch or English, should be closely united in he bands of brotherly lore.
And when we say "united," we mean of
ourse a "union," not a "fusion" of the di ferent mationalities. The very tern "union" mplies that, in so far as it interferes not with that ve which all Catholics should bear towards one preserve for itself, and respect in others, its, and their several distinctive nationalities. God forbid
the sons of Old France shall forget their mothe torgue, the songs and traditions of the old fatherand, or cease to take pride in their national
rugin. God forbid too, that the sons of Irısh. men should ever so far degenerate froun their noble ancestors, as to be indifferent to the land where their forefathers sleep in peace, and where o many of those forefathers have suffered martyrdom for the faith once delivered to them $b$ St. Patrick; or that they should cease to hail ith joy, and with holy pride, the anniversary reland's Patron Saint. All these holy mem ut we would still exhort both to wed hey have a common mother, who has the first aims on their affections; to remember that they e alike children of one Catholic and A postolic Church; and remembering this, to lay aside all sectional jealousies, to discard all occasions
strife, and to live together as it beloreth the hildren of one mother to live. Be Irishmen, Scotchmen, be French Canadians, you will ; but do not forget that you are, abore mies, ays and everywhere, your enemies.
Believing in the necessity then of union be wixt Catholics of all races, and always respect French and Irish, we cannot recognise that eithe has in this country any peculiar interests in which the other does not share. We do not believe , abstraction made of the religoots element interests of French Catholics, or Scotch Catho ics, or of any other class of the Catholic con muaity; and we think that he who rould seek heir co-religionists by persuading them thest was a distinctive Irish policy, or Irish interest wich it behored them to pursue, would be doing t poor service either to French or Trish. In is sense only hare we exposed ourselres to the reproa
But remembering what Ireland has done for he faith, and-if we may be pardoned the egot n-remembering that ins to the missionary bors of that land that the convert from Protes-
tantism to Catholicity owes, under God, his birti om darkness unto light; remembering that Ire and has been, in the hands of God, the means b huch, during the long dreary night of apostacy, the torch of the faith has been kept ever burning in he British Isles-cold we say and ungrateful hould we be, did not our bearts yearn towards reland, and the chiluren of Trish mo ay luave their faults even as other men have hee who should attempt to blarney them by de ying it ; but therr virtues, their unvavering elity to the Catholic cause even in the worst tines, their generous enthasiasm for their region, and their noble self-imposed sacrifices for rery good work, must endear then to every true to him who having been origin; but especial to limm who having been brought up an alien oo that fidelity, to that enthusiasm and to thos crifices, the happiness of being their fellow wor ipper in the One Holy Catholic Church. An is precisely because we do take a lively in-
erest in the honor and bappiness of the Irish in Canada, that we will not consent to hold them u erest and a policy difierent from, or opposed to he interests and the policy of the other races of hom its Catholic population is composed.
We regret-deeply regret-that there should be any, the slightest appearance even, of coldness betrixt the Canadian Freeman and the Trues Witness ; and it shall not be our fault if that misunderstanding continues. We declare, there-
ore, once for all, that our ambition is to make ore, once for all, that our ambition is to make
he Tuue WIrvess a Catholic journal ; adro-
bould lapse into Mahommedanism, or perfect heism, rould rightly be called an rapostate, gion; but no one would dream of applying the me term to the atheist or nofidel who should beould have renounced nothing positive that he d previously believed. "Apostacy," in short lad previ not in putting on, but in putting off Now if we admit the truth of the abore defi--al processes by ; and Ca Protestant a Catholic, we shall easily see that he term "apostacy" is logically applicable in the ormer case, but woul
The Catholic who becomes a Protestant must he refy act, renounce, deny, or protest gainst some portion, more or less as he case hat religron which he once professed. Whetiver ally himself Jnirersalists, or the more numerous body of Pro estants to whom, as baving no positive religiou tants Unattalie"-he ives apenounces, enies, or Protests against something that he eld or professed to hoid as a Cathonic. AD is only in virtue of this ati of denial, ainst the Real Presance in the Eucharist-t tonement - Baptsmal Pegeneration - the Divinty of Cliris-the Eternity of Future hat he is a Protestant. A Catholic becomes, and can only become, a Protestant by "puiting of"" something; and, therefore, if the definition apostate" by us gilen abore be correct, $Q$. E. D.

But the Protestant, on the contrary, no mat er to what sect he may hare previously belong artucle of Christan faith, or the Christian religion, that he beld, or professed whilst a Protestant. J. oncersion to Catholcity, he still bolds as a Ca bolic, every positive Chirstian doctriae that he部 "hilst a Protestant. He still believes in an is still a Monotheist; and his latter state differs from his former in this only, that be has put on" something he had not beforc. But, ot in "putting on," but in "putting of ;" herefore the Protestant who bec.

The error of our Kingston cotemporary por ceds in a grat menore fon ; 1 , conmon with the ignorant masses, he looks upon Catholicity and Protestanism as two different sbut the demal of some portion of Catholicity, just as Infideity consists in the denial of, or protest aganst, all Catholic doctrine. A "Proteszant Faith" is as greal a contradiction in terms, tantism and Infidelity differ only in degree; and alike consist, and agree with one another, in their denial of the Catholic faith. The Iofidel proper Protests more, and more consistenty car-
ries out Protesting principles to their ultimate and logical consequences, than does the ordinary Protestant. The former may, perhaps, blaspheme an octave bigher than does his brotber Protestant ; but betwixt them there is no essentant of any denomination is a Christian at all, be owres it to the fact of his having been baptised, nod baring retained bis faith in, or not Proteste tholic Church; and it is only in virtue of that wherein he agrees with the Papist that he maCrially dilers from the inde. Oa every point he "fuith" of the later, no matter what his sect denomination, is identical with the " faith" of the infidel; and as no one can be a Protestan ceanse of his non-Protest against Popery, Chlows that the Protestant-in so far as be is andant-is an infidel ; i.e., that he bas, and
"faith." The change therefore from Protestantism to Cathoncity is not an "apostacy," renuaciation, or
falling away from faith in the direction of infielitg; but a progress from the confines of infi-
delity, tomards farth or Christianity. Neither, in process by which a Catholic becomes a Proromes a Catholic, is there any the slightest puling off" of one, imphes also the "putting mant faith, for the essence of Protestantism negation, and its motto is-" Non Credo."As well therefore might we pretend that the ma
Tho lad stripped luimself to the skin ha had stripped himsel
change of faith" or "cluange of religon""
his failh and becomes ipso facto, a Protestant or
hatic

## who to a bat and a pair of spurs bad added

 shirt and a pair of trousers, had "changed" comes a Catholic had "chonged" bis religion. The Brtish Whig complains also that have maligned the Protestant "faith" by our re marks on its effects upon the morals of its pr the great mass of the people in England and population of Treland Upon in only to remark that in all we haro sid, ha more than justified by the reluctant admissions the Protestant press of the British Isles ; a notice, the following item on the social condition of Protestant Scotland, extracted from a Scote Protestant paper, the Banf shire Journal:- gitimate birthg numbered 0,256 against 04,93 logi
mate, the former being ns nearlg no posible, one
ten of the latter. This is a state of things nowit

to do with virtue." Whig this pipe to smoke, whilst
We leave the meditating the following questions:-1st Are not the Irish peasantry, by the testimony of Protes they are for their attachment to the Catholio faith? 2nd-Are not the Scotela Protestantspeople on the face of the earth-as remarkable for their impurity, as Irish Papists are for thei chastity? And in the third place-How is it the tendency of Protestantism be to promo pare morality - that in the most Protestan
country" in Europe, "nearly erery tenth Scotct man is a bastard ?"-Banffshire Journal. Non noster hic sermo

The Canadian Freeman requests us to " give the public" the grounds on which we have
owed our betief that Ribbon Lodres, or analogous secret organisations, exist in Canada. e will do so with pleasure
We believe in, though we do not positively af firm, the existence of those organisations in the country, because we have been inforned by Cao rely, that they hare themselres been invited to join, or becume members of, such "secret" gansions; from this we concluce bat sach

## members

More than this we cannot be expected to say weither can we be called upon to give up the numes of our informants, and for this reason; : said nothing by which any individual can be greved or injured in lis reputation. II, how our confession of faith; that on account thereof any suspicions attach to him, as in any way connected with a "secret" society, we shall once recognise our obigation, either to retra hat we may hare seemed to say aganst him or else to substantiate it by means of undenable
proofs. We may add that we bare no reason whatever for suspecting even, that Mr. MrGe is, or ever was, directly or indirectly, privg those orgavisations in who
ever, still strongly believe
tiens Sur La Protestantisme-lere Par tie-Les Saints Protestants-1ere So of dialogues upon . culation in the rural districts of Lower Caral and as an antidote to the poisonous trash lawked bout by the pedlars of the French Canadia and humor displaged in the first number, it is des tined to have
eminent success

## rene number b

The number before us is afparently the first beginning, as in justice bound with the Biography of the founder of the Holy (!) Protestant Faith self. For decency's salke, of course, many the most striking and essentially claracteristı traits in the Great Reformer's life and convers tion lave been omitted; for in a work intende for general circulation, it would be impossible put on record the obscene sayings, and gross in-
moralities of a Luther. Are not all these thing rritten in his "Table Talli""-the general cealed beneath the veil of a dead language. And bere indeed is one great dificulty that a Ca
tholic writer of the "Lives of the Protestan Saints !" is perpetually encoumtering. The earl Protestant Reformers were men of such abonin-
able immorality, and of such filthy conduct that


Godless Roucarton. - Of the results, it is absolutely impossible, for decency's sale, to ell the whole truth concerning them; and yet it the great apostacy of the sixteentls century, to understand the objects of its promoters, with out a full knowledge of those rery facts whic cannot be related in works destined for general circulation. Who for instance would dare to lay writings of Hutten-(his Epistolcc Obscurorun Virorum," for instance) -one of the most ac seagents in the Reformation, in an their inueo hel containg nothing so vile as do many of the Reformers.
If the writers of these entertaining dialogues filly sugest to the no to linit theis hers the "Lires of the Protestant Saints" of the AI century, or eren of Continental Europe.In Great britain, in America, and in modern
times, they will find many illustrious men and wonen whose lives are well worthy of being r corded for the admitation and instruction, or ra
ther warning of the Catholic haletuns of Lowe
Canada. The Lives of a St. Cranmer, for insance, of St. Jobn Knox, St. Titus Oates, St. Maria Monk, and, if last, certanly not least he Protestant Hagiology, of St. Belial Achill are all full of illustralions of the beauties of 1 Protestant Faim; and all clain che tribute of of the Protestant Saints."
We have only to add that the work itselfwhich we hare much pleasure on commending
with French-may be procured at the Boo Stores of M. M. Fabre and Gravel, J. B. Rolland, Beauchemin and Payette, T. Chapeleau, J. Sadier, and at the olfice of M. M. Plinget and dollar per dozen.
"They Manage these Things Better " Home."-Whilst in Canada Orangemen ar clamouring for their "immunities," as they style nor at Government House, by Her Mrjesty's Representative, or rather mis-representajive, amusing, as well as instructive to witness how these saine processions are treated by the legal authorities at home. If in Canada the portals o vice-regal saloons are thrown open to their memhers, in lreland the law awards to them the felon' doom, and consigns them to jail. Certainly they manage
We give below the address of Mr. Justuce
Christian, delivered at the Londonderry Assize on the 15th July last, when sentencing some Orangemen, who had been tried before him for aking part in an Orange procession by which iot had been provoked.

mized" schools nust necessarily be without ositive religions teachngs in a community com
ond a d difurent religious denominations-w
nd a striking instance in the ind a strishing instance in the following extracts
both made frotn New Orleans papers ; the one
vaunting the ligh elician of chool system ha the medium of a common secuar training; the other pointing out, and deplor Thus the New Orleans Christian Aldvocat
sists upon the cductional celvantares of thut







## olleges of tire country arford.

And on the other hand in an artiele heade
The Cazases of Crime", the New Orleans Be shows
ism:-
":




 ceptions of their obligations townrids societt and the
Maker. They ino instructe to some extent in th
arious branches of merety human koowledge ; an








## Time ?"-New Ortenns Bee. To the Editor of the Irue Writues.




ar Our Collector will call upon our City subhope that those who are indebted to this Othe
will be jrepared for him.
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| :---: |
| puhic that Mr. Wiltinm Price advocate, has conarntdid at the request of a numerous circle of friends |

 vell-merited compliment paid to the young gentle-
uun on the occusion of bis ndmission to the Bar, by "Mr. Willininm Price lans boen admitted to the pro-
fession of hum. Mis talente and legal iuformation
were assurance that he would pass a brilinant ox

 ierons congratulations on thu extraverinary sucrs nu
of hass
his examination. We are not awnre of the place


| The Anrual Meoting for the election of Oftice the above Society, was hell in the Catholic $C$ on Sunday the 27 thi Feb., 1853 , when the follo gentlemen were dnly elected for the currentVery Aur. J. H. Mi'Douagh.... President. Michl. Straler, Esq.,........... ist Yice-Pres Stephen Foote, Esq...........2nd Do. |
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## TYWe tako great plensure in cnlliug the attention 

## a trajned teacher

 OF vers good literary acquirements, who can pro-duce excclient Testimonials, REQOIRES a SCHOOL,
where a Where a good Selary is given,
Apply to the Rer. M. $0^{\prime}$ Bais, St. Patrick's Churcb,
Montreal, C.E.


| THE TRUE WITNESSI AND CATHOLIG CHRONICLE:- MARCH 18, 1859. |  |  |  |  |
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| destiny is yractichlly in her own hands, and that she has nothing further to hope from sny change of pur- |  |  | Sa |  |
|  |  |  |  | pable of renderiag tu Engopo the serfices whicAustrin renders but inperfectly, or not at nll. Itproposed that this kincdum shall be so strung proposed that this kingrdum shall be so stron |
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## Ayer's Cathartic Pills




