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# THE ALTAR AND THE THRONE.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, APRIL 12, 1871.

No. 6



## PUSEYISM.

### WHAT IS A PUSEYITE?

Pray tell you what's a Puseyite! 'Tis puzzling to describe  
This Ecclesiastic Janus of a curious hybrid tribe,  
At Lambeth and the Vatican he's equally at home,  
Although 'tis said he's wont to give the preference to Rome.  
Voracious as a book-worm is this Antiquarian Maw:  
The "Fathers" are his text-book, the "Canons" are his law.  
He's mighty in the Rubrics and "well up" in the Creed,  
But only quotes the Articles if they should suit his need.  
The Holy Scriptures are to him an almost sealed book;  
His language shows a dark reserve—there's mystery in his look.  
The Sacramental System is the lamp to illumine his night—  
He seeks the taper's flickering but shuns the Spirit's light.  
He's great in puerilities—when he bows and where he stands,  
In the cutting of his Surplice, or the trimming of his bands;  
Each Saint within the Calendar he knows by heart at least,  
And loves to date his letters on a Vigil or a Feast.  
He talketh much of discipline; but if the shoe should pinch,  
This most obsequious, duteous son will not give way one inch.  
Plaint and obstinate by turns, what'er may be the whim,  
He's only for the Bishop, when the Bishop is for him.  
But hark! with what a nasal twang, betwixt a whine and groan,  
He doth our noble Liturgy lugubriously intone.  
Cold are his prayers and praises, his preaching colder still.  
Inanimate and passionless—his very looks are chill.  
Others as weak but more sincere, who rather feel than think,  
Choice Pioneer! he leads right on to Popery's dizzy brink.  
And when they make the fatal plunge, he walks back quite content  
To his own snug berth at "Church" or "Home" and wonders why they went.  
Such, and even worse, my friend, if I had time to write,  
May give you some idea of a thorough Puseyite,  
Whom even Rome repudiates, as she laughs within her sleeve  
At this sacerdotal Mimic—this wretched Make-believe.  
Oh it were well for England if the Church were rid of those  
Half Papist and Half Protestant, who are less her friends than foes.  
Give us the open enemy and not the hollow friend—  
With Christ and Truth upon our side we dare not fear the end.

What is the difference between a Puseyite Clergyman and a Romish Priest? The difference is principally in NAME. They both put the authority of the Church above that of the Bible: both substitute the observance of Rites and Ceremonies for the work of the Holy Spirit in the soul: both put themselves in the place of the Saviour, and blaspheme the priesthood of Christ. They both profess to Regenerate the soul, and to create their Creator; both hear Confessions and grant Absolutions. They both greatly belie God and grossly misrepresent Christianity. Of the two, the Puseyite is more of a Hypocrite but less of a Demon.

## ROMANISM.

1. What is Romanism? Romanism is that system of doctrines and practice framed, taught and enforced by the Pope of Rome and his Ministers. It is the "Mystery of Iniquity" as opposed to the "Mystery of Godliness"—the most completely organized conspiracy against God's government and man's good ever conceived by Satan.
2. What is the great sin of Romanism? The great sin of Romanism is that it virtually dethrones God and deifies itself.
3. How is it that this system has so rapidly developed itself lately in England? Chiefly through the unfaithfulness of professing Christians who have ceased to be Protestant, preferring false Peace to the triumph of Truth and their own ease to God's honour and their Neighbours' good. As a consequence, the people are left in fearful ignorance of Satan's devices, and legislators, to obtain and keep place and power, foster Papal institutions and endow Papal idolatry.
4. What are the chief characteristics of Romanism? The chief characteristics of Romanism are blasphemy, deceit, uncleanness, and murder.
5. Wherein does the Blasphemy of Romanism chiefly consist? Its representative, the Pope, usurps the place of the Holy Spirit as the "Vicar of Christ" and Teacher of Christians, and as "Our Lord God the Pope" he has, "to the utmost of his power" transferred the responsibility of mankind from their Creator and from their fellow-men to himself. Romanism has made void the law of God by its traditions.
6. Wherein does the Deceit of Romanism chiefly consist? The deceit of Romanism consists chiefly in "speaking lies in hypocrisy" calling herself Christian while she assumes Christianity only as a mask; representing herself as the Spouse of Christ while she has "the kingly of the earth" as her paramour; and decking herself as a Queen when she is only a Harlot, bewitching the nation with her sorceries.
7. Wherein does the Uncleanness of Romanism chiefly consist? In seducing both the NATIONS and the CHURCH of God from faithfulness to their rightful Lord. Also, by abrogating the law of nature and of God respecting marriage, it has made its confessors, monks and nuns, to corrupt themselves in those things "which they know naturally as brute beasts." 2 Pet. ii 12; Jude 10; "Garden of the Soul;" "The Confessional Unmasked."
8. Wherein does the Murder perpetrated by Romanism chiefly consist? Directly, in the destruction "to the utmost of its power" of those whom it calls "heretics, schismatics, and rebels to the Pope," and indirectly, in the spirit of malice and cruelty which it engenders, inculcates, and enforces against all who differ from its doctrines and practices. Rev. xviii. 24; "Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent."
9. How does the Pope manage to govern so many millions of reasonable men in so unreasonable a manner? As the "Vicar and Viceroys" of "the good of this world," he "blinds the minds of them that believe not God's truth whether received from nature, Reason or Revelation," declaring that "blind obedience" to the will of a "director" is a "noble virtue." He finds also French bayonets, Swiss Guards, and the secular arms of corrupt princes most useful auxiliaries in upholding and enforcing his authority.  
British Electors should send as their Representatives to Parliament Christian and Patriotic men who will  
(a) Protest against all National support of Popery;  
(b) Protect the Nation from such Illegal and fraudulent devices as Peter's Pence, Lotteries, &c., &c.  
(c) Maintain the supremacy of British Law—that Romish Canon Law shall not interfere with the authority and administration of the laws of the Empire—that Romish Ecclesiastics, Monasteries, and Nunneries, shall be subject to the same.  
(d) Maintain those Principles which placed Her Majesty's ancestors on the Throne of these Realms—the Constitution of 1688.

## PROTESTANTISM.

1. What do you mean by Protestantism? I mean testimony by word and deed for TRUTH and FREEDOM against ERROR and TYRANNY;—The advocacy of Christian principles and practices in Church and State, with perfect liberty to every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.
2. To whom was the term Protestants first applied? To those kings, princes, and Christians, who, on April 23rd, 1529, presented the famous Protest against the unjust decision of the second Diet of Spire. It is with sadness we add that after a period of 300 years, in 1829 the people of England withdrew their Protest and fraternized with Papists, and since then they "have given their power and strength to the Beast." Hence our present insecurity and peril.
3. On what ground did they protest against the decision of that Diet? On the ground that it was "contrary to God and His holy word, and injurious to their soul's salvation, and also in direct opposition to the dictates of their consciences as well as to the decrees issued by a previous imperial Diet of Spire," and from "other weighty considerations."
4. What were the claims of these Protestants? They claimed liberty of conscience: the right of princes to protect their subjects from all arbitrary dictation in matters of faith; they repudiated the supreme authority of the Pope; and declared the Holy Scriptures to be the only rule and safe guide of all Christians.
5. How do you show that Protestant Christianity is the characteristic feature of the English Constitution? According to the National Compact—"the Bill of Rights"—the Sovereign must be a Protestant, and cannot marry a Papist, and, on becoming Sovereign, must swear to "maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law"—the Bible being the basis of that law. The Sovereign is also bound, on coming to the throne, to make a solemn Declaration that the leading dogmas of Romanism are "superstitious and idolatrous."
6. Why should we endeavour to propagate and maintain these principles? Because they agree with Reason and Scripture, and experience has shown that on their maintenance depend the greatness, the stability, and the happiness of the Empire.
7. Was it in accordance with the principles of Civil and Religious Freedom to endow Romanism, or put Romanists into Parliament in 1829? No: to endow Romanism, or to put Romanists into power is to add, to our utmost, to crush and destroy all civil and religious liberty for Romanism as inculcated by the Jesuit "Royal" College of Maynooth, educates those who are to be "the leaders of the people" in blasphemy against God, in rebellion against their Sovereign, and in deadly enmity against their Protestant neighbours, and promises the property of the heretics, with remission of ALL sin, to the "faithful" children of the Church who "extirpate" them.
8. Whom then should we appoint as Legislators and Administrators of Justice? ONLY UPRIGHT PROTESTANTS: (a) Because every true Romanist is obliged to acknowledge the power of the Pope—a foreign despot—to be superior to that of our Sovereign. (b) Romanists under our Protestant Government enjoy more liberty than under any Papal Government. (c) Romanist Legislators advocate and support Idolatry and Superstition which necessarily provoke God's wrath. (d) Only those who fear God have a right to legislate or administer justice in His name, and no promoter of vice can consistently punish crime, the fruit of vice.  
British Electors should send as their Representatives to Parliament Christian and Patriotic men who will:  
(a) Protest against all National support of Popery;  
(b) Protect the Nation from such Illegal and fraudulent devices as Peter's Pence, Lotteries, &c., &c.

(c) Maintain the supremacy of British Law—that Romish Canon Law shall not interfere with the authority and administration of the laws of the Empire—that Romish Ecclesiastics, Monasteries, and Nunneries, shall be subject to the same:

(d) Maintain those Principles which placed Her Majesty's Ancestors on the Throne of these Realms—the Constitution of 1688.

### A MIDNIGHT RIDE IN '98.

#### PART II.

I found myself tramping on foot through a wild mountainous district, within half an hour after the occurrence described at the close of my last chapter. I was surrounded by the party who had so abruptly arrested my progress—the leader, who was styled by his companions Tom Hackett, being mounted on my mare, and maintaining a rigid silence. With the exception of occasional remarks upon the state of the roads, and the genealogy and worldly wealth of the farmers on the road along which they were marching, little was said by any of them. Immediately after my ignominious overthrow, my pockets had been rifled of their contents and, amongst other things, of letters from my father to Mr. Gilbert, in which the conduct and character of the rebels were commented upon in no very favourable terms. This discovery, though I was unable at that time to perceive its importance in relation to my own prospects, was anything but agreeable, as it led to my being set down as a spy and deceiver, and liable to all the consequences which such a character entails upon him who is found bearing it in a time of war. That weary night stamped itself too truly on my memory ever to be forgotten. I think we must have tramped on at least twenty miles along rough mountain roads, stormy and precipitous, my thin town boots torn, my feet blistered and bleeding, my bones aching with fatigue. Once or twice we stopped at cabins on the way-side; the inmates were rudely roused, and compelled to furnish us with any food which they had at command, and this, with copious draughts of whiskey and water partially supported my faltering strength. When the sun began to peep above the horizon, I was blindfolded, and after another hour's march, the bandage was taken off, and I found myself at the door of a long, low-lying thatched farmhouse, with a hugh yard, containing a heap of manure of almost equal size in front. Three or four men were sleeping upon stone benches by the wall, and raising themselves up at the noise made by the opening of the door, lay down again to snore, upon the leader of our party exclaiming, "Fair an' aisy goes far in a day."

Upon entering I was detained a moment in the walled-off passage which as in most Irish farmhouses shields the fire from the draught of the door, whilst one of my captors went forward into the room. I could hear a conversation carried on for a few minutes in a low tone, and then in a loud, stern order—

"Bring him in."

"Yis giniral," was the reply: and rounding the corner I found myself face to face with the famous "General" Holt, or, as he was better known, "Giniral Hoult."

He glanced carelessly at me for a moment, and then drew aside his coat tails, and stood with his back to the fire. I was struck upon the instant by the tremendous energy in his lips, and the sharp, piercing glance of his grey eye. He was not above the middle height but the exquisite symmetry of his limbs, displayed fully by tight-fitting buckskin breeches and top-boots, the breadth of his chest, and the lofty and commanding air with which his head was perched upon his shoulders, gave him all the dignity which one generally connects with six feet and a half. A green coat and epaulettes, a cocked hat and feather, and a heavy broadsword, made up the sum of his equipments. A small table with writing materials stood in the corner of the room. A few muskets and pikes were piled on a table near the lower end of the room, and on the stairs, chairs, and a settle, some dozen men were lounging wearily.

"What's your name?" said he, after eyeing me sternly for a few moments. I gave it.

"Where d'ye come from?"

"Dublin."

"An' where wor you going to?"

"To Mr. Gilbert's."

"An' who wrote this letter?" pointing to my despatches, which lay open on his table.

"My father."

"Well," striking the table, "you'll never carry any more letters for him nor any one else, and mayther will ould Gilbert re- save anny. Ye'll die the death of a traitor this very evenin'. Take him away." I was forthwith dragged away, and confined in a sort of garret on the first or only floor of which the house could boast, except the ground one. The heat as the sun rose and shone fiercely on the roof was stifling. After several hours of painful anxiety, and horrid misgivings, my breakfast was brought me by a young woman, very fat, and very ruddy, but anything but handsome. She was coarse and deeply pockmarked,—but there was a kindly beam in her eye which made my spirits rise for the moment. There was no guard on my room except the locking of the door, but I was effectually secured from the fact that there was no window, save a small one through which I could hardly drag my leg. I ventured to open up a conversation with her whilst she was placing my meal, consisting of mutton chops, a little too much done, upon the top of a chest, which, with a bed, formed the only furniture of the room. "Don't be cast down, alyanna bawn," said she, using a freedom which my extreme youth made excusable; "but bore a hole in the thatch and run along the roof 'o the house, and ye'll find your little horse tied to a tree at the far end of the grove, at sunsit this evenin'. The road to Grana Hall is straight up the hill, and ride for your life, for the boys is goin' to burn it over the ould masher's head this very night. Don't make a noise, an' ye'll be all safe. Sure they're drinkin' an' carousin' below like wild b-astes."

She ran out, and locked the door without giving me time for an answer. Towards afternoon, however, instead of thinking of making my escape, I was in momentary expectation to be dragged forth to execution, but by the sounds of merriment proceeding from the kitchen, I concluded I had been forgotten, and instantly roused myself. After breaking through the dry sod called the "scraw," which is immediately over the rafters, it was no difficult matter, though a very dirty job, to get out through the thick coating of rotten thatch which formed the roof. I dropped into the grove, found the Lyanna attached to a tree about the place mentioned, and holding my breath while I mounted, galloped away for my life. Towards the evening I rode up to the door of Grana Hall, and dismounting in hot haste, told my story. Old Mr. Gilbert instantly set about making preparations for his defence. Old fire-arms were routed out and furbished, the furniture piled up in back-rooms, the beds heaped up close to the windows

ready to be used as bulwarks. The servants were all called in, and such of the tenantry as were supposed to be still untainted by revolutionary principles; a cow was killed and salted, and every other measure which prudence or experience could suggest, was taken to prepare for a long siege. The ladies were placed in the cellar, with carpet, a bed, a table, and a few chairs, and some refreshments. All this was done before nine o'clock, and then for the first time I had a few minutes' leisure for rest and conversation. The Misses Gilbert were dreadfully alarmed, their father was blustering and blowing like a porpoise, and the retainers some a little pale at the thought of a fight in earnest, and others panting for the fray. The house was a large square building covered on all sides from the roof to the ground with slates. A grove of trees at the end was felled to prevent its affording shelter to the besiegers, and all the doors were firmly barricaded.

But it was evident that if we were attacked by a strong force and that they possessed any ordinary amount of bravery and perseverance, it was impossible that we could hold out, considering the state of our defences. We came to a resolution, which I am now surprised we did not think of sooner, and that was to dispatch a special messenger to Hackettstown for assistance from the garrison. He mounted and rode off, and we watched him from the window riding down the avenue to the road. He had not reached the gate, when we heard the sharp crack of a musket, and saw him fall heavily from his horse. In a moment afterwards the rebels were seen advancing along the lawn in a dense column and at a rapid rate.

We all ran instantly to our posts, and had no sooner done so than a shower of bullets rattling on the slates told us that our only hope now lay in our own courage. Upon coming up within musket shot the besiegers cattered themselves behind the hedge-rows, ditches, out-offices, and haystack, those who had guns firing as often as they could reload, those who had not "doing" the yelling an exclamation for the others. The scene now became really awful; to any one not engaged in the conflict it would have been splendid. To a day of unclouded splendour had succeeded a night of murky darkness. The clouds lay on the sky in heavy black masses, or moved lazily before a breeze rising with a low murmuring sound; and through this gloom the flash of every musket, in those days of flint locks, was seen with the distinctness of a watchfire. Ever and anon, as our party yelled out, "Croppy, lie down!" "Orange lie down!" came back with ragged loudness from behind the walls and trees. We had divided ourselves into parties for each room, the best shots taking their places in the windows, and the others loading. The marksmen sheltered themselves behind a pile of bedding, and strictly reserved their fire until there was a tolerable certainty of hitting—a precaution rendered absolutely necessary in consequence of our limited supply of ammunition. Despite our care, however, it was not long before two of our best men were struck down by the deadly skill of the Shilmalcer marksmen, who abounded in the ranks of the rebels, and whose long guns, used in shooting the wild ducks in the marshes on the Wexford coast, carried certain death at one thousand yards.

The firing went on for two or three hours, and at the last that of the besiegers totally ceased; but I believe the pause was more dreadful to us than the fury of the engagement. The darkness, the silence, the uncertainty, the fear of a *coup de main*, and the distinctly heard groans of the wounded men from the adjoining room had each something terribly disheartening. The cause was soon made apparent by the approach of two parties at a swinging trot, each carrying a ladder covered with long plank to protect them from our fire. They succeeded in planting them against two windows, and a great number began to mount, every man, to our great surprise, having a pillow in front of him, which he pushed up to shelter him as he ascended. This device, however, proved futile, as we picked off the pillows with the point of a long pike as soon as they got near the top, and then shot their bearers.

It was just midnight, and the rain was beginning to descend in fearful torrents, when we discovered that we had only six rounds a man of powder and ball remaining. Old Mr. Gilbert began to lose heart, and offered twenty pounds to any man who would ride to Hackett-town and bring on a troop of dragoons to our assistance; and, if he fell, to provide for his family, or any one who was dependant on him. There was a general pause. None liked to run so fearful a risk as running the fire of an unseen enemy scattered all over the fields for half a mile round, and doubtless in great force along the whole line of road. Whether it was infatuation, or foolhardiness, or want of sleep, that made me volunteer to undertake this duty, I have never been able to tell; all I know is that it was not really devoted courage.

The horses had been brought into the kitchen, and were there standing in a profusion of straw. The Lyanna had been well rubbed down, and from what I knew of her mettle I felt assured she was again ready for the road. In the excitement of the moment I hurried off, and in a few minutes she was saddled, led out into the yard, and I mounted. I took a hurried leave of the old gentleman, the gates were suddenly opened, and out I dashed. The yells and execrations that met my ear when I issued on the lawn and the moonlight fell on me through the drizzling rain, sounded like my death knell; and throwing myself forward on the mare's neck, I galloped for dear life. I had nearly reached the gate, and was congratulating myself upon my escape, when a dozen men started up like ghosts, shut the gates, and closed to receive me on their bayonets. Luckily there was still room for presence of mind; and suddenly turning aside I galloped for a few strides across the green sward, and clearing the wall at a bound, fell out upon the road. I rose with the blood streaming from my head, scrambled on Lyanna's back, and away we went once more, the bullets flying pretty thickly, but gradually decreasing, until a stray shot, fired at random from a Shilmalcer gun, was the only evidence of the close proximity of an enemy. But on coming round a sweep of the road which brought me in the rear of the hall, the noise of the firing came directly up the glen, and I could still hear the faint cheer of the besieged, which was almost the only thing they could now send back to the crashing volleys which rained upon the house, and which entering at the open windows struck the plaster off the walls and ceilings in crumbling masses.

I tied a handkerchief round my head, which stopped the bleeding from the cut received in my fall, and galloped on. I suddenly heard the sound of a horse's footsteps behind me. I put the Lyanna to the top of her speed, but still my pursuer seemed to gain on me, and, at last, when he seemed to be within pistol-shot, he roared, in a hoarse voice, "Ride aisy, I tell ye; ain't I ye're mare down the hill, and take the ditch at the cross roads, or ye'll go right into Darby Kelly's old house, and be spitted afore ye know where ye are. Pull aisy, I say!"

Thus adjured I did "pull aisy," and was very soon joined by the speaker—a thin, tall, but wiry man of about forty five, mounted upon an equally gaunt, high-shouldered, rough-going horse, one of those old Irish hunters, which for courage and endurance particularly in crossing a rough country, have perhaps never been surpassed. He told me that he feared I might go astray, and fall into the hands of some of the roving bands of brigands which had now overspread the country, and had therefore broken cover soon after my departure and followed me.

The moon soon broke out in splendour, and we crossed the ditch at the turning at full speed, and struck out boldly through the meadow below, taking every fence and hedge as if following the hounds in broad noonday. At the foot of the hill we plunged into the river with a splash and dash which roused the cattle in the adjacent fields from their midnight slumbers, and sent them cantering wildly about in every direction. After two miles we once more reached the road, and in an hour thundered along the silent streets of Hackettstown; and, after answering the sentinel's challenge, we were admitted in presence of my old friend Captain Hudson. He hastily donned his uniform, the trumpet sounded the *reville*, and in fifteen minutes we were once more on the road, going at the top of our speed towards Grana Hall. When we reached it, the Lyanna was well nigh spent; the out-fices were in flames, and a heap of burning straw at the hall door had already sent the flames up the staircase and through the dining-room. We charged up the lawn with loud hurrahs, the rebels slowly retired—the terrible Shilmalcers knocking many a fine fellow out of his saddle as they retreated, and, rushing into the house, we soon extinguished the fire, and put all to rights. The troops remained till morning, and then a company was left *en permanence*. I went to bed and slept soundly, and in the morning I received the hearty thanks and congratulations of father and daughters. Before the end of the summer one of them was my wife.

### CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

(Continued.)

75. The Provincial Grand Secretary and Treasurer, shall prepare a list of the names of the Officers that may have been received, with the office they hold in the Association, and the number of the Lodge to which the Officer belongs, and also a statement of the Lodges in their province, marking opposite to the number of each Lodge, arrears or not, as the case may be, which statement shall be laid before the Committee on credentials at the annual meeting. (See G. L. Rept. 1869, page 25, line 37.)

76. Any vacancy in the Office of Provincial Grand Master, during the currency of his Office, by death or any other cause, shall be filled by the succession of the senior Provincial Deputy Grand Masters thereto.

77. No Provincial Grand Lodge shall be held unless there are at least twelve Companions of the Royal Scarlet Order present.

78. Meetings of Provincial Grand Lodges shall be presided over by the Provincial Grand Master, or a Deputy Provincial Grand Master; if neither of them be present, the senior Officer present shall preside, and, while so presiding, shall have all the powers of the Provincial Grand Master.

79. Every Provincial Grand Lodge shall have, within its Province, all the powers, rights and authorities of the Grand Lodge, but in subordination to the Grand Lodge; and there shall be an appeal to the Grand Lodge from the Provincial Grand Lodge, and on such appeal the decision of the Grand Lodge shall be final and conclusive.

80. Provincial Grand Treasurers, when elected, shall furnish two sureties in five hundred dollars each, and be bound himself in one thousand dollars; and shall, as often as once in three months, remit to the Grand Treasurer of the M. W. Grand Lodge, all moneys (as Grand Lodge dues) in his hands constitutionally belonging to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, together with a statement of what Lodges paid the money, and any Treasurer neglecting or refusing to comply with this Rule may (on complaint) be suspended by the Grand Master, or the Grand Master may take such other action as he may think necessary.

81. It shall be the duty of each Provincial Grand Secretary to transmit annually to the Grand Secretary of M. W. Grand Lodge, within two months after the Annual Meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodges, a Report in writing, stating the names of the Provincial Grand Officers, County Masters and District Masters for the current year within the jurisdiction of his Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Post Office address of each, together with a list of the suspensions and expulsions; and showing the next place of meeting of his Provincial Grand Lodge.

82. No member of any Grand Lodge, to whatever office appointed, can be allowed to take his seat, or to act in any capacity under such appointment, without having first paid all dues required by the Regulations, and received the five Orders of the Association. Nor shall any member be eligible to be elected to any Grand Office unless he has at the same time received the five Degrees, and is in good standing in his Lodge.

83. The duties and powers of the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodges shall be the same as those of the M. W. Grand Lodges within their jurisdiction.

84. The M. W. Grand Lodge shall be entitled to receive from each Provincial Grand Lodge one dollar annually for each working Private Lodge under its jurisdiction, and the M. W. Grand Lodge of British America shall be at the expense of all printing, except Reports of Provincial Grand Lodges; and Private Lodges which pay all dues regularly, shall have three copies of all Rituals, and two of the Constitution, these to be renewed once in three years if demanded.

85. Each Lodge shall be furnished by the Provincial Grand Secretary through the County and District Masters, with copies of all forms of Returns, at the expense of the M. W. Grand Lodge, and failing to make such Return after having received said forms, shall pay a fine of one dollar into the District Lodge fund, and shall not receive the Annual until this Regulation be complied with.

### COUNTY LODGES.

86. Members of County Lodges must have at least the Orange, Purple, Blue and Royal Arch Purple Degrees.

87. County Lodges shall be composed of County Officers, District Officers, Masters, Deputy Masters, Chaplains, Secretaries, Treasurers, and senior Committeemen of Private Lodges, Past County Masters and. (See G. L. Rept. 1869, page 24, line 1.) last Past Masters of District and Private Lodges, being members in good standing in Private Lodges within the County. The District Master that has not made his returns shall not be allowed to vote in the County Lodge. (See Grand Lodge Rept. 1869, p. 25, line 28.)

88. Any member of the County Lodge failing to attend when summoned, and not assigning any good reason for non-attendance, may be admonished or fined, at the discretion of the Lodge.

89. At the Annual Meeting, the members shall attend without notice, and shall elect for the ensuing year:—

A County Master.  
A County Deputy Master.  
A County Chaplain.  
A County Secretary.  
A County Treasurer, and  
A County Director of Ceremonies, all of whom must be members of the Lodge.



authorities,—that if they did not execute the criminal law in that Province, then they would bring in a Bill to the Dominion Parliament for the establishment of a court to execute the law. He would like to know how long we were to be baffled in our search for justice? In the Ontario Parliament we were referred to Ottawa, in Ottawa to Quebec, and thence to Manitoba. He hoped the House would now pronounce an opinion on this matter and cause Government to do its duty. (Applause.)

Mr. FERGUSON agreed with Mr. Blake. He believed that Government had a perfect right to ask for the extradition of Hiel, Lepine, and O'Donohue. If it were the fact that Lepine was near Fort Garry and not arrested, then most serious blame was to be attached to Lieut. Governor Archibald.

Mr. JACKSON followed in the same strain, and said he would vote against the motion.

At five minutes past two o'clock Mr. Dunkin rose to address the House in defence of the Government.

Mr. RYMAL replied briefly to the strictures made upon him by the gentlemen opposite.

At half past two in the morning a vote was taken, and Mr. Rymal's amendment was lost; Yeas, 40; nays, 75.

The House then went into committee of supply; passed the supplementary estimates *pro forma*, on the understanding that a full discussion would be allowed on concurrence.

The committee then rose and reported, and the House adjourned at 2.45.



## The Altar and the Throne.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

POSTAGE.—Our regular subscribers at a distance, will bear in mind that the postage on "The Altar and the Throne," if paid in advance to their Post Masters, is five cents a quarter, otherwise it is one cent a number.

### THE THREE ISMS.

On the first page of the present number of this journal, we give a definition of PUSEYISM or Ritualism, ROMANISM, and PROTESTANTISM, and this we do at this particular season, because the various adherents of the Church of England have just selected those who are to represent them, as lay delegates to the meetings of Synod to be held in June next. Of course the representatives of the different Churches or rather congregations have been selected to give expression to the views of those they represent, and as we are to judge of a class by their representatives, we trust these latter will be fully alive to the position of trust to which they have been appointed, bearing in mind that if the representatives are hankers after popery, or its ignominious counterpart—ritualism, it is but a logical conclusion that those they represent are of the same stamp, and therefore it not only becomes the duty of the representative to consider well his position, but it also becomes the duty of each body that does not wish to be misunderstood, to impress most forcibly on delegates the views they wish them to express, in order that we may know who are Protestants, and who are Romanists without the courage to avow it. We want no hypocrisy, no double dealing on the important subject of a nation's or of a people's creed.

There must ever be a broad line of distinction between the simple purity of the Christian religion of Protestantism, and the objectionable mummeries of Popery. Protestants (not in name but in heart) must neither coy nor coquet with the insidious enemy of their faith, they must not adopt any half way measures, but they must on the contrary proclaim to the world their abhorrence of doctrines which they believe to be damnable.

If there be those in the Protestant ranks who are ashamed of the religion for which their fathers bled and died, let them as one solitary exception to the rule of their life, throw aside the coward's attributes and jump at once into the arms of that Church, which proclaims its head on earth equal to God in heaven, let them at once go where the secrets of the confessional will pour into their ears, and afford them better opportunities than the purity of our Protestant system of worship will afford. It is the duty of the Church of England in the mother country and in Canada to root out ritualism and to expel its propagators from its sacred precincts.

It is the duty of our Bishops to restrain refractory members;

and if our Synods are to work for the good of Protestantism they must be purged of a class so dangerous to the peace of the Church as ritualists are proving themselves to be.

England, thank God! is a PROTESTANT nation, its kings have sometimes been followers of Rome, it is true, but when such was the case, a cloud overshadowed the nation, which was only removed when a Protestant king succeeded to the throne, and so it will doubtless be to the end of time; but if England is a Protestant nation, what a price has been paid, what blood has been drunk by Rome before she would admit her defeat, and yet this is the fate that would again await her were she to listen to the blandishments of Ritualism—Rome's foster sister.

Men and brethren; close not your eyes to the revelations of history, but realize your position, see the terrible abyss on which you stand and either prepare for a fatal leap into perdition, or else retrace your steps and drive from your midst those who would decoy you into the jaws of destruction; whose ministrations, when carefully examined, prove to be meagre and low, and popish, and barren, and consequently unprofitable to a frightful extent. To the voice of such as these we say listen not, but seek to prevent your fellowmen from encouraging them, seek brethren to save your fellowmen from a fate worse than death, and when you bow your knee to engage in your daily prayers, with what fervency and sincerity ought you in the present state of the Church to say: "THY KINGDOM COME, THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN."

### PRIEST BUCKLEY, THE DISLOYAL.

On the evening of last St. Patrick's Day, an entertainment was given in this City by an association composed of Roman Catholic Irishmen yelet "The Saint Patrick's Society of Montreal," at which, a Roman Catholic Irish Priest, of the name of Buckley, gave utterance to thoughts disgraceful to him and to those who applauded them.

The simple fact that Priest Buckley, a man disloyal to England and a traitor to his country, expressed the thoughts of his heart and perhaps prevented a severe fit of indigestion, is of itself of so contemptible a nature that their notice would be folly, were it not that he was specially invited from New York by Bernard Devlin, Esquire, President of the St. Patrick's Society, to deliver an address on the occasion in question. That Mr. Devlin knew the character and disposition of the man he was inviting has not been denied, and when a Society calling itself a national one sends for a disloyal man, one who sympathizes with Fenians, one who justifies murder however cold blooded it may be, one who wears the Priestly garb, and is expected, from his office, to promulgate among his fellow-men the commands of God, amongst which is the following:—

"Thou shalt do no murder,"

we say that when a Society adopts such a course, it must be looked upon as being an enemy of the country, and must be held up to the execration of all loyal and good men be they Catholic or Protestant!

Mr. Devlin has been so singularly unfortunate in his public connections, that, we think, he had in future, better confine himself wholly to private affairs, and leave public matters for those who, though they may not possess quite so much oratorical power, have at least more judgment. We have him figuring at New York in 1849, at the abortive efforts put forth by disaffected Irishmen for the "Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland," we see him again arousing the worst passions of the human breast in his harangues during the McGee and Devlin contest, and now we have his last act in the drama, that of bringing to Montreal a man devoid of decency, who has won for himself and his supporters the contempt of every loyal Briton.

This is one of the fruits of the resolution excluding Protestants from membership in the national Society of Irishmen. Were Protestants enrolled among its members, treason and disloyalty could not be secretly hatched; and when this exclusion of Protestants was introduced, it was well known that the Priests of the Church of Rome were its instigators, fearing forsooth that the Protestant influence might bear fruit adverse to their pretensions—fearing forsooth that the Protestant "leaven would leaven the whole lump."

Were Protestants to have gone to the States of the Church in Italy before their liberation from the Pope's thralldom, and uttered similar views to those expressed before the Saint Patrick's Society of Montreal, not many hours would have been allowed to pass before the most terrible punishments would have been visited upon them; but here the case is different, and the poor, ignorant Irish Priest could not refrain from prostituting his office, in order to insult that flag and nation whose freedom and hospitality he was partaking of,—another instance of the ungrateful viper.

### ORANGEISM.

We ardently desire to see all classes of Protestants enrol themselves under our glorious banner of freedom. There are some Protestants sincere and devout, loyal and true men, who judge of our Association not by what it does, but by what some of its members do, forgetting that were their rule to be applied to each Protestant or religious sect, there is not one that would be free from reproach. Judas Iscariot betrayed his Lord, and Peter denied him thrice, but although these were two of Christ's disciples, the doctrines of christianity must not be weighed by the acts of these and so it is with Orangeism. It is founded on the

precepts of the Bible—it inculcates them on its members, it teaches charity, forbearance, union, love and truth. It brings together on a common platform, representatives of all Protestant creeds, and it reverences the memory of King William III, as he was the blessed instrument under Providence, of rescuing England from the bondage of Popery, and carrying out a revolution which was the means of securing for us and ours that civil and religious liberty which Protestants so highly prize, but which is daily becoming endangered by the encroachments of Popery.

We invite the attention of all sincere Protestants to the following:—

### QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL FOR A MEMBER.

He should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, productive of those lively and happy fruits, righteousness and obedience to His commands; a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, convinced that He is the only Mediator between a sinful creature and an offended Creator. His disposition should be humane and compassionate, and his behaviour kind and conciliatory; he should be an enemy to savage brutality and every species of unchristian conduct; a lover of rational and improving society; faithfully regarding the Protestant Religion, and sincerely desirous to propagate its precepts, (*i.e.*) charity and good will to all men. Zealous in promoting the honor, happiness, and prosperity of his Queen and Country; heartily desirous of success in those pursuits, yet convinced that God alone can grant them. He should have a hatred of cursing and swearing, and of taking the name of God in vain; he should use all opportunities of discouraging them among his Brethren, and shun the society of all persons addicted to those shameful practices. Prudence should guide all his actions; temperance, sobriety, and honesty direct his conduct; and the laudable objects of the Association, be the motives of his endeavors.

We trust that those who have not joined us will do so, in order that our action to resist Rome's encroachments may be an united one. Let it never be forgotten that

"UNION IS STRENGTH."

### ORANGE BANNERS.

We have had quite a number of inquiries lately about Orange Banners. Mr. Stoncham, whose advertisement appears in another column, will always be ready to execute orders, and we can recommend him as worthy of all confidence, and fully qualified to turn out first class work. We shall always have much pleasure in furnishing information on this subject.

### THE MURDER OF SCOTT.

We call attention to the debate in the House of Commons on the above subject, taken from *The Globe*, Toronto. In order to give it in full we delayed publishing—and in our next we shall review, at length, the merits of the amendment, and the absurd and flimsy arguments advanced against it.

LODGE ENTERTAINMENT.—In our last number we announced that Dominion L.O.L., No. 1263, intended having a Social Entertainment on Tuesday the 11th instant. It should have been the 18th instant. A most interesting Programme has been prepared, and the services of an excellent Quadrille Band have been secured.

Messrs. Mallory, Wheeler & Co., of New Haven, Conn., have presented the Library of the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union with a copy of their handsome illustrated \$80,000 book.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet of 96 pages, entitled "Colonization in the Eastern Townships," which, it appears is published by order of the Government of the Province of Quebec, with a view of diverting from the United States the large numbers of French Canadians who annually leave the more thickly settled portions of the country. We need scarcely mention that it is printed in the French language.

We are also in receipt of a blue book containing Returns to Addresses of the Senate and House of Commons, relating to the withdrawal of the troops from the Dominion; and of the defence of the country; and Hon. Mr. Campbell's Report. 127 pages.

We have also to return thanks for complete Parliamentary Papers to date.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE for April 1st is received. As usual, it is filled with choice and interesting reading. It contains an account of the Chicago Academy of Design (illustrated); a sketch of Alice and Phebe Cary; two more chapters of that interesting story, 'The Schoolmistress of High Prairie; Going into the Country, (illustrated); The Rock in the Swollen Stream; a valuable Domestic Department; The Norway Spruce (illustrated); a Poem, A People's Memory, translated from Beranger; a poem entitled "The Present," besides a variety of shorter articles both original and selected.

The amount of choice and useful reading contained in it, the number and excellence of its engravings, and the low price at which it is offered, make it a great favorite with the mass of the people.

The enterprising publishers have purchased *The Western Home* of Chicago, and *Every Boy's Magazine* of Boston, and consolidated them with THE FAMILY CIRCLE, thus giving it a very large circulation. It is published semi-monthly by C. H. Cushing, 85 Washington Street, Chicago, at \$1.10 per annum, and every subscriber has a beautiful Steel Engraving.

We have received a copy of the Annual Report for 1870-71 of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, to which we shall refer at length in our next.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want to secure the services of a good and reliable Agent in each town and village. Terms made known on application.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. Y., OAKVILLE.—Your question respecting the date of Queen Mary's death, was answered in our last, but, by an error of our own, the initials "O. F. W., ST. CATHERINES," were given instead of yours. We trust this explanation will prove satisfactory to both our brethren, and that they will overlook this unintentional error.

J. B., NEWFOUNDLAND.—Thanks for your communication and draft with list of subscribers, which reached us after going to press. State at what date do subscribers wish to begin? and receipts will then be sent. Postage is two cents per number, which must be pre-paid.

G. W. G., OSHAWA.—Thanks; papers sent. Please state from what date subscribers wish to begin and receipts will then be sent.

W. H., SHERBROOKE.—Remittance duly received.

H. C., HALIFAX, N.S.—Thanks for copy of Report; will always be pleased to hear from you.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(From the Colonial Standard, Pictou, Nova Scotia.)

"THE ALTAR AND THE THRONE is the name of a new paper just issued in Montreal. It is published in the interest of Orangeism. Its articles are well written, and moderate in tone, and it presents a respectable appearance generally.

(From the Portadown News and County Armagh Advertiser, Ireland.)

"THE ALTAR AND THE THRONE.—This is the title of a new American paper, of which we have received the third number. It has set out on thoroughly Orange (and therefore truly Protestant) principles. We are sure it was much needed in Montreal, and we heartily wish it success, and a wide circulation; and we trust we shall receive it regularly.



ORANGE LODGE OFFICERS,—1871.

PRIVATE LODGES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Rodan, No. 1, Halifax.—J. Holloway, W.M.; T. Rent, D.M.; G. Barnstead, Sec'y.; H. McPhail, Chap.; J. McCraw, Treas.; J. Lomas, F. of C.

Victoria, No. 2, Halifax.—R. Merlin, W.M.; R. McLeod, D.M.; W. W. Smart, Sec'y.; D. Webber, Chap.; S. Cook, Treas.; R. Abbot, F. of C.

Albion, No. 5, Halifax.—W. A. Garrison, W.M.; Wm. Hodgson, D.M.; J. W. Caldwell, Sec'y.; C. T. Clemen, Treas.; A. Robertson, Chap.; H. Caldwell, F. of C.

Acadia, No. 6, Halifax.—T. Howe, 78th Regt., W.M.; R. Wilkinson, 78th, D.M.; R. Duguid, 78th, Sec'y.; W. Jamieson, 78th, Chap.; W. Aitken, 78th, Treas.; G. Lees, 78th, F. of C.

Protestant Defender, No. 7, Wilnot.—W. Early, W.M.; S. Harris, D.M.; J. Stronach, Sec'y.; S. Baker, Treas.; —; —.

Hugnot, No. 12, French Village.—S. Dauphinée, W.M.; A. Worgor, D.M.; P. G. Boutlier, Sec'y.; P. J. Boutlier, Treas.; —; B. Barkhouse, F. of C.

Loyalist, No. 14, Chester.—C. A. Brown, W.M.; W. Brown, D.M.; J. H. Morgan, Sec'y.; C. A. Brown, Treas.; John Hawbolt, Chap.; J. F. Hiltz, F. of C.

Gowin Conqueror, No. 16, Halifax.—G. Morton, W.M.; —; W. Im-lah, Sec'y.; S. Cunningham, Treas.; —.

Alma, No. 21, Cuf Shore.—R. McIver, W.M.; J. Graham, D.M.; D. Ross, Sec'y.; McIver, Chap.; H. Nicholson, Treas.; D. A. McIver, D. of C.

Prince William, No. 23, Lower Mascon.—M. B. Harrison, W.M.; T. Harrison, D.M.; A. Harrison, Sec'y.; H. Harrison, Treas.; —; J. Harrison, F. of C.

Burnt, No. 24, Bridgewater.—S. Earnest, W.M.; —; W. J. Wentzel, Sec'y.; —; —.

Derry, No. 25, Truro.—P. J. Chisholm, W.M.; A. Beck, D.M.; A. A. Archibald, Sec'y.; R. Craig, Chap.; A. Black, Treas.; J. G. Geldert, F. of C.

No Surrender, No. 26, Mahone Bay.—C. Andrews, W.M.; —; H. E. S. Maider, Sec'y.; —; —.

Balmoral, No. 30, Waverly.—A. B. Temple, W.M.; —; J. Thompson, Sec'y.; —; —.

Bandon, No. 32, Pictou.—A. McCallum, W.M.; W. Hewitt, D.M.; M. McNeil, Sec'y.; J. Davy, Treas.; W. J. Griffith, Chap.; J. Robison, F. of C.

Alma, No. 33, Brookfield.—Joseph Andrews, W.M.; —; —; —.

Caldwell, No. 34, Peggys Cove.—R. Innis, W.M.; J. Garrison, D.M.; W. Crooks, Sec'y.; J. Innis, Treas.; G. Garrison, Chap.; R. Dauben, F. of C.

Hero of Kars, No. 36, New Lairg.—J. Fraser, W.M.

Faithful Watch, No. 38, Renfrew.—M. C. Thompson, W.M.; A. Cameron, D.M.; D. A. McDonald, Sec'y.; J. A. Steel, Treas.; A. Thompson, Chap.; E. Caulfield, F. of C.

Branch, No. 39, Branch.—Benjamin, Snyder, W.M.; —; E. Snyder, Sec'y.; —; —.

Argyle, No. 40, Mount Uniacke.—J. Calder, W.M.; H. Cameron, D.M.; D. Ross, Sec'y.; A. Matheson, Treas.; D. Fraser, Chap.; D. Bruce, F. of C.

Micers, No. 42, Stellarton.—J. Kingon, W.M.; Francis Taylor, D.M.; Norman Logan, Sec'y.; James McNab, Treas.; James M. Henderson, Chap.; E. McDonald, F. of C.

Moyflower, No. 43, Shubenacadie.—D. McLean, M.D.; W.M.; —; —; —.

Andrews, No. 44, O'd Barnes.—John McCabe, W.M.; Thos. W. Crowe, D.M.; Robert Cassidy, Sec'y.; A. Park, Treas.; W. Park, Chap.; W. Murray, F. of C.

Acadia, No. 45, Westville.—Robert Sutherland, W.M.; Robert Ross, D.M.; Joseph Oliver, Sec'y.; W. McDonald, Treas.; Adam Johnston, Chap.; Donald Hayman, F. of C.

True Blue, No. 56, Pugwash River.—Charles T. Oulton, W.M.; Andrew Conn, D.M.; David Conn, Secretary; Samuel McPherson, Treasurer; P. Harrison, Chap.; J. W. McPherson, F. of C.

Scotia, No. 48, Elmsdale.—Jacob Miller, W.M.; James Fisher, D.M.; David Wickware, Secretary; J. Ferguson, Treasurer; Hugh Fraser, Chap.; Norman Logan, F. of C.

Alma, No. 49, Windsor.—W. H. McElfeely, W.M.; Thomas Lawrence, D.M.; T. H. Timlin, Secretary; W. Theakston, Treasurer; Daniel Hiltz, Chap.; David Anderson, F. of C.

Royal Oak, No. 51, Hardwood Land.—Alexander McPhee, W.M.; Jas. O. Fraser, D.M.; W. J. Graham, Secretary; John Grant, Treasurer; Alexander G. McPhee, Chaplain; Alexander Grant, F. of C.

Cornwallis, No. 52, Waterville.—Wm. J. Thompson, W.M.; —; —; —.

Union, No. 53, River Herbert.—Benjamin Baird, W.M.; John Canham, D.M.; David Hunter, Secretary; H. G. Balfour, Treasurer; John Hunter, Chaplain; Fred. Carmichael, F. of C.

Walker No. 57, River John.—John D. Gauld, W.M.; Chas. C. Perrin, D.M.; Abraham Shamburg, Secretary; John McKenzie, Treas.; James Wier, Chaplain; David Fraser, F. of C.

Prince William, No. 60, Earlton.—Donald Sutherland, W.M.; Angus Gunn, D.M.; Charles McKay, Secretary; Robert Munroe, Treasurer; Jas. McBain, Chap.; —.

Highlander, No. 61, Goldenville.—Neil Leslie, W.M.; Wm. McIntosh, D.M.; Thomas F. Hoskins, Secretary; Rupert Bent, Treasurer; James Duncanson, Chaplain; Neil McQuarrie, F. of C.

Caldwell, No. 62, St. Anns, C.B.—J. Murdoch McKenzie, WM; —; —; —.

Westminster, No. 63, North Pictou.—Duncan McMillan, WM; James D. Dunlap, D.M.; D. W. McKean, Secretary; D. B. Graham, Treasurer; G. Logan, Chap.; Duncan Rankin, F. of C.

Faithful Guide, No. 64, Oldham.—T. F. Kenty, WM; Thomas Fraser, D.M.; Samuel McWilliams, Secretary; Angus McLeod, Treasurer; Joseph Wilcock, Chaplain; Isaac Isner, F. of C.

Elm, No. 65, Bayswater.—H. D. Cleveland, W.M.; —; —; —.

—, No. 66, Guys River.—Samuel Moore, WM; David Moore, D.M.; James E. Annand, Secretary; Matthew Frame, Treasurer; James Wilson, Chaplain; John McKay, F. of C.

Hiawatha, No. 67, Bridgewater.—W. W. McLellan, WM; Samuel Buchanan, D.M.; Alex. Esson, Secretary; Gilbert Hill, Treas.; Rich Harris, Chap.; Alf Harris, F. of C.

St. Andrews, No. 68, Folly Village.—A. C. McKay, WM; John M. Campbell, Secretary.

Cumberland, No. 600, Wallace.—Joshua Wood, WM.

Boyne, No. 169, Pugwash.—Elias King, WM; Robert Hutchinson, DM; E. W. Dean, Secretary; Chas McDonald, Treas.; P. McDonald, Chaplain; Wm Blair, F. of C.

Burns, No. 977, Amherst.—Rufus Hicks, WM; C. A. Lowe, DM; J. E. McDonald, Secretary; J. W. White, Treasurer; J. Lowe, Chaplain; C. A. Black, MD, F. of C.

DISTRICT LODGES.

OTTAWA.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Hornby, — James Lindsay, WM; J. F. Brown, DM; D. Watson, Treasurer; F. Crooks, Secretary; McCay Scott, Chaplain; — Davidson, D of C.

PRIVATE LODGES.

OAKVILLE.

Lenevolent, No. 272.—Wm Smith, WM; R. S. Applebee, DM; F. T. Brown, Chaplain; George Husband, Treasurer; James Hall, Secretary.

MANITOBA.

A correspondent of The Montreal Witness, from Manitoba, writes:—

THE VOLUNTEERS VINDICATED.

Meetings about the recall of the Volunteers, and condemning the mis-statements made respecting them, by their enemies, are being held in the different electoral districts, and resolutions unanimously passed to the under-mentioned effect. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held already in Kildonan, St. Andrew's, (the largest parish in the country), St. James, Mapleton, St. Peter's, St. Paul, St. John, and will be held in the others also at once. The following resolutions were generally adopted at all the meetings:—

RESOLUTIONS.

- 1. That the meeting considers that the Volunteers now with us, have been insulted, abused, and misrepresented without just cause, and that we can bear testimony to their excellent conduct as a body and as individuals since they came among us.
2. That we view with great alarm the determination to recall the troops now stationed here, and urge the following reasons why their presence is indispensable to the peace and safety of this Province:
I. That the rebels of last winter have gained confidence from the fact that they remain unpunished; that warrants have been refused for their apprehension; by the fact of the appointment of their chiefs and sympathizers to office and places of trust; and from their belief, openly expressed, of help to be afforded them from the Fenian element in the United States.
II. That on the other hand the delays in the establishment of Courts, delayed Legislation, the appointment of rebels to office, and the arbitrary and unwarrantable actions of those in high office have produced a want of confidence in the disposition or power of the Government to ensure to us safety and prosperity.
III. That Indians in our neighborhood are in an uneasy state, and say that if murder and robbery can go unpunished with us, they may also with them.
3. That we therefore strongly protest against the removal of the troops from this country; and that a copy of these resolutions and protest, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be at once forwarded to the Hon. the Secretary of State of this Dominion.

DANGER OF WITHDRAWING THE VOLUNTEERS.

Great indignation is felt by all respectable citizens at the vile abuse of our gallant defenders, and it is hoped that the earnest representations made to the Government will not be disregarded, but that an adequate force will be left in the country to ensure order and repress the lawless actions which have been already publicly threatened by a party here. It is almost certain that if the force is withdrawn or reduced to the proposed miserable

proportions, this will be a signal for the renewal of former disorders, and the work of the Expedition will have to be done over again—and it may be found not a very easy task.

This is a subject which demands the earnest attention of those in power for the whole work of organization, which might have been done during the stay of the volunteers, is yet hardly begun, and there will be much difficulty in arranging matters to the satisfaction of the various parties concerned. Of course the Governor and his advisers had a difficult task before them, and some considerable delay was perhaps unavoidable.

HOUSEHOLD CORNER.

A CHEAP ICE-HOUSE.—A farmer correspondent writes to the Manufacturer and Builder how he constructed an ice-house: "I set posts in the ground so as to make a house 12 feet square, (3 posts on each side,) then boarded or planked it up 8 feet high on the inside. The surface earth is now dug out 6 inches deep, and sawdust filled in 1 foot deep making it 6 inches above the level of the earth. The ice is carefully packed 9 feet square and 6 feet high, leaving a space of 18 inches between ice and boards, closely packed with sawdust, and the same thickness of sawdust placed on the top. I have an old-fashioned board roof over this ice house. The space above the sawdust is left open, so that the air can circulate through, and the sun shine in. As to the cost, four men with one team, cut, hauled, and packed the ice, and filled in the sawdust, in less than two days, notwithstanding we had to haul the ice half a mile."

FRESH-BLOWN FLOWERS IN WINTER.—Choose some of the most powerful buds of the flowers you would preserve, such as are the latest in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem three inches long; cover the piece of the stem immediately with sealing-wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper, perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corruption. In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds at night and cut off the end of the stem sealed with wax and put the buds in water, wherein a little nitre or salt has been diffused; and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expand themselves, and the flowers display their most lovely colors and breathe their agreeable odours.

IN-GROWING TOE NAILS.—This most painful of the diseases of the nails is caused by the improper manner of cutting the nail (generally of the great toe), and wearing a narrow, badly-made shoe. The nail beginning to grow too long, and rather wide at the corners, is often trimmed around the corners, which gives temporary relief. But then it begins to grow wider in the side where it was cut off; and, as the shoe presses the flesh against the corner, the nail cuts more and more into the raw flesh which becomes excessively tender and irritable. If this state continue long, the toe becomes more and more painful and ulcerated, and fungus (proud flesh) sprouts up from the sorest points. Walking greatly increases the suffering, till positive rest becomes indispensable.

TREATMENT.—We omit all modes of cutting out the nail by the root and all other cutting or torturing operations. Begin the effort at cure by a simple application to the tender part of a small quantity of perchloride of iron. It is found in drug stores in a fluid form, though sometimes in a powder.—There is immediately a moderate sensation of pain, constriction, or burning. In a few minutes the tender surface is felt to be dried up, tanned or mummified, and it ceases to be painful. The patient, who before could not put his foot to the ground now finds that he can walk upon it without pain. By permitting the hardened wood-like flesh to remain for two or three weeks, it can be easily removed by soaking the foot in warm water. A new and healthy structure is found, firm and solid, below. If thereafter the nails be no more cut around the corners or sides, but always curved in across the front end, they will in future grow only straight forward; and by wearing a shoe of reasonable good size.

TO KEEP POULTRY.—Tie them tightly around the neck, so as to exclude the air, and fill their bodies with bits of charcoal.

RICE FRITTERS.—Boil a teacupful of rice until it is tender; strain upon it one quart of milk and let it boil ten minutes; cool it, and add flour enough to make a batter as thick as will fry easily on the griddle, and two tablespoonfuls of yeast; let it rise three hours; then add two well beaten eggs and cook on a heated griddle. Scatter sugar and cinnamon mixed together over each cake, when it is baked.

A DELICIOUS SOUP.—Peel and slice six large onions and four turnips; fry them in one quarter of a pound of butter, and then pour over them four quarts of boiling water. Toast a good sized crust of bread, hard and brown (but take care that it is not burned at all), and put it into a soup, with a little celery; Stew gently four hours, stirring often to prevent it from scorching; strain through a coarse cloth or strainer, when it is cooked the four hours. Have ready a little thinly-sliced carrot, turnip, and celery—a few slices of which will be sufficient; put these into the soup after straining it; return to the fire, and stew until these last vegetables are tender. A spoonful or two of tomato catsup will improve it for some people.

POTATO PASTRY FOR MEAT PIES.—Six good sized potatoes, boiled and smashed mealy and white, one teacup of sweet cream, a teacupful of salt, and flour enough to make it stay together and roll out. Work and handle as little as possible, and roll thicker than common pastry.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FRYING-PAN.—In a common shallow frying pan, small tender objects are apt to break and become sodden with grease. By plunging them in boiling fat, their outside is set, and forms a crust; their substance becomes firm, and when taken out they are crisp and dry. This is how suburban Parisian restaurants make such relishing fries out of poor, coarse river fish—dace, roach, bleak, and gudgeon. It is necessary to have the fat hot enough, because boiling grease does not penetrate the solid articles of food that are plunged in it, but shuts itself out at once by forming a brown case all over their surface. The natural juices inside do the rest, swelling the thing fried by their partial conversion into steam. If left too long in the fat, they will be dried up, and scorched and burnt. That the fat is hot enough may be known by letting one drop of water fall upon it; if it splutters and dances all is right. A better way is to try it with a strip or thin slice or crumb of bread. If it speedily turns of a golden brown, you may begin frying at once, remembering that things do very quickly, and cannot be left a minute. Even three or four pound fish will speedily be done enough, and have acquired the tinge which brings the water into your mouth.—From "Cassells Household Guide" for January.

A correspondent describes a simple remedy for the frosts that occur in this country between the 10th and 20th of May, to the injury of early vegetation. A basketful of damp chips in a heap, with a shovelful of live coals placed in the centre of the heap in the evening, when frost is anticipated, will produce warmth and moisture during the whole night. Two or three such heaps would suffice for a good sized garden. If the air is in motion they should be placed rather to windward. Orchards of valuable fruit may thus be saved at an insignificant cost of trouble.

SOUTHERN CORN CAKE FOR BREAKFAST.—One pint of buttermilk, (if sour milk must be substituted, add one large tablespoonful of butter), one teacupful of saleratus dissolved in warm water, two eggs well beaten; mix the ingredients well, and add one pint of white corn meal. Bake in a "gem" pan. A little salt is needed if butter is not used.

## SELECTIONS.

**PRIDE IN MANUAL LABOR.**—It is one of the curses of the times that our young men have so little pride in this respect; that manual labor is considered by so many of the youths of the present day to be degrading; that the idea should prevail of an education making it derogatory to a man's dignity to work at anything besides wielding the pen or yardstick. And it is to parents that the cause of this evil may be traced; with a praiseworthy denial and perseverance which savors of heroism, some fathers educate their boys, and are justly proud of the scholarly attainments of the latter. But their pride takes a wrong vent. Because the lad "has been through college," he must choose a profession forthwith, and his education is supposed to furnish the necessary brains for the producing of a good lawyer or physician; so the young man enters the uncongenial walks of life and the people wonder at, and in some cases deride his want of success. He is not adapted to the pursuit, dissatisfaction ensues, and, if he does not become a poverty-stricken burden to his friends, he will be at least a clog upon society, with only the "flattering notion" which he lays to his own discontented soul, that he is pursuing a genteel avocation. Ah, these genteel avocations in which a display of brains is attempted, serve to show the empty pates of many who pursue them.

It seems to be of much importance that the delicate symmetry and cleanliness of masculine hands should be preserved in these days; hence, we presume, the rush "for a profession." Time was when a brown, brawny hand was a type of noble manhood, and one of the stern sex possessing a member of delicate dimensions, would be considered weak and feminine.

There is a dignity and stimulus about manual labor which invigorates even the worker, and renders him more capable of enjoying the intellectual treats that may come in his way; and an invention and recourse about it at times which may develop latent talents into some startling and useful discovery; and were young men to become disabused of the idea of degradation which, in their minds, attaches itself to manual labor, society would become better, the world would be benefited by artisans who might have superior talents for certain crafts, and we would, in many cases, be spared the melancholy sight of a man enduring the woes of poverty, because he was "too well educated" to work at manual labor.—*Indicator.*

**TOBACCO.**—An early mention of tobacco is that in Hakluyt's "Voyages," by M. Jacques Cartier, in 1544. Speaking of the people of "Hochelega, up the river of Canada," he says:—"There groweth also a certain kind of herbe, whereof in Sommer they make a great provision for all the yeere, making great account of it; onely men use it, and first they cause it to be dried in the Sunne, then wear it about their necks wrapped in a little beast's skinnie made like a little bagge, with a hollow piece of stone or wood like a pipe, then when they please they make powder of it, and then put it in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and laying a coal of fire upon it, at the other end, sucke so long, that they fill their bodies full of smoke till that it cometh out of their mouths and nostrils, even as out of the tonnell of a chimney. They say that this doth keepe them warm and in health; they never go without some of it about them. We, ourselves, have tried the same smoke, and having put it in our mouths; it seemed almost as hot as Pepper."

**PERSEVERANCE.**—Every American boy should have written on his memory, with the point of a diamond, the history of Cyrus Field, in his efforts to perfect the Atlantic telegraph.

It required thirteen years of the most untiring labor, and "often," says Mr. Field, "has my heart been ready to sink. Many times when wandering in the forests of Newfoundland, in the pelting rain, or on the deck of ships in dark, stormy nights, alone, far from home, I have almost accused in self of madness and folly, thus to sacrifice the peace of my family, and all the hopes of life, for what might prove at least only a dream. Yet one hope led me on, and I have prayed that I might not taste death till this work was accomplished. That prayer is answered, and now, beyond all acknowledgement to men, is the feeling of gratitude to God."

Whatever your line of work, remember it is only similar industry and perseverance that will win for you the highest success. You can crawl along through life, like the earth worm, with low aims and attainments, and never be obliged to make much exertion, but who would desire an earth worm's existence? Who would desire to leave so little record "on the sands of time?"

**FRIENDSHIP.**—Friendship in its purity, is a blessing that may well be classed among the virtues, yet there are many ways in which it may be formed. For instance, there is a kind of friendship formed from constant meeting of persons under certain circumstances who have never had an introduction. There is another kind arising from the action of any two persons who will combine to slight or injure a third; another kind exists from the fact that any one person has performed some act of obligation, or rendered some signal service to another, and this kind of friendship is generally the most lasting, the same having been known to live in the hearts of individuals a life time. For instance, the man who will risk his life to save that of another, by plunging into the river and rescuing him who was so unfortunate as to be in that very perilous position, will have formed for him a friendship that will last for a lifetime. Or, the man who will, regardless of his own safety, rush to warn a fellow creature of the impending danger now close upon him. Friendships arising from such causes are certainly very firm and likely to last the longest, but do not show the most sincerity; for we find that in many cases where such friendship has been formed, that there also exists a feeling of obligation, which is sometimes acutely felt, and from that feeling arises a restless desire to be free, to repay the obligation or kindness passed; but, failing to do so, friendship becomes irksome. There is also another kind of friendship which sometimes steals upon us; but we would be much better without it, as it oftentimes make us regret that ever it was contracted. I speak of that detestable, covering thing, deceit, which comes too often in smiles and tears (like an April morning) seeking strife, and oft times destruction; and how often do the unthinking allow themselves to be drawn into its net-work, when a close discernment would reveal the fact that friendship was merely a garb, and destruction its real, ultimate object. There are many degrees and kinds of friendship which I cannot dwell to describe just now, such as the gay and giddy friendship of children, the more staid and sober of youth, and the reserved and cautious friendship of experience and age.

But there is a friendship pure and undefiled, having its origin by mutual consent and understanding emanating from the heart, and based upon its own pure merits. This is the friendship, this is the tie that we hail and hold sacred ever dear that binds many a kindred heart in its soft and tender embrace, akin to love of which it is the near relative. O how the heart is warmed, and all associations and powers of mind and soul are stirred within, when we meet in sweet friendship thus described. There is a charm in the "magnificence of brilliant skies reposing tranquilly at evening's close, which, amid the boundless realms of space adorn the vast expanse of heaven. On earth there is a joy,—in its rich fields, its wood-crowned hills and gently flowing streams, in foaming cataract and murmuring brook, in retiring glen and sheltering bower, in melody of birds and treasures all of nature. There is a delight far greater still in those attractive ties that bind our hearts to beings of our kind. There is a bliss triumphant in the hope that lifts the soul above this world's desires. Association's influence.—It is this that gives to each form of joy its highest power to please. It leaves not man a solitary slight to find in a contracted sphere, but conjures up in bright succession an unchanging train of pleasures, drawing from all nature's stores the purest elements of happiness.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

A sailor, who had not been to church for many years, inquired of his land lord how he should behave in case he went to church. He was told to take the first vacant seat he could find in the building, and not to speak. Jack took his seat by the pulpit, beside one of the high deacons. The latter when the first part of the service was over, cried out "Amen?" "Hush, hush, shipmate," whispered the old salt, or they will turn us both out.

A member of the legal profession called upon a bailiff a few days ago to obtain information respecting a writ of execution which had been entrusted by the former to the latter, where the following conversation took place:

**Advocate.**—Did you seize on ———?  
**Bailiff.**—Yes.  
**Advocate.**—What did you seize?  
**Bailiff.**—Nothing sir, as he has nothing. Except ——— to his mother.

We need scarcely add that the bailiff alluded to was a son of Erin.  
ERIN GO BRAGH.

A country clergyman who wished to prepare the children of his parishioners for saying their catechism, asked a simple lad "what his god-fathers and godmothers did for him?" "I don't know what they will do for me, but they have done nothing for me yet, sir," was the ready response.

An eccentric minister in a large parish had seventeen couples to marry at once in a grand common service at church. In the course of the weddings he asked one of the men to pledge himself to the wrong woman. The man naturally protested, but was told, "Hold your tongue! I will marry you all now and here; you can sort yourselves going home."

**HOW GRECIAN BENDS ARE MADE.**—About twelve o'clock one Sunday, as people were returning from church, a lady dressed in the height of fashion, with a gorgeous Grecian bend of magnificent proportions tripped down Second street, Maysville, Ky., in the most approved style, like a cat treading on eggs. Just as she reached the corner of Second and Sutton streets, where the "gentles most do congregate," a newspaper, neatly folded, slipped from her skirt and fell on the sidewalk. A polite newsboy saw it fall, and called out to her that she had "dropped sumthin'," but she kept her eyes fixed on vacancy and moved straight ahead without appearing to notice him. A few steps further another wad fell from the same region, and there was a diminution of the lump on her back. The boy yelled after her again: "I say Missis, you are losing all your papers?" The only sign of hearing him that she gave was a quickening in pace, as if she was anxious to get away from those diggings as fast as possible. A kind hearted lady who was walking behind her, and who understood the situation, at this moment hurried up alongside and whispered that she was losing her bend. This information caused her to turn into a friendly stairway to repair damages; but just as she put her foot in the door an enormous bundle of papers, a hundred or so in number, dropped from beneath her skirts and rolled upon the sidewalk. The youngster, indignant at the treatment he had received, and the apparent disdain with which his polite attentions had been met, on this rushed forward, and seizing the bundle of papers, started Sabbath strictness on the streets with "Ere's your extra. Latest from the seat of war!" The lady, it is needless to say, didn't stop to take an extra.

**THE DOCTOR'S MISTAKE.**—When Mr. Dodge, electric physician was lecturing through the States on the laws of health, he happened to meet one morning at the breakfast table, a witty son of Erin of the better class. Conversation turned on the doctor's favorite subject as follows:

"Perhaps you think I would be unable to convince you of the deleterious effect of tea and coffee?"  
"I don't know," said Erin, "but I'd like to be there when you do it."  
"Well," said the doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health, will you abstain from their use?"  
"Sure, and I will, sir."  
"How often do you use coffee and tea?" asked the doctor.  
"Morning and night, sir."  
"Well, do you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain or going to bed?"  
"Indeed I do."  
"And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes, in the morning?"  
"Truth, I do, sir."  
"Well," said the doctor, with an air of assurance and confidence in his manner, "that is the tea and coffee."  
"Is it indeed! And I always thought it was the whiskey I drank."

The method of makin a bowl of oyster soup that can be retailed for five cents, four of which will be profit, is as follows:—Take five Baltimore oysters, photograph them, to each photograph add five gallons of water, season to suit taste.

A physician was going his rounds among small-pox patients in a hospital, and stopping by the bedside of an Irishman he inquired, "Well Pat, how are you to-day?" "Faith sir, I am better; but I am so wake that I should not be surprised at all if some one was to come along to me and tell me I was dead."

A little boy who went to church was cautioned to remember the text, which was "Why stand ye all the day idle? Go in to my vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will pay thee." Johnny came home and was asked to repeat the text. He thought over it awhile, and then cried out: "What d'ye stand round here doing nuffin for; go into my barnyard and work, I'll make it all right with you."

**A BALL.**—Some one describing a ball said it was an assemblage of people who had never met before, and who never cared to meet again, and that they talked a little, danced a little, ate a little, and scandalized not a little.

A French barber's sign reads thus, "To-morrow the public will be shaved gratuitously." Of course it is always "to-morrow."

What is the difference between half a glass of water and a broken engagement?—The one is not filled full and the other is not fulfilled.

A widow once said to her daughter, "When you are at my age it will be time enough to dream of a husband."—"Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless beauty, for a second time.

Mr. Falls, a well-known Irish sportsman, happened unfortunately one day to ride down a hound. The irascible but witty master attacked him in no very measured language. "Sir," was the reply, "I'd have you recollect that I am Mr. Falls of Lurgannon." The answer was ready—"I don't care if you were the Falls of Niagara, you sha'n't ride over my hound."

A gentleman of a malevolent and wishful disposition having died, it was reported by some persons of his acquaintance, that he had poisoned himself, on which a lady observed, "Surely he must have bitten his own tongue."

A good pun was made on Lord Arthur Hill, one of Wellington's aids at Waterloo. He was renowned for his conversational powers. After a dinner party, at which he had shone with unusual brilliancy, some one remarked of him, "It will be a great pity when his mother dies." "Why?" "Because now he is a pleasant Hill; then he will be Baron Sandays."

**ENGLISH ELECTION HUMOR.**—An amusing incident is related in connection with the recent election for Southwark, in England.

In the course of the day a costermonger in a donkey cart arrived at one of the polling booths to record his vote. The donkey was sumptuously decked out in green ribbons, the emblems of the Odger party. The voter, on being asked the customary question, "For whom do you vote?" said "Berensford." This announcement was received with a wild yell by the assembled mob, the reasoning members of which, however, in kindness, as they thought, to the voter, drew his attention to the mistake he seemed about to be making of confusing Odger with Berensford, presuming that as he had dressed up his donkey in green, of course he himself intended voting green. Thus challenged, the man said, "Oh, it's all right, I'm a Tory; it's my donkey hat's a Radical—but he's an ass!" The *d-nouement* may be imagined: a renewed yell on a magnified scale.

**THE FIRST KISS.**—The Rev. John Brown courted a lady for upward of six years, and was so singularly modest and bashful that he had never ventured to kiss her. One day it occurred to him that it would be a bad thing to do. So, it is recorded, said he "Jane, my woman, we've been acquainted now for six years, an'—an'—I've never of a kiss yet. D'ye think I may take one, my bonnie lass?" The reply was wonderfully characteristic of the Scottish maiden. "Just s' ye like, John," said she, "only be becomin' and proper wi' it." Surely, Janet, said John; "we'll ask a blessin'." The blessing was asked, and the kiss exchanged. "O woman," said the enraptured but still devout minister, "O woman, but it was guid! We'll noo return thanks." And they did it.

## CRUMBS FOR ALL KINDS OF CHICKENS.

A 12 year old Swedish girl, who after a fortnight's trial left a house in Maine in which she was employed as a domestic, said she liked the place and the people, but dared not to live with folk who ever pray.

In judging ourselves, we cannot be too severe; in judging others, we cannot be too lenient. We should judge ourselves by our motives, not others by their ways and actions.

Affection, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last: and the heart which seeks for another heart to make it happy, will not seek in vain.

A mother out west addressed her daughter thus:—"My daughter, ou are now 15 years of age, engaged to be married, and without a smile on your face. I have done my duty.

A Connecticut man killed himself last week, and it is said there was no cause for the act—and yet it is added that he was to have been married last week. Cause and effect.

A particular swain in an Eastern town sent his marriage to the paper with the addition, "No cardamoms." He despised abbreviations.

A Michigan doctor dismissed his servant girl for sprinkling ashes on a slippery place in front of his residence to the detriment of business.

There is no fear of kneeling too much, though there is great fear of rustiness too little. The most doing man shall be the most knowing.

The harp of the human spirit never yields such sweet music as when its frame work is most shattered, and its strings most torn.

The nerve which never relaxes, the eye which never blanches, the thought which never wonders—these are the masters of victory.

It is not until the flowers have fallen off that the fruit begins to open. So in life it is when the romance is past that the practical usefulness begins.

However many friends you have, do not neglect yourself; though you have a thousand, not one of them love you as much as you ought to love yourself.

What trade did Jack Horner, of corner celebrity subsequently adopt? Probably plumbing.

A Chinese thief, having stolen a missionary's watch brought it back next day to be shown how to wind it up.

What ancient author is supposed to have written a treatise on plumb-dogging? Suetonius.

Few have been taught to any purpose who have not been greatly their own teachers.

When will talkers refrain from evil speaking? Not until listeners refrain from evil breathing.

Shut not up a brood of evil passions in your bosom; like enraged serpents, they will bite their cage.

To succeed in changing the multitude you must seem to wear the same fetters (Voltaire)

Three Ohio school boys tried to whip the teacher. She made it warm for them with a poker.

The thoughtless and impatient shut their eyes to danger, rather than labor to avert it.

When a man's business is rapidly running down, it is time for him to think of winding it up.

Clever—People who spend \$15 every time they earn ten.

Adversity is a poultice which reduces our vanity and strengthens our virtues.

Don't be ashamed of your foot if it is large. You did not make it.

Good temper is like a sunny day, shedding brightness on everything.

Flattery is a sort of bad money to which our vicinity gives currency.

He who throws out suspicions should at once be suspected himself.

The greatest truths are the simplest, so likewise are the greatest men.

Every bird pleases us with its lay—especially the hen.

Why is a woodchuck like a sausage? Because it is ground hog.

Dry diet for the Russian autocrat—Turkey without Greece.

When is a clock guilty of misdemeanor? When it strikes one.

Why is a cow's tail like a swan's bosom? Because it grows down.

**THOUGHTS ON DEFENCE.**

*From a Canadian point of view.*

BY A CANADIAN.

(Continued.)

Other causes, moreover, have conduced, with the progress of time, to lessen the probability of a foreign invasion, waterborne, on our lake shores. Luxurious cities and populous settlements, wealthy and industrious communities, have grown up on the opposite shores of these lakes: Oswego and Rochester on Lake Ontario; Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo, on Lake Erie; Detroit on the narrow strait of the same name; Chicago in the remoter west; are all cities of large population and great wealth. Any outrage on our shores would provoke reprisals. The bombardment of any one of these wealthy cities, even only for a day, would inflict more material injury than could be caused by the devastation of a dozen of the happy villages which adorn the Canadian coasts. In a warfare between parties thus situated, the greater loss must always be on the side of those who have most to lose. The Cosack and the Arab risk life only, but inflict great ruin; and those who assail Canada for the sake of plunder will find but little honey in a hornet's nest.

Moreover, the hornet's nest may be as difficult to reach as it is dangerous to disturb. The Canadian shores are, to a great extent, fortified by nature, and require but small help from the hand of man. The navigation of these shores presents peculiar difficulties in uncertain currents, shoal water and a changeful coast outline. Admiral Bayfield has delineated the topography and described the characteristics of these Canadian lakes with wonderful care and accuracy. His magnificent work, published by the British Admiralty is to be found in the library of Parliament, but those grand folios are not within the reach of the general public, and the following details condensed from his valuable pages may interest as well as instruct those whose hearts are in Canada, and may not inappropriately find a place now, in relation to the question of defence. Few, even of our own people are aware of the fact that this series of great lakes is 1085 miles in length from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to Fort William on Lake Superior, and that they cover an area of 80,000 square miles or the superficies of England, Scotland and Wales, with many square miles to spare.

Lake Ontario, the least in size of these great lakes, covers a surface of 6000 square miles, and extends from east to west, from the city of Kingston to city of Hamilton, 180 miles. Its greatest width prevails nearly from one end to the other. On the Canadian coasts we pass, in succession, the thriving cities of Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto and Hamilton, with villages, numerous and flourishing, farmsteads beyond count, and an expanse of wheatland and woodland, orchard and pasturage extending in the richest luxuriance fifty miles to the rear. From the American shore of the State of New York the wilderness has been, for many long years, banished to regions in the far west, to States which in progress imitate her example. Cultivation the most skillful has been rewarded by a wealth of agriculture unrivalled in the world. The rich cities of Rochester and Oswego are the centre of commerce, but Sackett's Harbour, great naval station of the last war, is comparatively unrequented. It is not conveniently placed for trade, and although suited for the requirements of a limited dockyard, or port of construction, could be blockaded by a power possessing more extensive convenience and power, and space for equipment. The noble harbor formed by the mouth of the River Niagara would be neutralized in the event of a war as being impracticable to either party. On the Canadian side, independent of the harbor of Burlington Bay and Toronto, safe and sufficient for a flotilla of gunboats of small size but heavy calibre, we have the strong arsenal of Kingston, and within a few miles on the west, the Bay of Quinte one of the finest combinations of roadstead and harbor, whether for defensive or offensive purposes, in the Dominion.

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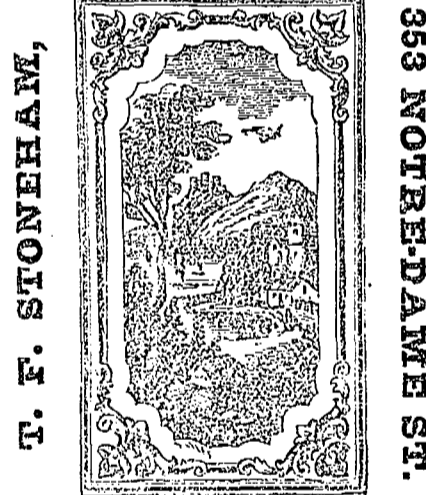
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t.f.b.

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

CANADA, Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM JOHNSON,

An Insolvent.

On Monday, the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

By J. & W. A. BATES,

His Attorneys, ad litem

Montreal, 7th March, 1871.

**WHICH?**

**England or Rome?**

A REVIEW OF THE

**GUIBORD BURIAL CASE.**

FROM "THE ALTAR AND THE THRONE."

Price, Ten Cents.

For Sale at Pickup's, Clarke's, Riddell's, Grafton's, Dawson's, and Alphonse Doure & Co's. April 5, 1871.

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CHURCH CHOIRS, Choral Classes, Families, &c., will find in the following list of Sheet Music many very beautiful pieces from which to select, and the prices place them within the reach of all:—

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**Orange Lodge Directory.**

Montreal Lodges meet at 81 St. James Street.

BOYNE L. O. L., No. 401.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Lodge, will be held on FRIDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., at 8, p.m. in the Lodge Room.

ELDON L. O. L. No. 304.

The next Regular Monthly Meeting of this Lodge will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, at 8, p.m.

DUNBAR BROWNE, W.M.

DOMINION L. O. L., No. 1263.

The next Regular Monthly meeting of this Lodge, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the fourth day of May, at 8 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES L. O. L., No. 364.

This Lodge will hold its next Regular Monthly Meeting on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, at 8, p.m.

DUKE OF YORK L. O. L., No. 413.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Lodge will be held in the Lodge Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 8, p.m.

THOS. PORTER, W.M.

DERRY L. O. L., No. 224.

This Lodge will hold its next Regular Meeting on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, at 8, p.m.

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A Handsome Book of 80 Pages,

CONTAINING THE

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By Reporters present at the Scenes.

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The Mustering in Arms; Condition of the Montreal Force; Progress of the Advance Battalion to the Front; The Volunteers and Home Guards Mustering on the Frontier; Approach of the Fenians; The Fight at Eccles Hill; The Arrest of General O'Neill; Second Skirmish and Repulse; After the Fight; The Reserves at St. John's; The Fenian Raid on the Huntingdon Frontier; Calling out the 50th Battalion; Receipt of the News in Quebec; Departure and Journey of the Garrison Artillery and Engineers; List of Officers.

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Portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Hon. James Lindsay; Portrait of Lt.-Col. W. Osborn Smith, D. A. G.; Action at Eccles Hill; Portrait of Lieut.-Col. Chamberlain; Portrait of Capt. Asa Westover; Portrait of Lieut.-Col. McEachern; Plan of the Field of Action, Trout River; Advance of the 50th Borderers; Volunteer Camp at Holbrook's.

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2-m.

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3-m.

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