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He knew the ground which he now trod, and remembered that a little village lay in the lap of the hill, just beyond the brow which he was now about to pass.

What! said he, as he halted in indecision, amid this bleak, unsightly wreck; could they not spare this cluster of wretched hovels!

As he said this, standing among the trees that had once sheltered the little group of cottages, now scattered beaver knows whither, he was startled by shrill and prolonged whistle, as if seemed scarce a hundred yards away, and which rang through the blackened ruins like the shriek of some ill-omened bird responding to his desolate apostrophe.

Who is she? said the fellow in the shaggy cap, which presented the appearance of a preternaturally enormous head of shaggy hair.

I am a traveller, and have walked not far from forty miles to-day, O'Brien answered calmly, and finding my expected resting-place in ashes, am now constrained to pursue my way still further, and expect you to direct me on my course.

Thowom an dhioil—she's a shentlemans, ejaculated the same speaker; I know by hur talk—a shentlemans.

Why then d—n you, the other retorted promptly, and at the same time he brought the musket to his shoulder.

Stop—listen—mark what you do; if you slay me, friend, you kill one of King James's officers, said Turloch sternly.

Slow hur protection, said the same man, after a pause of indecision, and lowering the butt of his piece.

I travel under no protection but my own, retorted Turloch. I have, however, better proof of the truth of my words than any protection, were it from the Duke of Tyrconnell himself, could furnish; I carry my commission with me; and by its protection I will prove myself, at least, as true a friend to Ireland as you are.

After a brief altercation, accordingly, Turloch was conducted by his rude companions out of the town, and diverging from the ill-defined road which he had hitherto followed, they descended into an abrupt hollow, in the centre of which was burning a prodigious fire, round which were congregated a number of figures variously and picturesquely illuminated, partly by the cold moonlight, and partly by the glare of the turf and "brusna."

Hi—Ryan! said Turloch, the moment his eyes lighted upon the group, and in a moment Eam in a Knock was before him.

(To be Continued.)

O'CURRY ON ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

[From the Spectator.]

The early history of Ireland is, perhaps less known in England than that of any other civilized country. During the last century the upper classes were thoroughly demoralised by their unrighteous ascendancy, and the National literature could not be expected to fare better at their hands than the nation did.

It is possible to be patriotic, learned, and discriminating. Mr. O'Curry is a man of this kind. His book will remain so for years to come. In the first place, a good Irish dictionary does not exist.

Mr. O'Curry examines the different sources of history separately. First in rank come the chronicles, for the laws are only cursorily attended to, which give the skeleton of history and the succession of events.

The question may be said to turn mainly on two points—the antiquity of writing in Ireland, and the credibility of oral traditions. With regard to the first, Mr. O'Curry urges that Ogham letters, as they are called, were used in Ireland before the more convenient Roman alphabet superseded them.

The question of unwritten tradition is more difficult. Our present knowledge is quite insufficient to determine through how many generations matter of fact may be transmitted by word of mouth.

romance. If the genealogy of a King of Kent whose people were comparatively careless of family can be prepared back to the fourth century, we are quite prepared to believe that Irish or Welsh pedigrees may go back very much further.

We have said that these theories scarcely affect the value of Mr. O'Curry's volume. In fact, his learning and truthfulness make him a severe critic in all cases where a manuscript can be tested by internal evidence, and he thoroughly exposes the rottenness of the so-called Irish prophecies.

It is not true that I shall go to hell, said he; for those three vices that are mine this day, shall not be mine even this day, nor shall they be mine from this time forth.

On the day of his death they return and announce that a high place in Heaven has been assigned him.

Mr. O'Curry calls attention to the great difficulties that beset the student of Irish history. Owing to the persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many valuable manuscripts have been carried abroad and dispersed in foreign collections, where they are practically inaccessible or even unknown.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We make some extracts from the last Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin:—

Any one who reads the history of secret societies for the last seventy year, and observes the effects of the revolutions which they have produced, will look on them with horror, and make every exertion to preserve himself and his country from so terrible a scourge.

The tradesman and the mechanic, and even the common labourer can acquire the means of assisting others by curbing the expenses incurred in smoking and drinking.

How many are there, also, who, in the pursuit of fashion and vanity, expend treasures on dress and personal ornament, in which Christian modesty is oftentimes forgotten.

Those who allow the poor to languish in hunger and thirst, and to pine away in cold and nakedness, will be cast out on that day into the regions of eternal misery, because they neglected works of charity, and denied to Christ himself, their Judge, whatever they denied to their poor brethren.

Let us pray God in His mercy may avert so great a calamity, breaking the bow, and banishing war to the extremities of the earth. Let us pray especially for the peace of our own dear country.

They imagine that if they can deprive his Holiness of his temporal dominions, they will be able to destroy the Catholic Church, or reduce it to a state of abject dependence on the powers of the earth.

Dublin, 27th November, 1861.

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—One of the French Princes, immediately before the outbreak of the great revolution, having driven through Paris, is said to have exclaimed: "that the people could not be hungry, for the confectioners' shops were full ofainties."

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS UNDER SEIZURE.—We learn as we are going to press that the Christian Brothers of St. Mary's have been seized upon for rates and that a bill is actually in possession of their premises!

mountain districts. On this Sir Robert Peel appears to have had his bold denial of the existence of any suffering, and his uncharitable belief that the stories of distress were the fancies of interested parties.

APPREHENDED DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—DEARBY OF BALLINROBE.—The correspondent of the Times states that the Catholic Clergy of the Deanery of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo—42 in number—have adopted a series of resolutions on the apprehended destitution in the West, and a memorial founded thereon to the Lord Lieutenant, begging the interposition of the Government.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—DISTRESS IN THE WEST.—We had by the Tuam Herald of Saturday, that a meeting was held in that town in reference to the state of the poor.

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The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 723, Notre Dame Street.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not in advance, then Two Dollars and a-half.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news by the *Pevris* will cause much pain to all Her Majesty's loving subjects. After upwards of twenty years of happy wedded life, the Queen is now left a widow, by the very sudden death of H. E. H. the Prince Consort.

We wish that we could give assurance of a peaceful and honourable termination of our difficulties with Washington; but it is not in our power to do so. There are many and contradictory rumors upon the subject, some to the purpose that Messrs. Slidell and Mason are to be released immediately—others to the effect that the Government of the Northern States is determined to maintain its right to their possession.

The news from Continental Europe is of no very great importance. The intentions of France, in case Great Britain should be involved in war with the Northern States, excite much discussion. The Parisian press professes entire neutrality, but recognises the legitimacy of the *casus belli*, and avows that no nation could patiently put up with such an outrage as that which Capt. Wilkes offered, when he claimed the right to seize political offenders, upon the high seas, when under the protection of the British flag.

It is important that our neighbors on the other side of the Lines, should clearly understand the sentiments entertained towards them, and towards the British Government, by the Catholics, and by the Irish Catholics of Canada especially.

The New York *Metropolitan Record* of the 21st instant, has the following, with reference to our Irish friends:— "There is not an Irishman in the South or in Canada, that would not eagerly accept the opportunity now presented of paying off the debt of centuries which they owe to the English enemy."

We speak only for ourselves—that is for Canada; and in so far as the latter is concerned, we assert that the anticipations of our New York contemporary are as groundless, as their enunciation is insulting, and in the highest degree dishonouring, to the Irish Catholic subjects of Queen Victoria in Canada.

The New York *Metropolitan Record* professes to be a Catholic paper, and as such must recognise the fact that his Church—our Church in short—teaches that allegiance is a duty which cannot be violated without mortal sin; that, except in cases of extreme oppression and injustice

in no such case exists at the present moment either in Canada or in Ireland—the subject can not, without incurring the penalty of mortal sin, take up arms against the Government under which he lives, and that rebellion, and treason are offences against the Divine, as well as against human law. To insinuate therefore that Irish Catholics—subjects by their own free will and deliberate act, of Queen Victoria—who have voluntarily chosen Canada as their future home, and the home of their children—and who have therefore voluntarily taken upon themselves the duties and obligations of British subjects—look upon their fellow-subjects as "enemies," and are panting for vengeance upon the government beneath whose flag they have spontaneously placed themselves—is to impugn their honor, honesty, and religious sincerity.

Or does our New York contemporary pretend that loyalty and obedience are obligatory only upon Catholics, who are not British subjects? or will he venture to assert that the Church has one law for the United States, but by which Catholics in Canada are not bound?—Hardly will he dare to adopt this mode of argument, and yet none other will serve his turn.—How for instance shall he be able to show that it is the duty of the Irish born Catholic, by naturalisation a citizen of the State of New York, to remain faithful to the Union—to fight, perhaps, in the ranks of the Federal army against "rebels"—and to abstain, certainly, from giving the latter any countenance or encouragement—if he denies the moral obligation upon the Irish Catholic in Canada to remain a faithful subject of Queen Victoria, and to refrain from aiding and abetting her enemies, even if he does not take up arms in her defence.

It cannot be urged that the government of Queen Victoria is so unjust and tyrannical, either in Ireland or in Canada, as to justify rebellion, or armed insurrection against it. On this point let us hear what the Catholic Prelates of Ireland have to say:—

The Apostolic Delegate and Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of Ireland, the Most Reverend Dr. Cullen, says:— "No grievances, no afflictions, will induce us to join in chanting the praises of sedition and rebellion. We shall ever be good and faithful subjects, not through any romantic or absurd sentimentality, but through principle, and for conscience sake. The writers in the English press seem to think that we are all conspirators, and that we desire nothing so much as a French invasion. I am persuaded that every man in Ireland would look upon any foreign invasion as the greatest calamity that could befall the country."

The Primate of All Ireland, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, says:— "Of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whom my God long preserve, she has no more loyal subjects than we are." The Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Leach, says:— "We know how to preserve in violation the allegiance we owe to the Queen as our only temporal Sovereign, and to none of Her Majesty's subjects do we yield in obedience to her authority."

The Bishop of Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, says:— "The people would prove themselves to be not only good citizens and loyal subjects, but sincere and pious Christians. Let no one imagine that it is no part and parcel of Catholic discipline and Catholic morality to obey the chief authorities in the State." The Bishop of Cork, the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, says:— "We need not delay in declaring our loyalty to the gracious Sovereign beneath whose sceptre these great realms are governed."

The Bishop of Osnery, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, speaks:— "Of Catholic Ireland, with five millions of faithful and loyal subjects ready to maintain with their blood and lives if necessary their kingdom and their Queen against foreign invasion." The Bishop of Galway, the Right Rev. Dr. McEvilly, says:— "We will yield to no other portion of our fellow-subjects in sentiments of undivided allegiance to the gracious Sovereign of these realms. From the dictates of duty we never fail to proclaim, with the Apostle, that obedience—voluntary, interior, hearty obedience was to be tendered to all persons who were placed in high authority over them, and this not only to those who wielded the supreme, but also the subordinate occupiers of authority, governors, and magistrates, so long as they inculcated nothing evil, and outstepped not the limits of their authority."

political essays, to prove that the people of Ireland are not loyal. Let no man taunt Catholics with disloyalty. Catholicity is loyal in principle, allegiance is inculcated by the tenets of our Holy Religion. There is not in Her Majesty's wide-spread dominions a people, to whom we will yield in devoted attachment to her person and throne. Now are we to look upon these venerable Prelates, above cited, as fools or as knaves? as men ignorant of the doctrines of their religion and of the duties and obligations which it imposes; or as knaves and hypocrites, wilfully misrepresenting those doctrines, and invoking the sacred name of God to what they know to be a lie? In one or the other of these characters must we look upon the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland, if we deny that Irish Catholics are bound by the law of God to be loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, even in Ireland, where they have grievances to complain of, and where they and their Church have been grossly ill-treated by British Parliaments, and British Sovereigns.

But if in Ireland, Irish Catholics are bound to loyalty by the Divine Law, as expounded by the Church,—how much more unjustifiable would not their conduct be, if in Canada—where, against the British Government, the utmost ingenuity of malice would fail to detect the faintest shadow of a grievance—they were by their acts to justify the anticipations of the New York *Metropolitan Record*? We earnestly entreat of our contemporary to reconsider his hasty and groundless judgment; we beg of him to retract his calumny against us and we implore him not to judge of us by those emasculated specimens of Catholicity which he sees around him, and not to measure us by the miserably low standard of morality which obtains almost universally in the United States. Our professions are not deliberate lies; if we call ourselves Catholics, we are also prepared to perform all those duties, to God and to man, which our holy religion imposes upon us; and in the words of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Killaloe, we would respectfully remind the New York *Metropolitan Record* that,

"The loyalty of the Catholics of Ireland is called in question, but only by their enemies." We write these things in sorrow and in shame; for we are jealous of the good name of our Church, and we feel that more is done by her pretended advocates, the lay directors of the Irish Catholic press in the United States, to sully that good name, to bring her teachings into disrepute, and to cast doubts upon the consistency and morality of her doctrines, than by all the enemies of our holy religion in Europe or in America. Achilli, Gavazzi, Leach, and Chuiqui have said nothing more dishonouring to the Church, and to her children, than is implied in the passage by us quoted from the New York *Metropolitan Record*; and whilst the calumnies of the former may be met by the rejoinder that they are but the forgeries of an enemy, the equally injurious aspersions upon the integrity of our Spiritual Mother, are utterances of a brother Catholic, and are therefore doubly dangerous.

The most serious charge against Catholicity, that which finds the most ready acceptance with our enemies, and which most strongly prejudices the minds of well disposed Protestants against examining into, even, her claims as the divinely appointed teacher and expounder of God's law—is that she encourages or tolerates violations of that law, for her own ends—that her morality is lax and mutable; and that she adapts her precepts to the exigencies of the moment, and to the tastes, passions, and prejudices of her followers. To this charge, we should at once feel ourselves compelled to plead "Guilty," were the New York *Metropolitan Record* and its contemporaries in the United States, trustworthy exponents of Catholic morality; and no man who loves truth, and who hates a lie, spoken or acted, should for one moment remain a member of a Church of which such journals were the faithful organs.

For, if we were to judge of the teachings of the Catholic Church upon the duties of subjects towards their rulers, by the language of the journals by us referred to, we should be unable to avoid the conclusion that the Church taught the lawfulness, nay the duty, of rebellion and armed insurrection against those rulers—when by so teaching she could enlist in her favor the sympathies of the disaffected; whilst at the same time, through the lips of her Prelates and Clergy she inculcated the obligation of loyalty towards those same rulers, when by so doing she hoped to make for herself friends amongst the powerful, and rulers of the earth. Of two things one— Either the morality of the Catholic Church is, what her enemies say it is; or the New York *Metropolitan Record*, and its contemporaries, who flatter themselves with the prospects of an insurrection against the British Government by the Irish Catholics of Canada, are the libellers of the latter; because they represent them as ready to act contrary to the precepts of the religion which they profess, and therefore as sneaks, liars, and hypocrites. We can entertain a certain kind of respect for the man who boldly and openly repudiates Christianity, and frankly tells you that he neither believes its dogmas, nor will consent to be bound by its precepts. But for the double-faced scoundrel, for the mean canting knave, who outwardly makes

profession of a religion, any one of whose precepts he has deliberately made up his mind to violate, there is no epithet vile enough, and no language is strong enough, to express the abhorrence, disgust and contempt that every honest man must entertain towards him.— Jimmy O'Brien has left behind him a name by no means savoury; but even a Jimmy O'Brien would feel ashamed to acknowledge as his countrymen, fellows who could act as the New York *Metropolitan Record* and its contemporaries boast that the Irish Catholics of Canada are about to act in the event of a war with the Northern States.

How THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TREATS ITS CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.—No inconsiderable portion of the Northern army is composed of Catholic soldiers, who, true to the precepts of their Church, have gone forth to fight the battles of the Government of which they have constituted themselves subjects. This is as it should be; for the Catholic resident in the U. States is just as much bound to loyalty, as is the Romish subject of Queen Victoria in Canada. The treatment, however, which Catholic soldiers receive from the hands of the Government for which they are fighting, is not such as to induce the belief that their services are highly appreciated.

We copy from the correspondent of the *Boston Pilot*—a warm supporter of the Federal party—who writing from Cairo, Illinois, under date 5th instant, thus describes the condition of Catholic soldiers in the Federal army:—

"These boats are to be manned by 500 marines, one-half of whom are Catholics, and yet they have no chaplain, and no chance of attending their religious duties. Here are now, on board the boats, 200 Catholic, most of whom will undoubtedly be killed within a month, and yet they are left by the Government without any religious attendance whatever! The officers of these marines are not to blame; on the contrary, every man of them, with Captain Dove at their head, are perfect gentlemen, and are glad when a Catholic priest calls to see their men. But why does not the Government provide these men with the only sort of religious attendance that could make them sober and moral, and contented with their lot. In fact it would seem as if some of the officials valued the liberation of a black slave a thousand fold more than the salvation of the souls of any number of Catholic soldiers. There are now at this post about 2000 Catholic soldiers, and the Government have provided but very inadequately for their religious wants. Hence dozens, if not hundreds of Catholic soldiers, have died unconfessed and unabsolved, and unprayed for, during the past six months. Whose fault is it that this crying evil has not been brought to the notice of the Government ere this! I am at a loss to learn; but I know the facts as a state. Colonel Lawler, of the 18th Illinois Volunteers, to be sure, has had a chaplain with his regiment; but he has had all he could do to keep him, in spite of bigotry, and, as a consequence, there have been no less than fifty-two charges made against him by his subaltern officers."

The above extract furnishes ample proof of the strong Anti-Catholic feeling with which the "Defenders of the Union" are for the most part animated. Their triumph, if they do ultimately triumph, will be the signal for such an outbreak of popular fury against Catholicity, and against Irish Papists in particular, as this Continent has not yet witnessed. God help the poor Catholics who are fighting the battles of the Northerners. They are doing their duty as good, consistent, and therefore loyal Catholics, it is true, and are therefore deserving of our respect; but at the same time they are preparing a rod for their own backs, which will be unsparingly applied at the earliest opportunity—and in this respect they deserve our pity.

What manner of men these Federal troops are; how our Churches and Convents would fare at their hands, were we, through our treachery or supineness, to allow them to set foot upon our free soil, may in like manner be estimated from the subjoined extract, which we make from the same correspondent of the *Boston Pilot*, whose columns, we may be sure, do not exaggerate the brutality of the Northerners:—

In a late *Pilot*, you mentioned a rumor of an outrage committed by the Federal soldiers at Frederickton, Mo. There is no doubt but the Federal soldiers there sacked the Catholic Church, took Father Tucker's horse as a prize, took the vestments, and "horrible deed" stole the chalice and eucharist and trampled on the Blessed Sacrament! This is no rumor but a fact. I don't know the officer who was in command; but I learn that one Colonel Plummer was present. I don't believe that it was done by Germans. The Germans are not so savage as some who boast of a higher civilization.

No! we don't think that they were Germans who committed the outrages recorded above.— In all probability they were the fellow-countrymen of the brave Americans who a few years ago pillaged, polluted, and burnt the Charleston Convent; and who, on many a subsequent occasion, have distinguished themselves by tarring, and feathering priests, and other sportive acts of a similar character.

"WHO IS A PROTESTANT?"—Our argument with the *Christian Guardian* as to the meaning of the word Protestant amounts to this. That, considered etymologically, historically, or theologically, the definition by him given in the annexed terms is defective:—

"The only definition of a Protestant is—Every one who protests against Poper on the ground that the Holy Scriptures are the only authority in matters of doctrine, and that we are justified only by faith in Christ."

This definition we reject—1st—on etymological grounds—because it is the act of protesting, and not the reason for protesting, which according to the etymological origin of the word, makes a man a Protestant, or one who protests; 2nd—on historical grounds—because as originally applied to a party or sect detached from the Catholic

Church, the term Protestant had no reference whatever to "Holy Scripture" or "justification" but was intended solely to denote the party in Germany who adhered to the Protest of the Princes and free cities of the Empire, against the action of the majority of the Diet of Spire of 1529, as an invasion upon the civil rights of the minority. The Protesters protested upon political grounds; and based their Protest, neither upon the exclusive authority of Holy Scriptures, nor upon the doctrine of justification, but upon the fundamental laws of the Empire. In the words of the Protestant historian, Ranke:—

"They especially insisted on the fundamental principles of the law of the Empire. They declared that they could not be obliged, without their consent, to give up the privileges secured to them by the recess lately drawn up at Spire, which had been confirmed by strong mutual promises, and attested by their common seals; that the attempt of other States to repeal this by their separate act was null and void, and had no authority over them; that they should go on to conduct themselves towards their subjects in matters of religion according to the terms of the former recess, and as they thought they could answer it to God and the Emperor."—*Ranke's Hist. of the Reformation in Germany*, l. v. c. v. and they appealed, not to Scripture, but—

to the Emperor, the next general free assembly of holy Christendom, or to a Congress of the German nation."—*Id.* Such, in substance, was the original Protest and the grounds upon which it was based. It was simply a protest of a minority against the political acts of the majority—for the Diet was a secular not an ecclesiastical assembly; although in virtue of their rank as members of the Empire, ecclesiastics were represented therein, even as Anglican Bishops have a seat in the British Parliament.

We rejected the definition given by the *Christian Guardian*, because a definition of which any term requires itself to be defined, is radically defective, and therefore worthless. Now one of the terms in our Methodist contemporary's definition is "Holy Scriptures;" but our contemporary does not so much as indicate any means by which we are to determine what "scriptures" or writings are "holy;" and therefore, as failing in this vital point, the entire definition is worthless—for that which itself requires to be defined can be of no use as a definition.

Our contemporary feels the force of this, and tries to shuffle out of it, by the old trick of changing the terms in which our objection is couched. We asked the *Christian Guardian* how we are to ascertain what "scriptures" fall within the category of "holy?" And to this our opponent replies by changing the term "holy" into "genuine." As thus:—

"The genuineness of the Scriptures, and what books compose the Sacred Canon, are questions which he ingeniously raises to divert attention from the point in hand."—*Christian Guardian* 18th inst. Now from first to last of our argument we never made any, the most remote, allusion to the "genuineness" of any scriptures, but simply to their "holiness" in the sense of inspiration, or supernatural authority; but a writing, book, or scripture even upon sacred subjects, is not necessarily "holy" in the sense in which the *Christian Guardian* employs the term, i.e., of doctrinal authority—because it is undoubtedly genuine. The *Christian Guardian* uses the word "holy" in the sense of "divinely and supernaturally inspired;" and if belief in scriptures, "holy" in this sense, be essential to constitute a Protestant, it is impossible to determine whether a man is a Protestant or not, until we know what Scriptures are "holy;" that is to say "divinely and supernaturally inspired." Our objection, therefore, upon theological grounds, to the definition given by the *Christian Guardian* is most pertinent and unanswerable.

And our definition of a Protestant—as "any baptised person who protests against the authority of the Papal Church"—is, we contend, the only true definition—both in its extension, and in its restriction—of the term in dispute. That we have good authority for what we say, shall, we think, appear from the perusal of the following passage from a well-known Protestant historian:— "The elector of Saxony, the Marquis of Brandeburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Duke of Lunenburg, the Prince of Anhalt, together with the deputies of fourteen imperial, or free cities, entered a solemn protest against this decree, as unjust and impious. On that account they were distinguished by the name of PROTESTANTS, an appellation which hath since become better known, and more honourable, by its being applied indiscriminately, to all the sects, of whatever denomination, which have revolted from the Roman See"—*Dr. Robertson's History of Charles 5th*; book v.

This is the definition given by an illustrious and eloquent Protestant historian, a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and one of the most prominent members of the General Assembly of that body during a great part of the eighteenth century. With all due respect for our Methodist contemporary we think that the opinion of such a man is, at least, entitled to as much attention as is that of the editor of the Toronto *Christian Guardian*; and fortified by such authority, we contend that our definition of the word "Protestant" is unexceptionable, both in its extension and in its restriction.

In its extension; because, according to Dr. Robertson, the appellation Protestant hath, because better known and more honourable, "by its being applied indiscriminately to all the sects of whatever denomination." And in its restriction; because the term "Protestant" is applicable to those sects only "which

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The French Senate met on Monday, 2nd Dec., and held an extraordinary sitting... The order of the day consisted of, 1st, the admission of new Senators; 2nd, the communication of a project of Senatus Consultum...

The Debats publishes the text of the project: Article 1. The budget of expenses is presented to the Legislative Body with its divisions into sections, chapters, and articles... Art. 2. No supplementary or extraordinary credits can be granted except by virtue of a law...

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A FRENCH DISARMAMENT.—The Times correspondent says:—"Public attention has been directed to an article in the Patrie, headed 'On the impossibility of disarming,' which endeavours to prove that in the present state of Europe none of the great Powers can disarm...

England offers at the present moment one of those spectacles which are the glory of a free people. Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting this affair of the Trent, it is impossible not to admire the public spirit which has manifested itself from one end of England to the other...

As long as the French army amounts to 600,000 men; as long as no bounds are placed to the feverish activity which reigns in the arsenals for the last two years, the Budget will always be more and more overcharged...

The Councilors of the Crown of England have decided justly that the act committed by the San Jacinto is a violation of international law... In our opinion, says La Patrie, it is difficult for her to remain indifferent in presence of a violation of international law which concerns all maritime nations...

We are still to wait for the revelation of the exact scheme of the Emperor and M. Fould to extricate the State from its financial difficulties... The Americans in Paris are making preparations to migrate homewards...

The funeral of the Rev. Pere Lacordaire took place at Soze on Thursday, and the same day a funeral service for the repose of his soul was celebrated at 9 in the morning at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris...

epitaphs) and so forth) intended to proclaim that the outrage of the Commander of the "San Jacinto" will do more to forward the triumph of the cause...

The Parisian press in general admire the indignation which is felt in England for the insult offered to the British flag... The Debats says:—"The promptitude which the English law officers of the Crown have shown in giving their decision is a fact the significance and importance of which will not escape one's notice..."

"Much has been said about the discord which exists between General Cialdini and the Ministry; the facts of the case are these: King Victor Emmanuel, feeling surprised that the ministers did not propose some great recompense for the services which the general had rendered to Naples...

In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Ferrari said that, by the documents which had been communicated to the Chamber, the Ministry had not solved the Roman Question... The health of Pope Pius IX is said to be excellent, notwithstanding the frequent reports spread about in the newspapers to the contrary...

NAPLES.—We take the following account of the state of feeling in Naples and of the condition of that unfortunate country under Piedmontese rule, from a speech delivered in the Parliament of Turin by Signor Ricciardi...

THE TRUTH ABOUT NAPLES. To the Editor of the London Tablet. Capua, Nov. 16, 1861. Dear Sir,—Your excellent remarks on the necessity of stating and re-stating facts, however opposed to popular theories, encourage me...

One phase of popular feeling I find considerably developed lately is the indignation and disgust of the moderate party, not only with the Piedmontese despotism, but against the Mazzinian faction here, by whose unscrupulous falsehoods and delusive promises of a secure and Liberal Administration, they were alone induced to tolerate the occupation of their cities by Victor Emmanuel...

We are convinced that the war between the two countries will be an interminable one, but, on the other hand, we cannot remain idle spectators of a struggle between North American and England... It is quite clear that it is not our duty to avenge the wrongs of England, but the recognition of the South by that Power, which would imply a final separation from the U. States...

ITALY

THE ITALIAN CABINET.—The Italian Cabinet is beset with troubles and difficulties, which its best friends suppose it will not be able to overcome without important modifications in its present constitution... If I were sure of my ability to convey to you all the importance of the present political situation...

A Turin letter in the Constitutional says:—"Much has been said about the discord which exists between General Cialdini and the Ministry; the facts of the case are these: King Victor Emmanuel, feeling surprised that the ministers did not propose some great recompense for the services which the general had rendered to Naples...

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consisting of a carriage, escorted by a number of armed clerks; and other pacific officials, more accustomed to wield the inkhorn than the shield in the service of their country... The prisoner descended, unobscured by the projected coup de theatre, he was recognised and claimed by an ex-soldier of Ferdinand in the crowd...

THE POPE AND THE ROBBER KING.

A strange story reaches us from Italy. It is stated that the Pope, claiming to be the inheritor of the oldest Throne in Europe, has summoned the King of Sardinia, whom his Holiness persists in styling the Duke of Savoy, to yield up the city of Turin...

THE HONG-KONG MISSION.

To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph. DEAR SIR.—May I request the insertion in your widely-circulated journal of the subjoined notice of the condition of the Hong-Kong Mission, which appears in the Hong-Kong Daily Press, a Protestant journal... The Very Rev. Father Raimondi, Vice-President of the Apostolic Missions of Cochinchina, is at present in Dublin...

All the schemes which have hitherto been attempted appear to us to have entirely lacked common practical sense, and have resulted in utter failure accordingly... The Chinese language has been entirely eschewed, although many boys are desirous to learn, and the Chinese teachers can be had in quantity for a mere trifle...

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The impression is forcing itself into a conviction that neither General McClellan nor any other general will convert the mass of men under arms about here into a well-disciplined army according to the European standard...

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON NEARLY DESTROYED.

We have intelligence from Charleston that a fire broke out in that city on the evening of the 11th inst., by which nearly (according to accounts) the whole of that place had been laid in ashes...

WANTED, MULLER... SITUATION as TEACHER, by a Young Lady... Montreal, Dec. 12, 1861.

EVENING SCHOOL... KEBGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men... Montreal, October 17.

FOR SALE... AT THE ACADEMY OF ST. LAURENT... ONE SIX-YEAR OLD MARE, with her FOAL, race horse.

THE OTTAWA UNION, A TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL... Published in the Chosen Capital of the Province.

THE WEEKLY UNION... Made up from the best matter of the Tri-Weekly; not crowded with advertisements; and is a first class FAMILY PAPER.

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CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS... THE LADIES OF LORETTO, from Toronto, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 0 50.

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3. Bessy Oonway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo., cloth, 0 50.

4. Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. cloth extra 0 63. " " " " arabesque 0 75.

5. The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion. 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 12mo., 684 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Extra 1 25.

6. Rosemary, or Life and Death. A Tale of Our Own Times. By Dr. Huntington. 12mo., cloth, extra 1 25.

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THIS College is under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Basil, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U. S.

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Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment will be strictly enforced.

The Scholastic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July.

Every student must be provided with three suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flannel shirts; 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counterpane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for toilet; 11th, knife, fork, tea and table spoons, and a metal cup.

TERMS (Invariably in advance): Board and Tuition, for quarter of 80 days, \$25 00. Washing, mending, and the use of Library, 3 00. Instrumental Music, ditto, 3 00. Spending vacation at the College, 20 00. No extra charge for Vocal Music.

Assumption College, Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861. FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., President.



SPECIAL NOTICE. THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE.

OWEN McGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, April 19, 1861.

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W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

PRIVATE TUITION. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA. THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is intrusted to the direction of the Clerics de St. Viateur.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and after MONDAY, October 28th, the DAY MAIL TRAIN between Montreal and Toronto, and the EXPRESS TRAIN between Montreal and Quebec, will be DISCONTINUED, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS. Mixed Train for Quebec and Intermediate Stations, at 11.00 A.M. Mixed Train (with Sleeping Car) for Island Pond, connecting with Morning Train for Portland and Boston, at 5.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train, Mixed, for Ottawa City, Kingston, and Intermediate Stations, at 8.45 A.M. Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Kingston, Toronto, London, and Detroit, at 6.00 P.M.

A Special Train, conveying the Mail, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, 26th Oct, 1861.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, Alexandria—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, Adjuta—N. A. O'Connell, Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron, Arichat—Rev. Mr. Giroux, Brockville—C. F. Frazer, Belleville—P. P. Lynch, Barrie—Rev. J. E. Lee, Bradford—W. M. Manany, Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn, Chambly—J. Hackett, Cobourg—P. Maguire, Cornwall—Rev. J. B. O'Connor, Carleton Place—Patrick Cortom, Compton—Mr. W. Daly, Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Danphre, Dalhousie Mills—Wm. O'Connell, DeWittville—J. Bonfield, Eganville—J. Bonfield, East Hantsburg—Rev. J. J. Collins, Eastern Townships—P. Hackett, Ernieville—P. Gafney, Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis, Farmersville—J. Flood, Gananoque—Rev. J. Rosster, Guelph—J. Hart, Goderich—Dr. M. Dougall, Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry, Huntington—O. M'Paul, Ingersoll—W. Featherston, Kamptville—M. Hoagby, Kingston—P. Purcell, Lansbury—J. Kennedy, Lunenburg—M. O'Connor, Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley, London—B. Henry, Lochiel—O. Quigley, Loharough—T. Daley, Lacolle—W. Hart, Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher, Merrickville—M. Kelly, New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy, Ottawa City—J. Rowland, Oshawa—Richard Sopple, Prescott—J. Ford, Perth—J. Doran, Peterboro—E. M'Connell, Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor, Port Hope—J. Birmingham, Quebec—M. O'Leary, Rawdon—James Carroll, Russelltown—J. Campion, Richmond Hill—M. Teffy, Sherbrooke—T. Griffith, Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton, South Gloucester—J. Daley, Summerstown—D. M'Donald, St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Athanas—T. Dana, St. Ann de la Poudre—Rev. Mr. Bonrrett, St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey, St. Catharines, C. E.—J. O'Connell, St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald, St. Ronalud d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax, St. Mary's—H. O'Connell, Starnesboro—C. M'Gill, Sydenham—M. Haydon, Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brothigh, Thorold—John Honnan, Thorpuille—J. Greene, Tinguick—T. Donegan, Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street, Templeton—J. Hagan, West Osgood—M. M'Evoy, West Port—James Kehoe, Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarroy.

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Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer, A never-failing Remedy. In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermicifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

PURE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL, Direct from the Manufacturers, and prepared from the fresh livers immediately after the fish are taken. Recommended by the most eminent Physicians as the most valuable remedy in the world for Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This remedy, so valuable when pure, becomes worthless or injurious when adulterated.

DEVINS' BAKING POWDER; A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath. Prepared only by R. J. DEVINS, Druggist, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 29, 1861.

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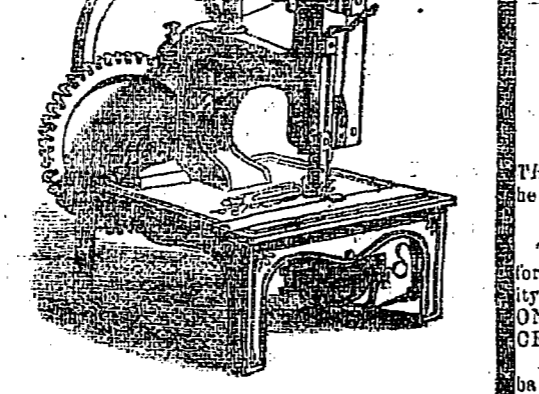
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H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End). THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Grapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c. Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Re-curved in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO. No. 19, Great St. James Street. THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

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have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:— Montreal, April, 1860 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & OHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. OHILDS, SCHOLLS & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860. E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co's that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately. Yours, respectfully, GILGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well. PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 No. 2 " ".....85 00 No. 3 " " with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays less than half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate, 31 Little St. James Street, Montreal. Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois, Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace, MONTREAL, C.B.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal. M. F. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, & C., No. 59, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS, Successors to the late John M'Closky, 38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Grapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c. Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Re-curved in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO. No. 19, Great St. James Street. THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

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COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays less than half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE, BERGIN AND CLARKE, (Lately in the employment of Papell & Co. Brien), Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL STREET, (Nearly Opposite, Saint Ann's Market), MONTREAL. HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches. READY-MADE CLOTHING CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS and GRAVE STONES, CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, PLATE MONUMENTS, PATENT TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizen of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

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PLUMBING, THOMAS M'KENNA, WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has RE-MOVED, his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment, to Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, between St. Joseph and St. Maurice Streets, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12ms.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, seat to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N.B.—Letters directed to me, must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

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