

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

205-94

THE

# Protestant Review

A LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE

FOR CHRISTIAN FAMILIES.

CONTENTS:

Special Announcement .....	Page 17
The Situation .....	" 17
Editorial Items gleaned from the West.....	" 18
Anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates.....	" 21
The Grange Association.....	" 28
City of Toronto L. O. L. Directory .....	" 39.
Advertisement—Mathison's Clothing Emporium.....	" £2

FEBRUARY, 1871.

Murus eneus coniscentia sana.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, AND ST. JOHN, N.B.,

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PRINTED AT THE LEADER STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, 63 KING STREET EAST,

1871.

## ORANGE LODGE NOTICES.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

GENERAL WOLF, L.O.L., No. 45, meets at Orange Hall, Johnstou, Queen's County, N.B., 1st Wednesday every month, at 7 p.m. april

DOMINION LODGE, No. 141, meet on the first Monday in each month, at the Orange Hall, Port-land. april\*

VERNER L. O. L., No. 1, meets at Orange Hall, Germain-street, St. John, N.B., on 1st and 3rd Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. may\*

YORK L. O. L., No. 8, meet at Orange Hall, Germain-street, St. John, N.B., on the first Thursday of every month, at 8.30 p.m.

JOHNSTON, L. O. L., No. 24, meets at Orange Hall, Germain-street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of the month, at 7.30 p.m. feb\*

ROYAL BLUE L. O. L., No. 87, meets at Salisbury, N.B., on the 1st Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

LONDONDERRY HEROES' LODGE, No. 91, will meet over 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Orange Hall, Londonderry, Hammond, King's County, N.B., at 7.30 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES, L. O. L., No. 193, meets at Hopswell Cape, N.B., on the 1st and 3rd Saturday at 7.30 p.m.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, L. O. L., No. 182, meets at Elgin Corner, second Monday of each month, at 7.30 p.m. feb\*

MORNING STAR L. O. L., No. 185, meets at Lewis' Mountain, N.B., on the 1st and 3rd Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

EASTERN STAR, L. O. L., No. 129, meets at Albert Mines, on every second Saturday, at 7.30 o'clock. (feb\*)

KINGSTON CHAMPION'S L. O. L., No. 65, meets at Clifton, N.B., on the 3rd Saturday of every month, at 8 p.m.

ROTHESAY, L. O. L., No. 44, meets at Rothesay, N. B., on the 2nd Wednesday of the month, at 8 p.m. may

ST. JOHN ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER, meets in the Orange Hall, Germain street, on the 14th day of every month, at 8 p.m. june

QUEEN'S BLUES, L. O. L., No. 25, meets at Newcastle, Queen's Co., on 1st and 3rd Fridays. june\*  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

### NOVA SCOTIA.

BALMORAL, L. O. L., No. 30, meets at Waverley, N. S., on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month, at 7.30 p.m. april ly\*

THE BRANCH L. O. L., No. 80, on the 1st Thursday, at 8 p.m.

BURNS L. O. L., No. 278, meets at Amherst, N. S., every alternate Thursday, from March 8, 1870, at 7.30 o'clock p.m. God SAVE THE QUEEN! march

TRUE BLUE, L. O. L., No. 46, meets at Pugwash River, Cumberland County, N. S., 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. july

## IS PATRONISED BY THE ORDER!

It is an old established and well known firm, where you will get

## FAIR DEALING AND GOOD VALUE!

For your money.

## All Goods Warranted as Represented.

A full assortment of

## HATS & FURS

in the most fashionable style, in stock.

55 KING STREET EAST,

Opposite Toronto Street.

The highest CASH PRICES paid for RAW FURS.

**COLEMAN & Co.**

The above is vouched for by the Editor



P. O. BOX, 1549.  
Toronto, Ont.



P. O. BOX, 339.  
St. John, N. B.

# The Protestant Review

TORONTO, ONT., AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1871.

NO. 2.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with Mr. Charles Fallis, by which he becomes our agent in the Province of Ontario. He has already commenced work, and will, we doubt not, be the means of largely increasing our circulation, and of bringing us more closely in connec-

tion with our Brethren in all parts of the Province. We congratulate ourselves on having secured so good and efficient an agent, and trust that our friends will continue to us their generous support.

Mr. Charles Fallis, Agent in Ontario for "PROTESTANT REVIEW" and "MASONIC WARDEN."

## THE SITUATION.

We trust that we will be pardoned for entering upon the questions which form the subject matter of the present article. But a sense of duty towards our fellow Canadians (whether native or by adoption) of the Protestant faith, and we trust, a correct appreciation of the crisis which we feel to be rapidly approaching, not only excuses a reference to these subjects, but renders it imperative upon us in the discharge of our duty as a "Protestant Journal," to view them from a calm, dispassionate and patriotic point of view.

We feel that the time has come when we should cease to fight the

political battles of forty years ago. The day of irresponsible government has passed away, and with it most of the leading actors in the stirring times when Sir Francis Head ruled Canada, not as the majority of the people wished it, but in accordance with instructions received direct from Downing street. It is therefore high time that we should cease to rake over all the political graveyards of the country, to cast dead men's bones at living beings, and try to influence the minds of the present generation with the dead issues of forty years ago.

We can look back and admire the intrepid, seaman daring of

Drake and Frobisher, but will any sensible man pretend to say, that England, to-day, could gain a battle with ships constructed upon the same principles, as were those that gained the glorious victory over the Armada. So, too, we can look back and admire the departed statesmen of this country, men who were useful (in their day) in developing the resources, and fighting the battle of consitutional freedom for "Young Canada." But we do enter our strong protest against the continual harping upon the questions of the

past. And running the great risk of having the material progress of our country seriously retarded, by instilling into the minds of the present generation, the bitter partizanship of their grandfathers, and a constant dwelling upon the political grievances of nearly half a century gone. This warping of the younger minds into political bigots, will keep us at a stand still for at least another generation. We, as Canadians, (whether by choice, or native and to the manor born).

*(To be continued.)*

#### EDITORIAL ITEMS GLEANED FROM THE WEST.

When on a recent visit to the United States, we had an introduction to the largest man in the whole world, the Honorable Judge Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa. This gentleman weighs 450 pounds, and is a ponderous judge.

At Winterset, Iowa, the other day, we were introduced to a young gentleman named John McThibbon, 22 years of age, in height 24 inches, in weight 33 pounds. Mr. McThibbon's head would just reach Mr. Thomas Thumb's shoulders. He is well formed and handsome, refused several thousand dollars from Barnum, because he did not want to make a show of himself. He is quite intelligent and voted at the last general election. He is, we are sure, quite a favorite among the ladies of Winterset.

In Winterset we saw a Quack Doctor, with a large advertisement—He stays at an Irish Tavern, whose keeper has an elegant papist name, although he says he was born in Kentucky. This we under-

stand is denied by his wife, who avers he is a genuine Irishman. For our own part, we have no hesitation in saying that he looks like a *gentleman* right from the green Isle. He is a baptist he says—so we have been told, water, holy water is very good sometimes.

At Winterset, also, we attended Court a few minutes. The Judge wore a black coat and black necktie. Four men were giving some sort of sign, with hands up over the shoulders a little—we heard no murmuring sound, except from the mouth of a GENTLEMAN Lawyer, of sallow complexion and black beard, who was squirting his tobacco juice all around the Bar, thus showing great respect for himself and the honorable court. His mouth seemed really full of the flagrant weed, and when chewing his beard moved just like that of a goat eating oats. It is very possible that the gentleman is a negro worshipper.

Somewhere near Omaha, Nebraska, an appointment was recently

announced for the Right Reverend Bishop Clarkson, D. D., in the following manner:—

NOTIS.

Elder Clarkson, *preacher* of the *Episcopal Society*, will preach this evening in the School House, and administer *Apostate right of Confirmation*.

Another notice, which we saw ourselves, was an announcement of Bishop Lees' appointment by a Church Vestryman, to whom we had the honor of an introduction: It read thus: Mr. W. H. Lee, Episcopal preacher, will preach in such a place, this evening.

At Atlantic, Iowa, we were much pleased with the appearance of the place, but at the Depot, while waiting for the train, we noticed the filthiest beast we saw in the West, and we saw many of that class of two legged animals. He was from Rock Island, and his name was Faylay, he had done some work for the Great Western Telegraph Co., he hailed for an American, but was evidently the son of an Irish pauper. Reynold's House, Atlantic, is highly spoken of by every one who visits it. We recommend it to the travelling public, also that Hotel in the same place, kept by W. K. Straight.

Last summer as the Right Rev. Bishop Whipple was travelling on a Steamboat, he took his seat by a table and commenced to write a letter, shortly after he commenced, he was accosted by a *Baptist preacher*, with "Are you Bishop Whipple, sir?"

*Bishop*—I am, what are your wishes my good sir?

*Baptist*—Why sir, I just thought I'd like to ask by what authority

you baptise infants, and by sprinkling?

*Bishop*—Well my man will you be kind enough to repeat to me the *fourth* commandment?

*Baptist*—Why yes, "I am the"—, "Thou shalt not"—"I am—" Well really sir I had it, but it does not just come to my mind now. But what has that to do with my question sir?

*Bishop*—Much, every way, sir, if you know it, let me hear it?

*Baptist*—Dear me, I cannot think of it!

*Bishop*—To his fellow passengers. Ladies and gentleman. Here is a man who calls himself a preacher, and he asks me by what authority I send out ministers to baptise infants by sprinkling, I asked him to repeat to me the *fourth* commandment, and he cannot, because he does not know it—now ladies and gentlemen what think you? is it worth my while to bother myself with him. *Passengers*, unitedly, *Baptist preacher* excepted, "No Bishop, it would be time and talent wasted." Bishop, to the preacher, now my man you can go, accept from me the church catechism, it will answer your question, and, at the same time, teach you the *Ten Commandments*.

At the close of the late rebellion it was decided in the State of Missouri, that no person would be allowed to *preach the gospel* until he had taken the oath of allegiance, and those who did so without taking the oath were subject to a penalty. Finally three persons of three denominations were brought before a justice, who happened to be a Baptist. The three were charged with violating the law in preaching

the gospel without taking the prescribed oath. One was a Universalist, the other was a Methodist, and the third was a Baptist. The first one called to answer the charge was the Universalist, commonly called the Insurance man. The Squire addressing him said; You have been preaching the gospel eh?

*Insurance man*—Yes! The true gospel, that all mankind will be saved!

*Squire*—Do you sir, believe that Judas Iscariot beat his Lord and got to heaven before he did?

*Insurance man*—To be sure I do!

*Squire*—Do you believe that the Canaanites, Sodomites, and other wicked people were taken up to heaven just because God thought them too bad to live here on earth.

*Insurance man*—I do believe that they all went to heaven.

*Squire*—Then you believe that he who believeth not, shall no more be damned than he who believeth, and that the wicked shall not be turned into hell?

*Insurance man*—I do most decidedly.

*Squire*—And have you preached this to the people.

*Insurance*—I had nothing else to preach.

*Squire*—You can go, sir. That is not the gospel at all! you have not violated the statute.

The next presented for trial was the Methodist.

*Squire*—Well sir! have you been preaching the gospel?

*Methodist*—I have.

*Squire*—Do you believe the possibility of saints falling from grace, and of their finally being lost?

*Methodist*—I believe it possible.

*Squire*—Do you preach against the doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation?

*Methodist*—I do.

*Squire*—And against close communion?

*Methodist*—Yes.

*Squire*—And in favor of baby sprinkling?

*Methodist*—Most assuredly.

*Squire*—And do you call all that kind of preaching the gospel?

*Methodist*—I do.

*Squire*—It is my duty to tell you that you have not violated the statute; for what you preached was not the gospel at all. The State must pay expenses.

Last of all the Baptist was presented for trial.

*Squire*—Have you, sir, been preaching the gospel in these parts?

*Baptist*—I have tried to.

*Squire*—Have you preached free grace to all?

*Baptist*—I have not—to the elect only.

*Squire*—Have you preached believers' baptism, rejecting that of infants?

*Baptist*—I have.

*Squire*—Have you preached immersion by going down into the water, and that only as baptism?

*Baptist*—I have tried to.

*Squire*—And close communion?

*Baptist*—Certainly.

*Squire*—And the new Bible with immersion in it?

*Baptist*—Yes indeed.

*Squire*—Well brother Hardshell, it will go mighty hard with you, I am sorry, but my oath of office requires me to fine you; for that was the very gospel itself that you preached; but my dear brother

what shall I do? You have been preaching the gospel without the prescribed oath, for which the statute condemns you.

At this stage of the proceedings a Lawyer rose and said:

May it please the Court. We have witnesses here to prove, that, every time the brother arose to preach he gave distinct notice to the people that he would only *try to preach*, and that he would prove to his honor's satisfaction, that the brother always said so at the beginning of every discourse. And moreover, that he would be able to prove to the court, that even if the

brother had tried hard to preach, for the life of him, could not do it. The good brother cannot even spell and read correctly, much less preach: which facts were clearly proven to the court, and to the satisfaction of all present, whereupon brother Hardshell was acquitted, with the admonitive that he would "*try*" no more until he took the oath. That he was acquitted only on a point of law; and that he, the Squire, was well convinced notwithstanding the present decision, that brother Hardshell had been really preaching the gospel.

---

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES.

*(Continued.)*

Although the Association was condemned by the Lord Lieutenant, no steps have been taken to punish the ringleaders. On the contrary, Government officials have not thought it beneath their dignity to counsel and support them. The constitution and objects of the Association are so well known to our readers that we need not do more than merely mention one or two facts connected with the past few weeks. On the 3rd of December "John O'Donnell, President of the Defence Association," published a letter, in which he said that the Society "cannot and will not be dissolved until its members shall have received a full and perfect assurance that all insulting displays which hitherto have disgraced this city shall be abolished." What guarantee was given that the civic demonstrations should be abolished? Captain Keogh's proclamation appeared on the 9th December; on

the 12th the Association met and "dissolved;" and on Saturday, 16th ult., letters appeared in the Radical newspapers from both the "President" and "Secretary." The dissolution is manifestly a sham. Captain Keogh and seven Radical justices took up the work which was temporarily relinquished by the Association. Rather than "break faith" with the Defence men, they seemed to care little whether they observed the law or not. In our issue of Friday last we reported that the Band-room of the Apprentice Boys had been forcibly entered by the constabulary; that they had taken possession of Walker's Monument; that they had entered the Chapel-of-Ease graveyard, and some private houses in its neighbourhood; and that in no case was any warrant or authority produced. A stranger visiting Derry for the first time on Friday or Saturday last would have imagined that the rule of the Czar



of Russia had been transferred to this city. A large force of constabulary, numbering about 1,000 men, arrived on Friday from the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Derry, Leitrim, Cavan, Antrim, Down, Sligo, Louth and Monaghan:—The officers accompanying the men are as follow:—Sub-Inspector Hanlon, Leitrim; Sub-Inspector Singleton, Carrickfergus; Sub-Inspector Lawlor, Maghera; Sub-Inspector Young, Derrygonnelly, Fermanagh; Sub-Inspector Carleton, Monaghan; Sub-Inspector Alcock, Ballymena; Sub-Inspector Royse, Buncrana; Sub-Inspector Molloy, Raphoe; Sub-Inspector Montgomery Newtownards; Sub-Inspector Hogen, county Tyrone; Sub-Inspector Lopdill, Mohill; Sub-Inspector Suple, Dundalk, Sub-Inspector Joyce, Cavan; Sub-Inspector O'Shea, Sligo; Sub-Inspector Purcell, Omagh, and Sub-Inspector Matthew Belturbet. On Saturday, about twelve o'clock, two companies of the 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment arrived from Armagh, under the command of Captain Crawford, Lieut. Swinburne, and Ensign Power; and the train arriving at 2.15 p.m. from Belfast brought with it 200 men of the same corps, under the command of Captain Arniel, Captain Dew, Lieutenant Browne, Lieutenant Pearson, Lieutenant Moore, and Lieutenant Johnson. At half-past five o'clock, the D and K troops of the 6th Dragoon Guards (the Carabiniers) came from Dundalk, the officers accompanying them being Lieutenant Rippingdale, Lieutenant Shafto, and Cornet Byron. A couple of companies of the 16th Regiment arriving during the afternoon from the headquarters at Newry, under

the command of Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Tarleton. Then, in addition to the above powerful force, there are the detachment of the 16th Regiment, which, for some time past, have been stationed in the Ebrington Barracks, and the city contingent of constabulary. The chief command of the troops has been intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel George Hillier, Assistant Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and County-Inspector Fanning; and the following are the resident magistrates at present on duty in the city:—Henry Keogh, Esq.; J. C. O'Donnell, Esq.; Robert C. Coote, Esq.; Henry E. Redmond, Esq.; and Captain George Talbot. A portion of the men of the 80th are quartered in the military barracks, and the remainder, together with the Carabiniers, are billeted in different parts of the city. The majority of the constabulary are accommodated in straw lodges. The New house lately erected by Mr. Johnston at Ferryquay Gate has been filled and members of the force also occupy Mr. Evans's premises, in Pumpstreet; Mr. Greer's premises, in same street; a house, the property of Mr. Hughes, Waterloo-place; officers, adjoining Mr. Bigger's premises, in Foyle street; the Barrack, in Shipquay-street; and the Barrack, in Little James-street.

The search for Lundy's effigy, which disappeared so very mysteriously on Thursday night, was resumed on Friday morning and continued until Saturday; but, the efforts of the police being unsuccessful, all access to Walker's Pillar, from which the effigy used to be suspended on the December anniver-

sary in former years, was cut off. More stringent measures were adopted on Saturday. The Walls on which there are many private houses, were taken complete possession of by the constabulary, and access was denied to all citizens. Even visitors, who wished to inspect the Walls, "Roaring Meg," and the other relics of the Siege, thereon, were assaulted by the constabulary. At all the places commanding an entrance to the Walls, police, with fixed bayonets, were posted in large numbers, and all traffic thereon was stopped. The boys of the Londonderry Academical Institution, whose school-room is on the East Wall, were refused permission to enter it, and were turned back. This arbitrary regulation continued in force till about noon, when, owing to an altercation between one of the constabulary and a civilian, the Mayor was appealed to, and he, in his turn, appealed to Colonel Hillier, who withdrew the guard, and for the remainder of the day the privilege of walking on the Walls was accorded to the citizens. The police, however, remained in great force on the Walls during the entire day, and were armed as before described. They were also posted in the neighbourhood of the Bishop's Palace, the Protestant Defence Association Rooms, and other places occupied by Protestants, it is supposed, in the hope of finding some trace of Lundy, or of fire-arms. Colonel Hillier and Captain Coote, R.M., made an application to the Lord Bishop for permission to search the Cathedral. His Lordship sent for the churchwardens—Thomas Chambers, Esq., solicitor, and Richard Williamson, Esq., C.E.—

who refused to give the permission, the Bishop remarking that, as far as he and the churchwardens were concerned, they would permit nothing illegal to take place in the Cathedral; but, if the authorities would persist in entering it, it would be under his solemn protest. In the evening a placard, of which the following is a copy, was extensively posted through the town, announcing the postponement of the burning of Lundy's effigy:—"Burning of Lundy.—Postponement The Apprentice Boys beg to inform the citizens of Derry that the burning of Lundy is postponed for the present. The illegal and unconstitutional action of the partizan magistrates of Derry, backed by an overwhelming military and police force, supplied by our benevolent Government, render the above course necessary. (By order,) THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary."

#### MEETING OF THE APPRENTICE BOYS.

In accordance with previous announcement, a meeting of Apprentice Boys was held in the Pump-street Schoolhouse at eight o'clock. John Guy Ferguson, Esq., C.E., Governor took the chair. The attendance of members of the body was very large, the School-room being completely filled.

Mr. FERGUSON came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He then addressed them as follows;—"Fellow Apprentice Boys, you have been summoned here to-night, according to our usual custom, on the eve of a celebration. We have had a good deal of trouble in our time, but we have never met on an occasion more critical than the present. (Hear, hear.) We have seen to-day an overwhelming force of military

and police drafted into our city for the purpose of intimidating loyal men in the exercise of their constitutional privileges and duty. (Hear, hear.) It was stated by our enemies—members and officers of the extinct Liberal Defence Association—that it was solely under the protection of the bayonets of the military that we were enabled to hold our celebrations. (No, no.) On this occasion that taunt may be spared us, as that augmented force now in town is hurled in against us by irresponsible partizan magistrates for preventing us, if possible, holding our celebrations. But brethren, there is not one of our legal rights which we are not determined persistently to maintain—(hear)—and not one point in our programme which we are not determined calmly but resolutely to carry out. (Cheers.) I know you all, and I know you will back your leaders in any attempt they may make to assert their rights and liberties of British subjects. (“Yes,” and cheers.) You will also be calm—you will not act as a mob, you will act as men disciplined and organised, and you will not go one step beyond that which is imperative. (Cheers.) I trust in God it will not lead to any unfortunate disturbance. There is one wish of those who are your officers, and that is, that no man will place himself in direct variance with those who have usurped the functions of the regularly constituted authorities—that no one will appear among you armed, but that you will go forth as freemen of the city of Derry, determined to assert your rights. (Cheers.) There is not one point in the programme which we will not endeavour to enforce and maintain, and in

this we will be supported by the unanimous verdict of the Protestants of the empire. (Cheers.) I would ask you to be punctual in your attendance at the Corporation Hall at eleven o'clock to-morrow, and also on Monday. (Hear.) I have no doubt we will be supported by a large number of our fellow-citizens who have hitherto abstained from taking any part in our demonstrations. (Cheers.) I would impress upon you coolness and determination, being aware of the fact, that the eyes of the whole country are upon you and that one rash act might do our cause infinite harm. (Loud cheers).

ROBERT M. VICKER, Esq., T. C., addressed the meeting briefly, during which he enjoined on the members to keep from carrying arms, or doing any act which might compromise them, and injure the cause which they hoped to maintain.

REV. J. RAWLINS also offered a few words of counsel and advice.

On the motion of Mr. R. P. SAWERS, a deputation from the meeting, consisting of the Governor and several other members of the body, was appointed to wait upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hillier, and ask him to be allowed to hoist the flag on Walker's Pillar. The meeting then separated, to meet again in the Corporation Hall, at eleven o'clock on Sunday.

DEMAND TO ENTER THE ROYAL BASTION.

The meeting in the Pump-Street School-house having dispersed, J. G. Ferguson, Esq., Governor, nominated several gentlemen as a deputation. They proceeded to Walker's Pillar, and demanded an entrance, in order to hoist the flags, as usual, on the eve of the anniversary. At about

a quarter to ten o'clock the Governor, accompanied by the deputation, ascended the Wall by the steps in Magazine Street, adjoining the Chapel of Ease. The object of the visit having been stated to Captain Coote, R.M., and Sub-Inspector Lawler, the former gentleman introduced the deputation to Colonel Hillier. At this period a strong body of police, armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, was stationed inside of the Royal Bastion, surrounding Walker's Pillar, and a large party, similarly armed, lined the Walls opposite the Testimonial.

Mr. J. G. FERGUSON, addressing Colonel Hillier, said he appeared, as Governor of the Apprentice Boys, to obtain entrance to the Pillar, so that he might hoist the flags as usual on the eve of the anniversary. He mentioned that the Pillar had been erected for commemorative purposes by public subscription, and that the Apprentice Boys, since its erection, had free access to it at all times, and particularly on the civic anniversaries.

Mr. JAMES COLHOUN (another member of the deputation)—It would be well for you, Mr. Ferguson, to intimate to Colonel Hillier the decision arrived at by the Apprentice Boys at their meeting a short time ago.

Mr. FERGUSON—Yes. I should have alluded to that meeting. A very large meeting of the Apprentice Boys has been held in the School-house, Pump street, at which it has been decided to send a deputation from the meeting to Colonel Hillier, to obtain possession of the Pillar. This course was deemed more advisable than to permit the Apprentice Boys, as a body, to pro-

ceed to the Wall for that purpose. I appear as the Governor of the Apprentice Boys, at the head of this deputation, and I now demand entrance from Colonel Hillier to the Monument.

Mr. COLHOUN assured Colonel Hillier that the deputation did not appear there in a spirit of bravado, but to seek an entrance to a building which had been erected for commemorative purposes, and to which the Apprentice Boys had free access at all times up to the present.

Colonel HILLIER said that the magistrates had given this point careful consideration, and their decision was, that no admittance should be allowed, and he was prepared to resist any attempt to enter the bastion.

Mr. COLHOUN said that the members of the deputation were acting under legal advice, and that they would proceed to the gates of the bastion, and seek an entrance. As he said before, they did not appear there in a spirit of bravado, but they required Colonel Hillier to use whatever force he considered necessary to repulse them.

Colonel HILLIER said he would take the deputation to the gate, and tell the constable not to admit them. He admired the spirit in which the interview was conducted.

The deputation, led by Colonel Hillier, proceeded to the gate, where a body of constables with carbines and fixed bayonets, were on guard.

Colonel HILLIER called, at the top of his voice, "Constable, you are not to admit any of these persons."

Mr. FERGUSON then came forward, and said—"I demand admittance

to this Pillar, as Governor of the Apprentice Boys, for the purpose of hoisting the usual flags." As Mr. Ferguson spoke he attempted to pass the armed guard.

The Constable replied—"I won't admit you," and thrust Mr. Ferguson from the gate.

Mr. Colhuon, Mr. M'Vicker, T. C., Mr. A. M'Corkell, T.C., Mr. Benjamin Darcus, Mr. George Ferguson, Mr. William Hanna, and other gentlemen, made a similar attempt, all were laid hold of by the constabulary, and thrust from the entrance gate. The constabulary drawn up at the Chapel of Ease were then ordered from the Wall by Captain Hillier.

Captain Coote, R.M., and Mr. O'Donnell, R.M., were present with Colonel Hillier at the interview. Mr. Keogh, R.M., was "conspicuous by his absence."

#### STATE OF THE STREETS ON SATURDAY EVENING.

During the entire of Saturday evening immense crowds paraded the streets, although rain continued to fall almost without intermission. There was great excitement; but no attempt at disturbance was manifested, and everything passed off very peaceably. As the evening advanced the number of spectators in the streets diminished, and all passed off in the most tranquil manner.

#### PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the booming of a cannon proclaimed to the citizens the advent of the one hundred and eighty-second anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates in 1688." The crimson

banner was hoisted in its accustomed place over the chancel window of the old Cathedral—"A beacon still, o'er dale and hill, of matchless deeds of yore." The joy-bells of the venerable pile pealed forth as merrily as at former celebrations, when neither extra police nor military occupied our streets.

The Apprentice Boys met at eleven o'clock on Sunday in the Corporation Hall, where, having put on the insignia of the order—crimson sash—they formed in procession, three abreast, and, going round the Hall, marched up Bishop-street to the Cathedral. The processionists carried no banners, nor was there any music; but, as regards numbers and respectability, the demonstration of Sunday last was more imposing than on any former occasion within our recollection. The Apprentice Boys displayed their crimson sashes, and the Protestant citizens generally wore crimson and blue favours. The members of the Britannia Flute Band wore their uniform, and marched in front of the procession. On arriving at the Cathedral, as many as could find even standing room within the building entered, the remainder stopping outside. The only opposition offered was the hooting of the rabble from the Bogside, who entered through Butcher's Gate, and, standing at Butcher-street, hooted and groaned as the procession marched round the Diamond. A rather notorious rough, named O'Neill, from Wapping, snatched a scarf from the shoulders of a young man in the last rank of the procession, and succeeded in getting off with it into a sympathetic crowd in the vicinity of Bishop's Gate. The

procession to the Cathedral was carried out in accordance with the original programme, and the proceedings were as complete as it was possible for them to be on a Sunday. There could not have been less than 10,00 persons in Bishop-street at one time. At St. Columb's Court, a girl whose feelings did not harmonise with those of the processionists, snatched the scarf from the shoulder of one of the men, and bore it off in triumph before any successful attempt could be made to recover it. The incident caused a tumult, but the police were prompt in its suppression, and dispelled the mob.

#### SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Divine service commenced in the Cathedral at twelve o'clock. The sacred building gave standing room to about 1,300 people; but five times that number sought, but failed, to secure admission. We never before saw so many people in the Cathedral. The scene was particularly striking, naturally leading to reminiscence of scenes connected with the Siege, and calling back memories of

Men in warlike guise arrayed,  
Who throng'd these column'd aisles around,  
While noble Walker fervent prayed  
Their cause with success might be crowned;  
Their Bible free, their faith unstained,  
Their laws by Papal power unchained.  
Of youth and age assembled here,  
Who round their pastor hourly pressed—  
Of mothers, from whose eyes the tear  
Bedewed the infant at the breast—  
Till hence on that eventful day,  
Fled Jame's hopes and hosts away.

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Edward Newland, A.B., and the Rev. James Hogan, A.B., read the lessons. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the Rev. Thomas

L. Scott, A.M., officiated at the communion service. One of the stalls was occupied by the Rev. Robert Alexander, A.M. The 100th Psalm—"All people that on earth do dwell"—was sung by the choir and congregation, and Martin Luther's hymn was very well rendered by the choir. The following are the first and second verses, the third being the same as the first:—

Rejoice to day with one accord,  
Sing out with exultation,  
Rejoice and praise our mighty Lord,  
Whose arm hath brought salvation;  
His work of love proclaim  
The greatness of His Name;  
For He is God alone  
Who hath His mercy shewn;  
Let all his saints adore Him!  
When in distress to Him we cried,  
He heard our sad complaining;  
O trust in Him, w/ at'er betide,  
His love is all-sustaining;  
Triumphant songs of praise  
To Him our hearts shall raise;  
Now every voice shall say,  
"O praise our God alway;"  
Let all His saints adore Him!

The following is a full note of the musical part of the service:—*Venite*—Sth Gregorian tone. Psalms for the day—Woodward (double chant) in D. *Te Deum*—Hopkins in B flat. *Benedictus*—Horan. 246th Hymn in Church Hymnal (music composed by Martin Luther, and introduced into Meyerbeer's Opera of the Huguenots), "Rejoice to-day with one accord." 100th Psalm (old version). Voluntaries during the offertory—The National Anthem, followed by the First Chorus of the "Messiah" (Handel), "And the glory of the Lord." A collection having been made on behalf of the Cathedral Provident Fund,  
(*To be continued.*)

## THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION—(CONTINUED.)

Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury,  
 Sir William Portman, Bart,  
 Sir Francis Warre, Bart,  
 The Earl of Bath,  
 Lord Delemere,  
 Lord Cholmondley,  
 Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

In order that the reader may, at one view, discover the difference between the "ORANGE CONFEDERATION," as originally formed in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, on the 21st of November, 1638, and the "ORANGE INSTITUTION" as now established in British America, there is here transcribed a copy of the "GENERAL DECLARATION" of the last named body, as now in use.

## "LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

"Thou shalt teach men ordinances and laws, and shalt show them the way wherein they must walk, and the work they must do; moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people, able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place them to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, and rulers of tens."—*Exodus, c. xviii, vs. 20, 21*

## "GENERAL DECLARATION.

"At all times nothing can be more natural, and at this time nothing can be more reasonable, than that those who have common rights to protect, and common interests to defend, should act together and know each other. It is by division, that the benevolent objects of true patriots are frustrated, and their best and noblest efforts for the public good, defeated. In these distant but important appendages of our Great Empire, it must be obvious to

every loyal and reflecting mind, that a union of intelligence, an increase of means, and a knowledge of each other are essential.

"The LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION is formed by persons desirous of supporting, to the utmost of their power, the principals and practice of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, to maintain the LAWS AND CONSTITUTION of the Country, afford ASSISTANCE TO DISTRESSED MEMBERS of the Order, and otherwise promote such laudable and benevolent purposes, as may tend to the due ordering of *Religion and Christian Charity*, and the supremacy of LAW, ORDER, and CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM.

Its Members associate in honour of *King William the III, Prince of Orange*, whose name they bear, and whose immortal memory they hold in reverence, tending as he did, under Divine Providence, to the overthrow of the most oppressive bigotry, and to the restoration of pure Religion and Liberty. They revere the Memory of that immortal Prince, not only as a Patriot, a Constitutional Monarch and a Hero, but also as a true Christian; and hope in the adoption of his name, to emulate his virtues, by maintaining RELIGION, without persecution, or trenching upon the rights of any.

"The Orange Society lays no claim to exclusive Loyalty or exclusive Protestantism; but it admits no man within its pale, whose principles are not Loyal, and whose creed is not Protestant.

"Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the Society demands as an indispensable qualification, without which the greatest and wealthiest may seek

admission in vain, that the candidate should be believed to be incapable of persecuting or injuring any one, on account of his Religious opinions. The duty of every Orangeman being, to aid and defend ALL LOYAL SUBJECTS, of every Religious persuasion, in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

"The Rules of the Society are open, not only to Members of the Institution, but to the whole community; there is no reserve, except the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other; and these mysteries are essential to the proper qualifications of the brotherhood, to the recognition of the members, and the prevention of intrusion and imposture from strangers and enemies. The Association is general, not confined to any particular place, person or nation, but extends itself wherever a Loyal Protestant Briton is to be found, to the remotest corners of the Globe, for the establishment of Protestant Faith and British Liberty, to the latest ages of posterity. The whole Institution is one neighborhood, within which every Orangeman is at home, in the farthest parts of the world; and such is the mechanism of the Association, that while its operations are thus extended, its every movement is alike felt and answered in every part.

"The Orange Institution, like a glorious moral luminary, is prepared to pour its refulgence, not on one part only of the ample circumference of the British dominions, but simultaneously on every portion, equally enlightening the whole periphery.

"The Institution in these Colonies, can never be suppressed, but by

means which would subvert the Constitution, and annihilate the connection with the Mother Country.

"In many quarters, where the true nature of the Orange Institution is not properly known, its designs and objects have, by some, been misunderstood, and by others, misrepresented. From the name it bears,—being connected in every one's mind with the history of parties in Ireland,—some are apt to suppose that its sphere is necessarily confined; not reflecting that an instrument, which has been chiefly used in the county of its birth to suppress rebellion, repel invasion, and secure domestic tranquillity, may be found equally efficacious to loyal men of all countries, in protecting their lives, liberties, and properties in these Colonies. The Society is constituted upon the broadest principles of National Freedom. *It takes its stand upon the glorious principles of the Revolution of 1688*; it lays its foundation on the field of British Liberty; it disdains the badge of faction, and knows no emblem save the "*Altar and the Throne*."

"As the Prince of Orange was invited to England by a Coalition of Parties, who were united by a common sense of their sacred duty, to preserve their Religion and Liberties, so the Orange Society, named after that Immortal Prince, invites a similar combination, and calls upon the sons of Britain, to lay aside political feuds, and, like their illustrious ancestors, who signed and sealed the Great Covenant of Freedom, to sacrifice every private consideration, and establish a centralization of Freedom, upon such a comprehensive basis, as will enable every limb and fibre to receive



vitality and nourishment from the parent stem."

Mr. Grimblot, in his "*Domestic and Foreign Politics of England*," in a note, at page 25, speaks of the "*Illustrious seven who signed the celebrated ASSOCIATION in June, 1638*." This "celebrated Association," was undoubtedly the germ of the Orange, and the "Illustrious seven" spoken of were the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby,

Lord Lumley, Compton, Bishop of London, Mr. Edward Russell, and Mr. Henry Sidney. As these seven illustrious men were the first heroes of the "glorious Resolution"—were "the seven Conspiritors" who first invited William to England, and the first seven signers to the "Celebrated Association" at Exeter, it may be proper here to give a short description of them:

(To be continued.)

### CITY OF TORONTO L.O.L. DIRECTORY.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 4.—Alexander Burns, W. M.; John Mills, D. M.; P. H. Stewart, Chap.; Geo. A. Mitchell, Sec.; Henry Bailey, Treas.; James Robb, 1st Com.; Alfred Medcalf, L. P. M. Meets on the first Monday in each month, in the Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King Street east. Warrant granted to John Kerr, August 7th, 1844. No. of members, 50.

L. O. L. No. 136.—William Crozier, W. M.; James Craig, D. M.; Wm. Waddington, Chap.; Robert Franks, Sec.; John Rogers, Treas.; John Donaldson, 1st Com.; John Rogers, L. P. M. Meets on the first Friday in each month, in the Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets. Warrant granted to John McCormick, Sept. 22nd, 1833. No. of members, 74.

L. O. L. No. 137.—James B. Davis, W. M.; Ogile R. Buchanan, D. M.; C. W. Cooper, Chap.; Thomas Knott, Sec.; Thomas Thompson, Treas.; Thomas McKenney, 1st Com.; Ogile R. Gowan, L. P. M. Meets on the first Tuesday

in each month, in the Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King Street east. Warrant granted to J. Armstrong, Sept. 22nd, 1844. No. of members, 41.

L. O. L. No. 140.—Wm. Adamson, W. M.; Frank Somers, D. M.; Richard Davis, Chap.; John Patterson, Sec.; Thomas Walker, Treas.; Samuel McBride, 1st Com.; R. P. Miller, L. P. M. Meets on the first Tuesday in each month, in the Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets. Warrant granted to James Scarlet, Nov. 11th, 1844. No. of members, 144.

L. O. L. No. 275.—F. H. M. 1st. W. M.; William Tate, D. M.; Jonathan H. Black, Chap.; Robert Roddy, Sec.; Joseph Clegg, Treas.; William Scott, 1st Com. Meets on the first Wednesday in each month, in the Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets. Warrant granted to R. H. Barton, July 4th, 1844. No. of members, 29.

L. O. L. No. 375.—John Irwin, W. M.; Samuel McComb, D. M.;

J. Conn, Chap.; M. Allen, Sec.; J. Jeffers, Treas.; R. Taylor, 1st Com.; A. Charlton, L. P. M. Meets on the second Thursday in each month, in the Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets. Warrant granted to L. H. Hunt, Jany 29th, 1852. No. of members 111.

L. O. L. No. 404.—Hugh McCaw—W. M.; Wm. H. Muckle, D. M.; David Sleeth, Chap.; Thomas R. Skippon, Sec.; Wm. Hammond, Treas.; Wm. McCaw, 1st Com.; David McCaw, L. P. M. Meets on the second Tuesday in each month, in the Brunswick Orange Hall, 70 King Street east. Warrant granted to Thomas Elder, Dec. 9th, 1845. No. of members, 131.

L. O. L. No. 588.—Robert Aiken, W. M.; Charles Farmery, D. M.; Elijah Westman, Chap.; John Johnston, Sec.; Hugh Matheson, Treas.; David Clarke, 1st Com.; Arbuckle Jardine, L. P. M. Meets on the first Monday in each month, in the Orange Hall, corner of King and Church Streets. Warrant granted to N. Hopkins, Nov. 5th, 1854.

## YOUNG BRITONS.

DERRY LODGE No. 1. ON THE GRAND REGISTRY OF BRITISH AMERICA.—Capt. H. P. Gowan, 4, Guardian; Alfred Edwin Robinson, 140, W.M.; John Coulter, 140, D. M.; William McClure Mitchell, Chap.; John Manson, Sec.; William Arthurs, Asst. Sec.; Thomas Frame, Treas.; Charles Cainane, 375, Master of Ceremonies; Fred. Abblot, 1st Com.; John Pulman, 212, Marshal. Meets on the last Tuesday in each month, in the Orange Hall, corner of Church and King Streets. 357 members in the lodge. Warrant granted to Alfred Medcalf by Capt. Gowan, Governor-in-Chief of the Order, October, 9th, 1861. *Past Masters*.—Alfred Medcalf, 4; James Frame, David John Cinnamon, 4; Robert Alexander Hutchison, 212; and Arthur Craig, 140.

BLACKER LODGE, No. 5.—Wm. McGill, D. M.; Wm. E. Meredith, Sec.; Samuel Knowlten, Treas.; Henry Lovelock, Chap.; William Milligan, 1st Com. Meets on the last Friday in each month, in the Brock Street Temperance Hall. No. of members, 85.



101. YONGE STREET. 101.  
TORONTO.

**J. & J. LUGSDIN,**  
**HATTERS & FURRIERS**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

! Our Workmanship, Style and Material is the very best in the Dominion.

**WE SELL CHEAP FOR CASH!**

And 2 1-2 is our Motto.

! Highest Cash Price Paid for Raw Furs.

J. & J. LUGSDIN,

101 Yonge Street, East Side,  
TORONTO, ONT.

1849.

ESTABLISHED

1849.

# H. MATHESON'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

16 King Street East, Toronto.

ONE PRICE STORE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## ORANGE REGALIA



MADE TO ORDER, and Ready-made Scarlet Gowns, Star Hats, Sashes in all colours, Rosetts and Badges, Orange and Gold Lace and Fringes, Silk and Gold Tassels and Girdles in great variety.

### ORANGE NECK TIES

Of all kinds, and the newest styles.

## Our Order and Ready-made Clothing

Is the very best material, style and workmanship in Canada.

WE SELL CHEAP, AND "NO SURRENDER" IS OUR MOTTO

JAN.

## THE PROTESTANT REVIEW;

A Literary and Religious Magazine,

Published on the Third Thursday in every month, in Saint John, New Brunswick and Toronto, Ont., by O. R. BUCHANAN, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. D.

FALLOON HUTCHINSON, Editors and Proprietors.

REVIEW AGENTS—Mr Charles Bates, Amherst, N.S.; Mr. Robert Hutchinson, Pugwash, N.S.; David Ross, Esq., Wallace, N.S.; Mr. Hiram Cady Johnston, Queen's Co.; Mr. David Livingston, Albert Mines; Mr. David Balrd, Beaufort, N.B.; Mr. P. G. Fraser, Anlover, N.B.; Mr. J. L. Saunders, Florenceville, N.B.; Mr. John Marshall, Woodstock; Mr. John B. Grievos, at Fredericton; Mr. Joseph McFarland, Rockland, N.B.; Mr. J. L. Ryder, Cothessay; Mr. J. T. Plut, Kingston, Rev. Mr. Baxter, Truro, N.S.; Miss Rebecca Cleveland, Travelling Agent, John B. Lingard, Esq., Waverley, N.S.; Donald Burton, Mount Uniacke, N.S.; Mrs. L. Lyon, General Agent for the Western States.

Mr. JOHN HILL, General Agent for St. John. Mr. CHAS. FALLIS, General Agent for Ontario.

### TERMS:

One copy for one year	\$ 0 75
Ten for one address	8 50
Twenty for one address	12 00
Forty for one address	20 00

INvariably IN ADVANCE.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

All Communications intended for the "Review," and all subscriptions, whether for magazine or advertisements, to be forwarded to O. R. Buchanan, Esq., M.D., Box 1549, Toronto, Ontario; or the Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, Box 339, St. John, N.B.

# MONTHLY REVIEW ADVERTISER.

## "BEE HIVE"

**JAMES K. MUNNIS,**

IMPORTER OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing goods, Trunks, Valises, &c.

Suits made up to order in the most fashionable Styles.

As our terms are strictly CASH, we can afford to make up garments at very low prices.

18 Upper Water St., Cor. of Jacob,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

WOOLLEN HALL, 31 KING STREET.

**JAMES McNICHOL & SON,**

Clothiers and dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Garments made to order in the most fashionable style.

## UNION TRUNK DEPOT

49 GERMIN STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

**W. H. KNOWLES,**

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.  
Canvas Covers made to order.

Repairing neatly done at shortest notice.

**W. G. ADAMS, L. D. S.,**

95 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Particular attention given to the various branches of Profession.

All work done promptly and in first-class style.

**T. G. CALLENDER,**

**DENTIST,**

OFFICE CORNER OF KING & JORDAN STS.,  
TORONTO.

## ERIE HOTEL.

IN CONNECTION WITH

**DINING SALOON,**

DUNKIRE, N. Y.

**JAMES GERRANS, Proprietor.**

**THE WAVERLEY HOUSE.**

REGENT STREET, FREDERICTON, N.B.

**WM. GRIEVES** Proprietor.

Superior accommodation for man and beast, and on reasonable terms.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE MILLS,

PORTLAND BRIDGE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

**ALFRED LORDLY,**

Wholesale Importer and Dealer in Spices, Coffee, Cream Tartar, &c. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Coffee, Spices, &c., Ground to order at moderate rates.

**EXCHANGE.**

No. 17 Church Street, between Germain and Canterbury Streets.

**OYSTER SALOON & DINING ROOMS.**

Meals and Lunches at all hours, and served up at shortest notice. Oysters in every style—Raw, stewed, fried &c. Beef Steak cooked to order.

Clubs or private parties supplied with Dinners or Suppers. Large airy Dining-rooms. Ball parties attended to. Lambs' Tongues and Pigs' Feet always on hand. Oysters sold by the quart, gallon, peck, bushel or barrel, &c.

Good Bowling Alleys and Bagatelle Rooms attached, in prime order.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

June

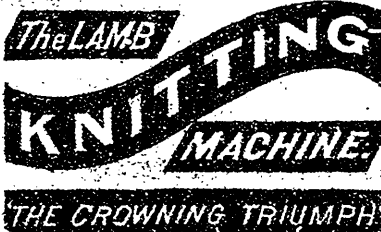
A. MORROW

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT **JAMES McCONNELL'S**

No. 3 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

The Stock now on hand is one of the largest and most varied in style, finish and quality ever held here. It comprises English, Canadian and domestic manufacture, to which special attention is invited. These are well made and well finished, and will be sold cheap. Please call and see them.



Is patronized by the Royal Families of Europe, awarded a Gold Medal at Paris, 1867, and highest prizes when ever exhibited, including the Hamilton Exhibition in 1864, and at Toronto Provincial Fair, 1870, for the best, cheapest, simplest, and most complete knitter in the world.

**MORE THAN 13,000 SOLD THE LAST YEAR.**

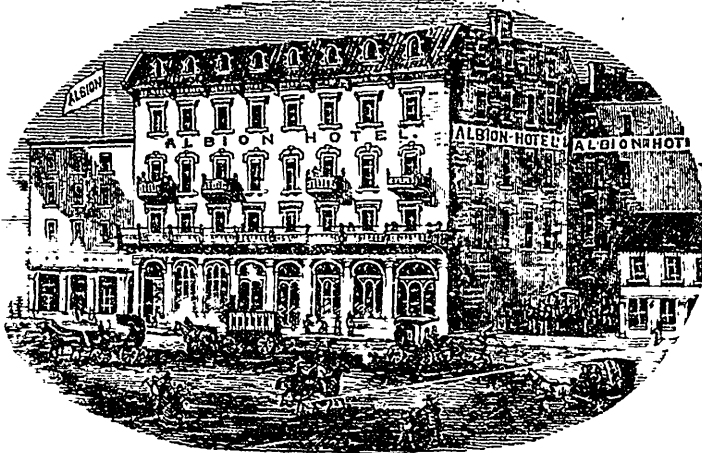
Sets up its own work, knits a pair of Stockings in Minutes also Fancy Vests, Clouds, Gloves, Mittens, Buds, Collarlets, Capes, Esherie, Hoods, Babies' Bonnets, Counterpanes, Anti-Moccasins, Window Curtains, Double and Single Webbs, Ribbed or Plain, &c. These Machines knit the Polka Stitch, and Cardigan Jacket, Wide and Narrow, same as hand Work. Call on, or address,

**H. BAILEY,**

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada.

28 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

Post Office Box, 275.



## THE ALBION HOTEL, ON MCGILL & St. PAUL STREETS, MONTREAL

Has for twenty years past been the favorite resort of the general travelling public in the United States, as well as Canada, when visiting Montreal on business or pleasure. It is centrally located on McGill Street, the great thoroughfare and commercial centre of the City, commanding a magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence, the Victoria Bridge on the left and a full view of Victoria Square and Mount Royal on the right. The Hotel is furnished throughout in a superior manner, and everything arranged with a view to the comfort of guests. It is one of the largest Hotels in the Dominion, having ample accommodation for 500 guests. While kept in first-class style, the moderate sum of \$1 50 per day will be charged as heretofore. The travelling public will consult their own interests by remembering the ALBION HOTEL, when visiting Montreal. sep

### SOBY HOUSE,

Dundas St. Napanee.

JOHN SOBY, PROPRIETOR.

Busses to & from all the Trains.

This House has recently been fitted and furnished rendering it the only first-class Hotel in Napanee. Superior accommodation for Commercial Travellers. Stages leave this House daily, for Picton, every morning. Livery attached. sep

### ROTHESAY HOUSE,

PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

*Oyster Saloon and Dining Rooms*

Meals and Leaches at all hours, and served up at the shortest notice. Oysters in every style—Raw, Stewed, Fried, &c. Beef Steak cooked to order. Club or private parties supplied with Dinners or Suppers. Large airy Dining Rooms: Ball parties attended to. Lambs' Tongues and Pigs' Feet always on hand. Oysters sold by the quart, gallon, peck, bushel or barrel, etc. etc. Go d Bowling Alleys and Bugatelle Rooms attached in prime order.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

junc

THOMAS McCOLGAN

### CAMPBELL'S HOTEL,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

J. L. CAMPBELL, - - PROPRIETOR

Campbell's Hotel, continues to be conducted with the same success that has attended the efforts of the proprietor in the past. The same careful regard will continue to be exercised for the comfort of its guests, under the personal supervision of Mr. Campbell. sep

### INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

JOHN JELLY, PROPRIETOR.

Superior accommodation can be had at the above Hotel for the very reasonable charge of \$1 00 PER DAY. Every attention will be shown to visitors patronising the house. sep

### WOODSTOCK HOTEL,

JOHN MARSHALL, Proprietor.

Pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, immediately at the steamboat landing, and convenient to the public offices.