

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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

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

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

M798

20864 THE
NEW BRUNSWICK
MUSEUM

THE

Monthly Rose:

A Literary and Religious Magazine

FOR CHRISTIAN FAMILIES.

CONTENTS.

The Twelfth of July in Nova Scotia.....	Page 31
Great Protestant Demonstration at Cootchill, (Co. Cavan,) Ireland.....	" 33
Apparent Disloyalty in Nova Scotia—Vigilance of the Orangemen.....	" 39
The Orange Tree.....	" 33
The Pope's Call for a General Council.....	" 34
Arithmetical Prophecy.....	" 34
The Halifax "Express" and Orange Riots.....	" 35
The Prince of Wales and the Irish Lady.....	" 35
Surveys of Jerusalem and Sinai.....	" 38

AUGUST, 1868.

Murus aeneus conscientia sana.

ST. JOHN, N. B.,
DOMINION OF CANADA:

Printed at the "Morning News" Office.
1868.

MONTHLY ROSE ADVERTISER.

Orange Lodge Notices.

MORNING STAR L. O. L., No. 135, meets at Lewis' Mountain, N. B., on the 1st and 3rd Monday, at 7.30 p. m.

PRINCE OF WALES L. O. L., No. 130, meets at Hopewell Cape, N. B., on the 1st and 3rd Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

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

THE BRANCH G. O. L., No. 39, on the 1st Thursday, at 8 p. m.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER will meet on the 14th day of every month, at 8 p. m., at Orange Hall, Newtown, King's Co., N. B.

LONDONDERRY HEROES' LODGE, No. 31, will meet every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at Orange Hall, Londonderry, Hammond, King's Co., N. B., at 8 p. m.

Lodge Notices as above, with a copy of the "ROSE" to file, both for \$2.00 a year.

PURE Drugs & Chemicals.

English and American Patent Medicines.

Open on Sundays from 10 to 11 a.m., and 6 to 6 p.m.

CHEBUCTO DRUG STORE.

Wm. CALDWELL, Jr.,

Dispensing & Family Chemist

Corner Hollis & Sackville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

Residence No. 7 Granville Street.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

S. SHAFERD,

Inkerman Hotel,

HEAD OF

St. Margaret's Bay.

*Good Accommodation to the Travelling
Public.*

B E E H I V E .

JAMES K. MUNNIS,

Importer of

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

Suits made up to order in the most fashionable styles.

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

115 Upper Water St., Cor. of Jacob.

HALIFAX, N. S.

LEWIS ELLIOTT,

Boot & Shoemaker,

No. 31 Jacob Street,

Halifax, N. S.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to
order. Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.

THE MONTHLY ROSE.

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1868.

NO. 6.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE anniversary of WILLIAM'S victory over James at the Boyne, falling on Sunday, was celebrated on Monday, the 13th ult., in grand Orange style throughout the whole Province. In company with the Right Worshipful the Grand Master we took part in the celebration at Albion Mines, near New Glasgow. Early in the morning we noticed several flags flying in honor of the day, prominent among which and right over the Lodge room could be seen the glorious old flag of King William adorned with various emblems and mottoes. In the centre King William himself appeared on horseback in the act of crossing the Boyne, surrounded by the talismanic words "No surrender," "Aughrim," "Derry," "Inniskillen" and the "Boyne," with other devices peculiar to the order, an open Bible, a ladder, a rod and serpent, with sun, moon, and stars, and other significant emblems, the meaning of which we do not feel at liberty to explain at present. The beautiful flag was painted and finished by Brother Wilson of that village, without any

pattern to guide him, and in the amazing short time of three weeks. This was the first flag Brother Wilson ever painted, and certainly for perfection and beauty it far surpassed our most sanguine expectations, and would be a credit to any artist in the Dominion. We congratulate our Brethren at the Mines in having so valuable a Brother in their midst—an artist, a poet, and a musician at the same time. Early in the forenoon the Brethren from the Gulph Shore Lodge, Alma; New Glasgow Lodge, Hutchinson; Pictou Lodge, Bandon; New Lairi Lodge, made their appearance with colors, and were warmly greeted by their Brethren at the Mines.

At high noon the procession was formed under the Marshalship of Wm. McLeod, Esq., and Assistant, and led by the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, who was arrayed in his scarlet robes, and mounted on a white charger. The procession was very imposing and extended over half a mile on the road. Several of the Lodges were preceded by the music of the Highland bagpipes who discoursed to the

men the "Boyne Water" in grand Highland style. The Miner's Lodge procured the services of the Brass Band of the Mining Company which was in charge of our esteemed Brother Wilson. They performed well considering the short time they had to practice, they being only three weeks organized previous to the celebration.

The Brethren marched with music and colors a distance over three miles to New Glasgow and back again to the pleasure ground, where dinner was provided by a proper committee. The Protestants of New Glasgow and the Miners seemed well pleased with the days proceedings, and the flags were seen waving in all directions in honor of the occasion. The day was extremely hot and the Brethren halted at the residence of Mrs. McLaughlin some half way between the Mines and New Glasgow. This Lady gave proofs of her truly loyal and Protestant character by her hospitably entertaining the men by the way of a cooling beverage she had prepared for them. May she long live to enjoy many returning days like the one we celebrated.

The dinner was a grand affair, and reflected much credit to those upon whom devolved the task of its preparation. The tables literally groaned with abundance of the good things which had been provided for the occasion. We noticed a goodly number of ladies honored us with their presence, and joy and gladness were depicted in every countenance, and all seemed delighted that they had assembled upon that day to celebrate the an-

niversary of the Boyne. After promenading for some time round the grounds, and the young people had been engaged in courtships, some of which we trust may require our presence by and bye, they were all called around the platform, which had been erected, to listen to the speakers of the day. The Grand Master commenced by some very appropriate remarks in connection with the day we honored, he was followed by the Grand Chaplain, after which D. Ross, Esq., of the Guolph Shore, Wallace, made a very interesting speech on the glorious developments of our time-honored institution, which being ended, several patriotic songs were sung, and the whole company united in singing the National Anthem: the Brass Band performing its part to the satisfaction of all. The whole assembly then separated well pleased that they had met at Albion Mines to celebrate the memorable battle of the Boyne with the Loyal Orangemen of the County of Picton.

The Orangemen of the County deserve great credit for the orderly manner in which they celebrated the day. There was nothing done or said that could give the slightest offence to any one, Romanist or Protestant; no drunken man either in the ranks or out of them was seen during the whole of the day or following night, no profane word was heard in the street, and we are sure that the days proceedings will have a great influence for good in the minds of the whole community who witnessed the procession.

In Shubenacadie we understand the Brethren had a still larger pro-

cession than that of the Mines, and it was distinguished with order, good behavior and sobriety. The Brethren of Lunenburg had also a grand display at Bridgewater. In Halifax they had a magnificent Banquet in honor of the occasion. To the credit *and advantage* of the friends and supporters of the *Even-*

ing Express, of Halifax there was no riot on the occasion, and the Orangemen were allowed peaceably to express their gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings secured to them through the victory of the immortal William at the Boyne.

(From the Belfast "Weekly News.")

GREAT PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION AT COOTEHILL, (CO. CAVAN,) IRELAND.

COOTEHILL, Saturday Evening.

TO-DAY an important and highly-influential meeting of the Protestants of this and adjoining localities was held here for the purpose of forming a local Defence Association. The morning was most unpropitious. From an early hour the rain poured down in torrents but, notwithstanding, the interest in the matter was such that the heavy shower did not deter those interested in the good cause from assembling in large numbers in the open air in front of the splendid castle of Capt. Coote, High Sheriff of the County. Amongst the numerous demonstrations that have been held, we do not recollect one more successful than the present, whether we regard the numbers assembled or the thoroughly representative character of the meeting generally. The clergymen of the Established Church took no part in the proceedings, leaving it entirely in the hands of the laity and ministers of other denominations. As the numbers at these meetings have been frequently disputed, means were taken to ascertain the exact

attendance, and at one o'clock it was found that four thousand five hundred and ninety had entered. If to these we add the number who entered subsequently, and those who entered by a different way, the correct estimate of the numbers present would probably be about from six to seven thousand persons. A contingent of some five hundred from Co. Monaghan came in with Mr. Wm. Madden at their head. Amongst those present were:—

Capt. Beresford Knox, U. S. C., Stephen's Green, Dublin; John Madden, D. L., J. P., Roslea Manor; Colonel Clements, D. L., J. P., Ashfield Lodge; Wm. Humphreys, D. L., J. P., Ballyhaise House; Theoph. Clements, Esq., J. P., Rakenny; John Townley, J. P., Tullyview House; Capt. Boyle, J. P., Tanagh; A. A. Murray Ker, Esq., J. P., Newbliss House; Wm. Murray, Esq., J. P., Cootehill; Rev. Elias Tardy, J. P., Aghnamullen Rectory; Rev. Thos. Moore, Clerk Drumgoon Rectory; Rev. James Bones, Presbyterian Minister, Cootehill; Rev. Lewis Richards, Incumbent of Ashfield; Rev. W. G. Russell, Vicar and Rector of Ematics; Rev. J. Whitsitt Presbyterian Minister, Drum; Rev. A. Woodhouse, Primitive Methodist Minister; Rev. H. Symmons, Clerk, Curate of Drumgoon; Rev. Charles Leslie, Rector of Drung; Rev. Mr. Hope, Drung; Rev. Mr. Fennel, Balliboy; J.

F. Tardy, Esq., C. E. Aughnamullen; C. J. H. Tardy, Esq., T. C. D., Aughnamullen; Ed. Cooney, Esq., Cootchill; W. W. Madden, Esq., Hilton Park; Thomas Dawson, Esq., Drumany; Geo. Coote, Esq., Bellamonte Forest; Henry E. Coote, Esq., The Willows; Albert Coote, Esq., Reed Hall, Surrey; D. Macfadin, Coroner for County Cavan; Nat. Griffith, Esq., Nappa; Henry Cooney, Esq., Cootchill; J. H. Walsh, Esq., Riverview; Robt. Graham, Esq., Rockfield Cottage; Mr. Robt. Ker, Mathew Singleton, Esq., Mount Carmel; Bernard Parr Dawson, Esq., Corabay; Robt. Bowden, Esq., Cortober; Stephen Moxley, Esq., T. C. D., Coravoggy; J. W. Sixsmith, Esq., Cavan; John Berry, Esq., Fairmount; Wm. Richey, Esq., Lakeview, Drum; John Crawford, Esq., Drumgole; Thos. Graham, Esq., William Calwell Dick; C. Porver, Esq., Rakenny, &c., &c.

On motion of Colonel CLEMENTS, seconded by WM. HUMPHRIES, Esq., D. L., J. P., the chair was taken by Capt. COOTE, High Sheriff.

The CHAIRMAN called upon the Rev. Mr. Moore, to open the proceedings with religious exercises. The 100th Psalm was sung, and prayer offered up, after which

The SECRETARY (Robt. Graham, Esq.) read the following letter of apology:—

“House of Commons, May 18.
“DEAR SIR—I am very sorry that it will be out of my power to be present at your proposed meeting at Cootchill in favor of the Irish Church owing to the necessity of my remaining in town at this busy period of the Session. I hope that my sentiments on this question are too well known in the county for it to be necessary for me to express them on the present occasion. Wishing your meeting every success, believe me, very truly yours,

“H. ANNESLEY.

“To R. Graham, Esq.”

Letters of apology were also read from John Madden, Esq., J. P., Belturbet; Rev. E. B. Whyte Venables, J. P., Redhills, Cavan; John

W. Gamble, Esq., Newtownhamilton; Samuel Shaw, Esq., Cavan; and John H. Adam, Esq.

The CHAIRMAN then came forward, and said that it was with pride he met such a large and important meeting as he saw assembled there that day. (Cheers.) He disclaimed all feeling of hostility to his Roman Catholic countrymen, and pointed out at considerable length the issues raised by Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, which he characterised as a bid for place. He showed very conclusively that the tithe rent charge was not borne by Roman Catholics to any large extent, as the landlords paid about eight-ninths of the whole. He thought that it would be much better for Mr. Gladstone to turn his attention to such practical questions as the purchase of Irish railways, and getting a Royal residence in this country, instead of acting in the manner which he was doing. (Cheers.)

Colonel CLEMENTS, D. L., J. P., moved the first resolution. He was very happy to see such a large meeting, whose object was not to produce ill-will against Roman Catholics, but to defend Protestant truth. He thought it was not only the interest, but the duty of all denominations to unite, and to endeavor by every lawful means to prevent such measures as were being brought forward in the House of Commons. He would read the resolution:—

“That this meeting is of opinion that the union of Church and State ought to be maintained, as affording the best means for the promotion of religion and morality amongst the people, and as important alike for the welfare of the State and for the efficiency of the Church.”

The Rev. A. WOODHOUSE (Primitive Methodist) seconded the resolution. On coming forward, he was received with cheers. He congratulated the committee on the results of their efforts, and said that the morning was so very unfavorable that he did not expect they would have had a meeting at all. However, it would seem as if Providence had favored them in a special manner, and they had a day of beautiful sunshine. The place in which they were assembled had many associations; but it should be remembered that, when William, of glorious, pious, and immortal memory—(great cheering)—came to this country, not only to give us civil and religious liberty, but to maintain Protestantism, the requisition inviting him was signed by one of the ancestors of your worthy chairman. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman then referred to the Divine arrangements for the union of Church and State under the Levitical law, and it was the same arrangements and the union of Church and State that has made Great Britain what she is. (Applause.) We are standing for our liberties here to-day. There were a great many persons who called themselves Protestants, but it was to be feared they had their eyes anointed with the liberal eye salve. (Laughter.) They were anxious to make peace with Rome, but it must be remembered that there can be no peace with Rome until Rome makes her peace with God. (Cheers.) We, as Protestants, should remember 1641, "when swords with blood were reeking." He concluded an able speech by seconding the resolution.

Mr. BOWDEN supported the resolution, which on being put from the chair, was carried by acclamation.

Captain BOYLE proposed the next resolution:—

"That this meeting believes that the proposed disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland would be a serious blow to the Reformed faith of the United Kingdom, would materially affect the supremacy of the Crown, and would directly tend to promote the ascendancy of a foreign Power within her Majesty's dominions."

The Rev. J. WHITSITT, Presbyterian minister, rose to second the resolution. He was warmly received. He said—Mr. Chairman and fellow-Protestants, I do not feel very well to-day, so that I cannot address you at any great length, but I must make a few—and they will be very few—remarks as an expression of my sentiments. (Hear, hear.) I feel great pleasure in standing up on this platform to second the resolution which has just been proposed by Captain Boyle; and while I feel pleasure in standing on this platform to identify myself with this great movement, I feel regret—deep regret—that meetings of this kind are required; and I have often asked myself is it possible that matters have come to such a pass that, in this protestant nation, a nation avowedly and Constitutionally Protestant, and one whose monarch must meet as we are meeting here to-day, to defend that which the Crown and Constitution of England are bound to defend—(great cheers)—and to ask the British House of Commons as an especial favor not to rob us of that to which they have about as much

right as his Holiness the Pope would have to the throne of England. (Hear, hear.) Are you, Protestants and Orangemen—and I see there are many of you here—are you prepared to see a breach made in the Protestant institutions of this great Protestant country? (Cheers, and cries of “Never.”) Let us be united against the common foe. We are attacked, and I hold if a breach be made in the Established Church, all other sections of the Protestant Church will become an easy prey to the enemy. When I mention the word enemy, let me not be misunderstood, for I believe the Roman Catholics are not interested in the matter. If Mr. Gladstone’s resolutions pass into law, then the peace of Ireland is gone for centuries. We are assembled here this day to defend ourselves against an enemy, and, whether that enemy be Romanism or Jesuitism, I believe it has its dwelling beyond the mountains. It is a most voracious enemy, for, no matter how many sops it gets, nothing will satisfy it short of the total overthrow of Protestantism, and the eating up of the Crown and Constitution of England. (Immense cheering.) Before I sit down I want to give the lie to an assertion that has been more than once made in the House of Commons. It has been said in the House of Commons that the Presbyterians and other Dissenters are not united with the members of the Established Church in defence of the revenues of that Church. Now, I am prepared to give the lie to that statement, and let it go forth to the world. Let me ask you,

Presbyterians, are you not prepared to come forward—(cries of “Yes”)—in support of the principle—(cheers)—and if need be, to contend for the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free? Members of the Established Church, are you not prepared to do the same? (Cheers.) He concluded by seconding the resolution, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. MOXLEY supported the resolution.

Mr. NUNN, as a deputation from the Central Association, delivered an eloquent address.

The resolution was then put, and carried most enthusiastically.

Mr. THEO. CLEMENTS moved the third resolution. He was cheered on coming forward. He said he would just read the resolution that had been entrusted to him—namely,

“That this meeting earnestly desires that all changes in the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland which, upon fair examination, shall be found necessary, shall be carried out; but it believes that the measures now contemplated will work great wrong, and will utterly fail of their professed object—namely, the securing of goodwill and harmony throughout Ireland.”

Protestants of the County Cavan, I do not suppose there ever was a time in which the Church was in such danger as at the present, and not only the Church but our lives and properties. But if, with the blessing of God, we only act unitedly, we shall confound all our enemies. As the day is advancing, I do not wish to trouble you further.

Mr. W. MADDEN, Hilton Park, on presenting himself, was most enthusiastically received. The cheering lasted for several minutes. He said—Mr. Chairman, gentlemen,

and brother-Protestants of Coochill and its vicinity—(cheers)—an honor has been done me in asking me to second the resolution which has been already brought before you by the last speaker. I believe I speak the sentiments of every true Protestant when I say that the present agitation in support of the Irish Church does not mean that our ecclesiastical laws are not susceptible of improvement. Far from it. But what it does mean is that the Protestants of Ireland—of this kingdom—never will consent to see the revenues of our Church torn from us simply because the Roman Catholic hierarchy try to make out what they never can—viz., that our Church is an alien Church, and that theirs is the ancient Church of Ireland. (Applause.) Sir, nothing could be more false than such a statement. Long before Popery was heard of in this land, the great St. Patrick taught and preached the pure religion of the Bible. He is termed the patron saint of Ireland, and no Protestant has any right to object to that term, because, to all intents and purposes, he was our Protestant patron saint. He lived in the beginning of the fifth century, when the word Protestant was unknown. And why? Because there was no Popery to protest against; but had St. Patrick lived 700 years later, when, in the year 1172, Popery was first established in Ireland, no man who has read history can doubt but that he would have been a Protestant to the backbone. We claim that the Gospel which he preached, and the Scriptures which he read and taught, were identical

with our religion and our Scriptures of the present day. Therefore, when any ignoramus tells you that the Roman Catholic religion was the ancient religion of Ireland, you can tell him with perfect truth that he is talking stuff and nonsense. As regards our ecclesiastical laws, nothing human is perfect, and never will be; therefore we readily admit that improvements may be made in them. But there is one thing that is perfect—one thing that no man can improve upon—and that is the Word of God, the Holy Bible. Because our human laws are imperfect, is that any reason why the preaching of the Bible should be torn away from us? Yet nothing less than this is aimed at by Gladstone, Manning, Paul Cullen, and company. (Cheers.) I believe Mr. Gladstone to be a puppet in the hands of Cardinal Manning. The Church in Ireland is the same Church which he supported not many years ago. She has undergone no change; but Gladstone has, and now he is ready to betray our noble Church. For what? Simply for a bribe—even as Judas Iscariot betrayed our Lord. What about Cardinal Manning—who is he? I'll tell you who he is. He is an apostate clergyman of the Church of England, and, like all apostates, he is ready to out-Herod Herod, so as to please his new master the Pope. By his insidious eloquence, he gained so many converts amongst the English by his preaching in Rome that, the moment Cardinal Wiseman died, he was shoved into his shoes. Who is Paul Cullen? Who is he but a bigot of the first water, promoted

by the Pope over the heads of men far his senior in the Roman Catholic Church, and sent over here to be a curse and a firebrand to his country. There's hardly an educated Roman Catholic in Ireland who does not lament the day that Paul Cullen was sent over here from Rome to set us all by the ears. To use the words of a Roman Catholic gentleman, which I heard the other day—"He's playing the devil with the country, Sir. Before he came our priests were, as a rule, ready to live at peace with their neighbours; now they are always being egged on." Yet, with all this, Papist members in the House of Commons have the audacity to stand up in that assembly, and declare that the overthrow of the Church Establishment is the one remedy required to heal all the diseases and evils of Ireland; that perfect peace and general contentment will reign in Ireland when that is done—that we'll all be sucking doves. What followed the passing of the Emancipation Act in 1829? It was immediately succeeded by an agitation for the Repeal of the Union. Although every Roman Catholic bishop in Ireland took a solemn oath that they never would countenance any interference with the rights or property of the Established Church, yet of those that took that oath Archbishop M'Hale, I believe, still lives, and is foremost amongst those for the pulling down of the Church. (Hear.) The fact is, Roman Catholic oaths, taken with regard to heretics, stand for nothing in the eyes of the Church of Rome. The only oaths which the Roman Catholic hierarchy are bound to stick to are the oaths that

bind them to their Church, and to persecute, injure, and destroy the Church, property, and persons of every other religious body. What, in 1798, was the oath of the United Irishmen? It was this:—"Every loyal Irish Protestant heretic I swear to murder; all this I swear." It was summed up in one word, having no particular meaning in itself, but, nevertheless, containing the first letter of every word in the oath; that word was "Eli-phistmatis." This word was concocted by the leaders of the conspiracy, so that their followers might have the means of refreshing their memories; and it must be confessed their education in those days admitted of considerable improvement, and it would appear as if their intellectual faculties were not of the highest order. Now, I say, and I say it advisedly, that the oath of the priests of the Church of Rome is to all intents and purposes the same as that taken by the United Irishmen of former days. Now, how much peace, good-will, and harmony can reign in Ireland so long as the ministers of the Roman Catholic Church continue to hold and practice such doctrines? We wish to live at peace with our Roman Catholic neighbours, if they will only let us. We are taught never to injure or upbraid any man on account of his religious opinions. We are never the first to attack them. We protest against the doctrines of the Church of Rome, but we bear no ill will against those who hold those doctrines. But our cry must be, as long as a Protestant lives in Ireland, "No peace with Rome." An English Parlia-

ment in former days declared that the doctrines of the Church of Rome are damnable, superstitious, and idolatrous. The second Commandment is left out of the Roman Catholic prayer-book, because it declares that "Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth." The tenth of God's Commandments is divided into two parts to supply the deficiency, and the Roman Catholic tenth Commandment runs thus—"Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's goods." Therefore it is that as long as a Protestant remains in Ireland there can be no peace with Rome. There can be no peace or contentment in Ireland till children are taught the pure religion of the Bible; till priests are taught, instead of preaching sedition, to preach goodwill towards men and loyalty to the Constitution; till all men have, what, please God, they shall have, the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. (Great applause.) The Protestants of Ireland are a long-suffering and a loyal race, whose forefathers handed down to them the religion and laws established amongst us by KING WILLIAM III., of glorious, pious, and immortal memory. (Cheers.) One-sided and oppressive laws are made against us, whilst traitors and rebels are invited to do as they please. We could suffer a great deal more, but when sacrilegious hands are attempted to be laid upon our Protestant Constitution, religion, and laws, then, indeed, it is high time for the Protestants of Ireland to arise in their

might, and declare to every foe, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." (Applause.) Ay, and if necessary, will draw the sword, and with God's help, we will, each and all of us, declare, as did the knights of old, "With this sword I here defy all those who would deny their God." (Loud cheers.)

GEORGE COOTE, Esq., on coming forward to support the resolution, was greeted very warmly. He considered that the resolution commended itself, and, as the subject had been so fully treated by Mr. Madden, he thought it was unnecessary for him to say anything additional.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. BONES, Presbyterian minister, was cheered on coming forward to move the fourth resolution:—

"That a petition to both Houses of Parliament be adopted in accordance with the preceding resolutions, and embodying a strong remonstrance against the withdrawal of the *Regium Donum* from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, signed by the High-Sheriff on behalf of this meeting, and that it is to be presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Dartrey, and to the House of Commons by Colonel Annesley."

He said that they would no doubt wish him to say something, but, unfortunately, his health was such that his words must necessarily be very few: his voice was completely gone, but he appeared there to-day because he thought the movement set on foot was one that interested all Protestant denominations. Some might ask what was the use of such meetings. He thought the real question to be put was, What is our duty? He denied that the Es-

Established Church had not admirably fulfilled its duty, and there was one fact which he knew personally, that, when a student in Belfast College some forty years ago, there were just two churches in Belfast—one in Donegall street, and one in High street. Now there are eleven. No doubt there had been an increase in the population, but when a church keeps pace with the population, it is evidence that such a Church is not neglecting her mission. He said if the revenues were taken from the Established Church, the *Regium Donum* must go along with them. He referred to the progress made by the Presbyterian Church, the Assembly of which was the largest deliberative body in the world, not excepting the House of Commons. He eulogised the talents and learning of the clergy of the Established Church, and particularly of his

friend, the late Rector of Cootehill.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Rev. CHARLES LESLIE moved, and Mr. JAS. COONEY seconded, a vote of thanks to Capt. Coote for the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties as chairman of that important meeting.

Captain COOTE returned thanks, and, in an appropriate speech, referred to the fact that no clergyman of the Established Church had taken part there that day, as the committee wished it to be confined to the laity as much as possible. He also alluded to the creditable way the meeting acted, and evident anxiety exhibited not to injure the grass or trees.

There were about forty policemen present, under Sub-Inspector Rodgers; but their services were not required, as everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

APPARENT DISLOYALTY IN NOVA SCOTIA—VIGILANCE OF THE ORANGEMEN.

WE regret to learn that on the 4th ult., the loyal town of Pictou, N. S., was thrown into a slight excitement, in consequence of an apparent insult offered the inhabitants by two gentlemen residing in that town, who hoisted a foreign flag over their places of business. These gentlemen, who like the rich man in the Gospel, shall be nameless for the present, surely could not have intended, on that occasion, to give offence to their fellow-townsmen; at least we should fain suppose them incapable of so dastardly an act. Indeed we are well convinced that

our Repeal friends in that Province really do not mean all they say when they speak on colonial questions in the heat of political excitement; although we cannot but regret that a few of them should express themselves in language which would lead strangers to suppose that they were disloyal to the core. But we cannot, for we will not think thus of the gentlemen just referred to; and we are quite sure that if the avowed enemies of our great and united Empire should speak and act as they have done, that Messrs. I—— and F—— would

both rodden up with loyal and patriotic indignation, and be the very first to resent the insult offered to their *Fathers'* flag and country.

Surely the gentlemen must have known that such expressions of disloyalty can do the Repealers cause no good, but very much and serious evil, by driving away from their ranks every true British subject who feels a just pride in the fact that he lives under the glorious old flag of England, beneath which there exists *liberty* and *freedom* equalled in no country under the sun. And here our readers will understand that we are not offering any expression in regard to the *experiment* of Union, or Anti-Union, although we have been often accused of denouncing the advocates of the latter as disloyal, men who are not to be trusted; but we have never yet made the assertion. On the contrary, we know men of sterling loyalty that have always been opposed to Union, *on Confederation principles*, and we know that every subject of our Queen has a perfect right to his political opinions: but when gentlemen, in opposition to their political opponents, denounce their Queen and Country, we have only to tell them that they are doing injury to their own cause among the loyal portions of the people. In reading the treasonable articles of the Halifax *Chronicle* and *Citizen*, one would almost imagine that Nova Scotians, as a people, were all rebels to their Queen and traitors to their country, but we can answer our readers that such is not the fact. The *Chronicle* says, "Take away the troops," and let the question of Annexation be fair-

ly tested by the people; but we speak from knowledge when we say that, without the interference of a solitary regular soldier, there are loyal men enough in that Province to drive away every traitor found there into the Atlantic Ocean, and that with cabbage-stalks, or else elevato them as high up as Haman the Agagite; and if they do not believe us, let them just commence a hostile attempt to dismember the British Empire, and the whole world will be convinced of the truth of our statement.

Why is it that gentlemen cannot exercise their freedom, and be Antis if they please, without uttering disloyal sentiments and insulting the loyal men of both political parties? We have recently conversed with persons in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, who were opposed to the Union, but who would scorn to speak one word disrespectfully of Great Britain or British institutions. Surely we can and may differ on political questions and yet maintain our loyalty! In New Glasgow, too, we understand that one gentleman committed the same offence as that committed by the two in Pictou; and the very fact that they were thus permitted with impunity to trifle with the feelings of loyal people, ought to convince them that liberty under the very flag which they have foolishly dishonored is as free as the very air they breathe; for in no other country under the sun, and under no other flag than our own loved British flag, would they be permitted thus publicly to deprecate the rights of loyal citizens. Undoubtedly they must be aware

of the fact that others have an interest in the country as well as themselves, and have just as good a right to live in it, and enjoy their political opinions, as they have!! The number of returned and refused papers lately received in the *Chronicle* and *Citizen* offices must have the effect of producing conviction in the minds of the worthy proprietors that there are hundreds and thousands of Anti-Confederates in Nova Scotia who are as loyal and true men as ever drew a sword in defence of Britain's honor, and who are prepared to express themselves in weighty acts whenever circumstances demand their services.

On the 1st ult. a circumstance occurred in the town of Pictou that ought not to be passed by in silence. Early in the morning a Union Jack was seen floating on one of the public buildings, until some one or two annexation traitor or traitors pulled it down and dishonored it. When this became known the official grand signal was given, and the members of Bandon Loyal Orange Lodge in the course of a few seconds were at their Lodge Room, and marched in procession to the spot, elevated the glorious old flag which is dear to the heart of every Britain, and well guarded it from the insults of the traitors until the sun went down, and no one of the Opposition dared to show their faces in the presence of the loyal sons of King William. All hail we say to the loyal Orangemen of Pictou! some of whom we believe are anti-Union men, but yet strong in British loyalty, and devotedly warm in their attachment

to the colours of their country. This timely interference of our men cannot fail in having a good effect in the minds of the loyal people of Pictou, who must now feel the supreme importance of our time-honoured institution so happily established in their midst, the members of which are both able and willing to do justice to British colours. Had there been no Orangemen in the place the cowardly annexationists might thereby have been tarnished, but this never can happen where King Billy's flag is displayed on the glorious old 12th of July. Loyal repealers must surely regard men of the *Chronicle* and *Citizen* stamp as the enemies of the party, and who really do more to help the Union cause than the Unionists themselves.

In several parts of Nova Scotia we understand, attempts were made to exhibit a foreign flag on the 4th ult., but in every case with a painful result to the parties themselves. In Bathurst their flag was trampled in the dust, and the miscreants would have received a severe chastisement only for the benevolence and forbearance of the Loyalists. In Cornwallis the rebels tried their base game, but with the same results. In Wallace, on the Gulf Shore, it was publicly announced that the Annexationists would show their colors. But did they do it? Indeed they did not! The loyal Orangemen were there, and on the evening preceding they assembled together in their Lodge room, and the question came up—shall we allow traitors to unfurl a foreign flag in our midst, and shall we allow our own loved British one to be

dishonored? And what conclusion did they arrive at? Why, they unanimously resolved to march in a body with colors to the spot and tear the rag to atoms and pay their compliments to its friends should they have bravery enough to appear in its defence. The result was, the rag was not seen at all, and the Annexationists calmed down into praiseworthy submission, just like their Fenian brethren some two years ago at Limestone Ridge, in Ontario. All hail, we again repeat it, to Gideon's chosen few! We never bowed the knee to Baal.

THE ORANGE TREE.

Assemble my brothers, assemble and see,
 The pride of Britannia, a fine Orange tree;
 The root it is firm, the trunk it is sound,
 And the branches now flourish o'er Canadian ground.
 Darry, down, down, Rebels lie down.

It was WILLIAM the glorious that planted this tree,
 His fostering hand made it just what you see;
 Each branch bearing clustres of right loyal fruit,
 And the heart of each Orange is virtue and truth.
 Darry, down, down, Rebels lie down:

A set of vile Papists combined to annoy,
 And top off the branches, the tree to destroy;
 But all their vile schemes can avail them no good,
 As their steel can't be tempered to cut Orange wood.
 Darry, down, down, Rebels lie down.

As the oak by the ivy, this tree is entwined,
 By loyalty, honor, and courage combin'd;
 In the shades of her branches, none e're shall repose
 That to Queen, Constitution and Britain are foes.
 Darry, down, down, Rebels lie down.

Whilst the Oak we acknowledge our safe-guard by sea,
 Our land the bold Orange from Rebels will free;
 With the crop's invitation, should Fenians comply,
 From pikes tip't with Orange their union shall fly.
 Darry, down, down, Rebels lie down.

Come now fill your glasses and drink with applause,
 Our Queen, Constitution, and Protestant Boys!
 May all black assassins, wherever they be,
 Meet the fate they deserve, till from treason we're free.
 Darry, down, down, Rebels lie down.

THE POPE'S CALL FOR A GENERAL COUNCIL.

THE Pope has called for a General Council of his Church to be held in Rome, on Dec. 8th, 1869. This is a significant season of the year. The 9th of December will be the birth-day of the Romish sect. The Papist faith was for the first time made known to the world on December 9th, 1564, just 304 years ago next December, the day on which the Pope added his new creed to the old faith which was once delivered to the Saints. No doubt they will celebrate the birth-day of their religion with great pomp, and will concoct many schemes for the overthrow of that faith that existed from the beginning. The progress of Gladstone for the disestablishment of the Irish Church will be the first thing on the carpet, and the signal failure of

the iniquitous scheme will cause mourning in the camp. After the sitting of the Council, we shall look for a new development of Fenianism, for we know that the murderous organization received the sanction and blessing of Rome from the beginning, and their *pious* hearts will feel sad to hear of the splendid triumphs of Orangeism throughout the British Empire. We are of opinion the Council can do but little harm now. The light of the nineteenth century is too strong for the man of sin, nor can the artificial light of holy candles enlighten the gloom of Papal superstition. The proof of this is seen in his recent "Allocution" which has so made him the laughing-stock of the whole literary world.

ARITHMETICAL PROPHECY.

Figures are said to be incontestable; and perhaps that is one of the reasons why prophecy flies so much to arithmetic. Some of these calculations are well known; and here is the latest of the kind. What is wanted is to determine the date when the Imperial rule shall end in France. Let us go back, then, to the reign of Louis Philippe for facts, which may help us in the calculation. Louis Philippe ascended the throne in 1830. If we take that as a fixed point, we shall find that by adding to it certain numbers, the result will give the year 1848, when the reign of the Orleans family came to an end.

Thus Louis Philippi was born in 1773. The cyphers of this date added together make 18; and if you add 18 to 1830, it brings us precisely to 1848. Again, his queen was born in 1782. The cyphers of this date added together make 18; and 18 added to 1830 make 1848. Or once again, the king and queen were married in 1809. The cyphers of this year also make 18; and if we treat this amount as before, it will yield the same result. Now let us proceed in the same fashion to deal with the Empire. It was proclaimed in 1852. The Emperor was born in 1808. If we add the cyphers of

the latter date together, and add the result to the date of 1852, we obtain the figures 1869. Again, the Empress was born in 1826. Proceed as before, and the result is 1869. The Emperor and Empress were married in 1853. Still repeat the calculation, and the result

is 1860. Last of all, take the date of the revolution—1848. Manipulate its figures in the same fashion as the others—the sum total is 21; and this added to 1848 makes 1869. Is it not perfectly clear, therefore, the Empire will come to an end in 1869?—*Exchange.*

THE HALIFAX "EXPRESS" AND ORANGE RIOTS.

It is rather remarkable that our friend of the *Evening Express*, in Halifax, should catch 'the Orange Fever' so near the 12th of July every year. Bless his little heart, he need not be afraid, 'the Orangemen won't hurt him. He has just told us a few evenings ago that "the Orange annual riots have just commenced." Poor fellow! The fever has settled upon his brain, but when he gets better we will just tell him, if he will listen to us, that

the Orangemen never have had an annual riot, or any other kind of riot. Whenever riots take place they come from his own side of the house, and from the holy confession-box he loves so well. If he never gets out of Purgatory until the Orangemen commence a riot he will keep 'the Pope company there for a long time. Orange riots!! Do Mr. *Express* tell us what they look like.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE IRISH LADY.

An incident of the royal visit to Ireland is mentioned by a Dublin correspondent. After the last race at Punchestown the Prince of Wales and his party returned in open carriages to Salins, with some half dozen mounted constables to clear the way. A young lady on a grey poney, with a little dog as her sole guardian, dashed out of the throng at a gateway, and tried to get up to the Prince's charrige as it rolled over the greensward leaving the course. There was a few gentlemen riding at each side who blocked up the way, as there were hedges lining the route, and she fell back dispirited, exclaiming in the prettiest little accent possible, "And I'm not to see him after all?" Encouraged by the aides in the following carriage she whipped on her horse again

and once more failed to break the ranks of the cavalry. "Let her pass like good fellows," cried some friendly voices, as, encouraged by fresh admonitions, "to cut on again," she laid on the whipcord once more, and this time the enthusiastic loyalist passed through, took a good look at the Prince, dashed on ahead of the carriage, and drew up to have another good look, and was gratified beyond measure when the Prince took off his hat to her. "Oh, thank you all," she cried, as the aids passed her; "I have seen him quite close. And now I'll go home quite happy." And, with a little modest kiss hand and bow, the young lady and her dog turned to quieter pursuits than the "*chasse aux princes*," on the road to Nias. —*Irish Paper.*

SURVEYS OF JERUSALEM AND SINAI.

COLONEL SIR HENRY JAMES, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, reports that the expense incurred by publishing the survey of Jerusalem will soon be more than covered by the profits arising from the sale of copies. The demand, especially for the photographs, has been so great that it has been difficult to meet it during the winter months, when very few photographs can be taken. The survey of Jerusalem having given so much satisfaction to the public, the Rev. Pierce Butler, of Ulcombe Rectory, Kent, proposed that a survey of Mount Sinai and of a considerable portion, if not the whole peninsula, of Sinai should be made under the

direction of Sir H. James, with a view to identify the route taken by the Israelites, and the places mentioned in the Bible. Mr. Butler had obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for War to the undertaking, and had issued circulars which brought subscriptions from several noblemen and gentlemen desirous of seeing this survey made, and he had paid for his passage to Alexandria, with the intention of proceeding to Cairo and Suez for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the expedition, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died in February, on the very day he was to have left England.—*Exchange.*

☞ A short time since, when we lectured in Charlottetown, P. E. I., a brother to the Rev. Father McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstance College, seconded a vote of thanks

to us, and said he thought the Orangemen did not take an oath to wade knee deep in Catholic blood. He was right.

THE MONTHLY ROSE:

Literary and Religious Magazine,

*Published on the First Thursday in every month, in Saint John, New Brunswick,
by the REV. D. FALLOON HUTCHINSON, Editor and Proprietor.*

~~~~~

**TERMS:**

|                                                |         |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Single copy.....                               | \$00 06 |
| One copy for one year.....                     | 63      |
| Ten copies sent to one address, per annum..... | 5 00    |

POSTAGE PAID AT THIS OFFICE.

AMERICAN CURRENCY.—Single Copy, 8c.; one copy for one year, 75c.; ten to one address, \$6.00  
INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor at Saint John, New Brunswick. Unpaid letters not received.

At the end of the year, unless the subscribers renew their subscriptions, the Magazine to them will be discontinued.

**MONTHLY ROSE ADVERTISER.**



**A. RICHARDSON,**  
**Saw Manufacturer,**

**UNION STREET,**

**Saint John, N. B.,**

has always on hand and is constantly  
manufacturing every description of

**SAWS,**

and warrants them equal to any in the  
country.

**Crawford's Hotel,**

**No. 9 North Side King Square,**

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

*Permanent and Transient Boarders ac-  
commodated on reasonable terms.*

In connection with the above the subscribers have  
opened a

**First Class Grocery Store,**

where they will keep constantly on hand, Flour,  
Corn Meal, Provisions, &c., Sugar, Molasses, and all  
articles usually kept in a Grocery Store.

The subscribers will also attend to the sale of Pro-  
duce, &c., from P. E. Island and the different sec-  
tions of this Province at reasonable commission.  
Prompt returns made in all cases.

**J. Crawford & Son.**

**OLEMEN BROS.,**

*Importers of*

**Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Smokers'  
Articles, Fancy Goods, &c.**

*Wholesale and Retail.*

**169 BARRINGTON STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.**

**CH. TH. CLEMEN.**

**A. OLEMEN.**

**CLOTHING.**

*The best and cheapest place to buy*

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**

**AND**

*Gents' Furnishing Goods,*

**IS AT THE**

**Woolen Hall, - - - 31 King Street,**

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**JAS. M'NICHOL & SON.**

*A large stock of Spring and Summer Cloths just re-  
ceived. Clothing made to order in the most  
Fashionable Styles.*

**HENRY C. TULLY,**

**180 Upper Water Street,**

**HALIFAX, N. S.**

*(Opposite George H. Starr & Co.'s Wharf)*

*Importer and dealer in*

**American and West India Produce  
and General Groceries,**

**AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES**

## "Empress."

WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS.

Steamer "Empress" will, during the season, or until further notice, leave her wharf

For Digby and Annapolis,

on every MONDAY and THURSDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

For Windsor,

on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening, at high water.

Through Tickets for Halifax, via Railway, can be purchased either on board the steamer or at the office.

All Freight for Digby must be prepaid. Freight for Windsor must be delivered at the steamer before 5 o'clock on the days of sailing.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,  
No. 40 Dock Street.

## Grand Lake.

During the present season the Steamer "ANTELOPE" will leave Indiantown, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, for

Salmon River and Grand Lake,

touching in at GAGETOWN, both going and returning. On Return the steamer will leave Salmon River, on Monday and Thursday mornings.

All Freight must be prepaid unless accompanied by the owner.

THOS. HATHEWAY, AGENT,  
No. 40 Dock Street.

## "EMPEROR."

Shediac to Newcastle, Richibucto,  
Kingston and Chatham.

Through in one day from Saint John.

Steamer "Emperor" will, until further notice, leave Point du Chevreuil on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY on the arrival of the morning Express Train from St. John, thus making speedy travel from

ST. JOHN TO NEWCASTLE THROUGH IN ONE DAY. Returning, the Steamer will leave Newcastle on each TUESDAY and FRIDAY, early morning.

This connection should be especially inviting to tourists, and will form a great convenience to residents both for passage and freight.

Freight conveyed at low prices.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,  
No. 40 Dock Street.

## Weldon House,

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION,

Shediac, N. B.

DAVID KIRK,

Proprietor.

## M. N. POWERS,

UNDERTAKER,

80 Charlotte Street, --- St. John, N. B.

Importer of

Coffin Mountings of all kinds.

Manufacturer of Coffins in Mahogany,  
Walnut, and Covered.

Orders in town or country executed with promptness by day or night.

Residence over Ware-room.

## ROBT. McFATRIDGE, M. D.,

Corner of

Gottingen and Cornwallis Streets,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## KING'S HOTEL,

MONCTON, N. B.

This Hotel is situated opposite the Railway Depot, and Travellers will here meet with every comfort and convenience to be found in a first class Hotel. There is connected with it a Livery Stable. Stages leave daily (Sundays excepted) for Dorchester, Sackville, Amherst, Truro and Halifax, on arrival of Morning Train from St. John, also for Hillsborough, Hopewell Cape, Hopewell Hill and Harvey. D. C. KING.

## WOODSTOCK HOTEL,

ROBERT DONALDSON, Proprietor.

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

## LATEST NEWS!

### The Union Repealed!

News has just reached us from England of the great success which has crowned the repeal delegates in their mission to that country, and now since this boon is granted, and the question satisfactorily settled, I,

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM,

the champion of the people's rights, beg leave to inform my customers and the public in general that the

BELFAST HOUSE, 125 Gottingen Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.,

is the place to find Ladies' Dress Patterns of all descriptions, also Hoop Skirts, Mantles, Shawls, Hats, Ribbons, Boots, Shoes and Shirts, with Jewelry of all kinds. My house, recollect, is 125 Gottingen Street. My Goods are of the very best quality, and I sell cheap for cash.

## STUBBS' HOTEL,

(Opposite the Custom House.)

146 Prince William Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

JAMES McINTOSH, Proprietor.