THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. XI. **Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, September 2, 1861.** **New Series.—No. 34.**

Arrival of DR LA'MERT in Halifax, N. S.

DR LA'MERT, of Bedford Square, LONDON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c; Author of "SELF-PRESERVATION," the "SCIENCE OF LIFE," and "SECOND LIFE," etc.—begs to intimate to his Patients and the Public that he has arrived in Halifax, N S, on a Professional Visit, and that he may be personally consulted until the 12th of September, at Mrs. Delano's, corner of Barrington and Sackville Streets, Halifax. After this date Dr La'Mert will proceed to ST JOHN, N B. his address and period of stay in which city will be duly announced in the New Brunswick Journals. Dr La'Mert's studies have been almost exclusively devoted to the cure of the various diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary and Generative system—embracing the whole category of disorders incidental to those organs, viz: Lumbago, Sciatica, Diabetes, Gravel, Stone, Incontinence, Suppression or Excess of Urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture of the Urethra, Syphilis—primary and secondary, and more particularly those cases of Nervous and Physical Debility the result of Solitary Habits, Climate, or Excess, which usually terminate in Impotence and Sterility, embittering man's existence, militating against the happiness of Married Life, and prematurely inducing all the concomitants of Old Age.

By the aid of the MICROSCOPE, one of the greatest gifts to humanity, the Medical Practitioner is enabled to detect, by URINARY ANALYSES, various obscure disorders of the kidneys, bladder, and seminal vessels—hence, persons suffering from painful diseases formerly regarded as incurable are brought within easy control of Medical Art, and have found ready means of restoration to health and happiness. Dr La'mert has had considerable experience in the use of the MICROSCOPE—an instrument of great value, not only on account of the secret wonders which it reveals, but likewise for its utility in affording to those experienced in its use the means of immediately detecting the hidden causes of human suffering, with a view to their speedy removal. Patients residing at a distance can have their cases diagnosed, and a mode of treatment suggested, by forwarding, with the consultation fee of £1, a portion of the FLUID to Dr La'Mert.

In making this intimation, Dr La'Mert wishes to point out to patients the advantages that invariably result from a personal interview, and the unusual facilities that will be afforded to those who are desirous of bringing their cases under his immediate supervision. He cannot, moreover, too strongly urge on those who have already been under his care, or who may now be in correspondence with, the eligibility of the occasion that will present itself of clearing up any doubts that may have existed in regard to their case, and would particularly impress upon them the importance of their putting themselves as quickly as possible into personal communication with him during his necessarily limited stay, which under no circumstances can be prolonged beyond the date announced.

In order that no obstacle may be presented to the completion of the treatment in such cases, Dr La'Mert will be provided with the correspondence, notes, &c, connected with each individual case in the Colonies that has come under his care during the past three years. Those who contemplate availing themselves of Dr La'Mert's services are recommended, in the interim, to procure from one of the undermentioned Local Agents his work on

SELF-PRESERVATION;

A Medical Treatise on Nervous Debility and Functional Weakness more particularly in reference to the Infirmities and Disorders of the Generative System, with numerous Engravings and Descriptive Cases.

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs.
SECTION II.—Puberty—Manhood—The Morals of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality.
SECTION III.—Marriage in its Social and Physical Relations—Happy and Unhappy Unions—How to secure Healthy Offspring.
SECTION IV.—Youthful Abuse—The Secret Causes of Nervous Debility, Impotence in Man, and Sterility in Man and Woman.
SECTION V.—Spermatorrhœa, or Chronic Impotence: its History, Causes, and Moral Consequences—The Sterility of Age

The object of the work is not to maintain any particular hypothesis, but to enable every one to understand for himself the structure and functions of the organs concerned in the fulfilment of the Physical Obligations of the Married State; to acquaint him with the consequences arising from excesses; to prevent unnecessary misapprehension from unfounded fears, and to indicate, when those fears are well founded, the means of speedy relief. The work is not crowded with the technicalities of ordinary professional books, nor does it present the crudeness which characterises the so-called "popular works" on the subject.

"SELF-PRESERVATION" may be had in a sealed envelope, price One Shilling sterling of Mr R. G. Fuller, Express Agent, Halifax, N.S.; and Messrs Chubb and Co, St John, N. B.

September 2 1861. 3i

New York Commercial Circular.

WITH perfect confidence in our long experience in Commercial Business, we respectfully offer our services as SHIPPING, COMMISSION & IMPORTING MERCHANTS, in the City of New York.

Under our new Firm we commence a new and unencumbered Business, and are fully prepared to receive and sell Produce of the British Provinces, Merchandise of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture connected with the shipping interest; all of which departments we assure our friends and correspondents will receive our prompt attention.

FOWLE, HEWETT & CO.
120, Liberty-street.

Yew York, June, 1861. 6m [July 8, '61.

SEWING MACHINES FOR THE MILLION.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS' Patent		$30.
SCOVEL & GOODEL	do	$40.
PARKER'S	do	$40.
WILCOX & GIBBS	do	$40.
Do	do	$50.

August 26, 1861. J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

IN STORE, 6000 Bushels.
July 8, 1861. tf. J. S. CARVELL.

Cheap Molasses.

IN STORE, 20 Hhds. Heavy Cheap MOLASSES.
—ALSO—
A few Hhds. of very superior MOLASSES.
July 8, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

A CARD.

NEIL RANKIN begs leave to inform the MERCANTILE and TRADING COMMUNITY of Prince Edward Island, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that he has made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of business as an

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant & General Agent,

in each of which lines all Commissions with which he may be favoured (at home or from abroad) shall receive his prompt and best attention.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, J. H. TURNER, hereby gives notice that he has this day sold his whole STOCK IN TRADE to JOSEPH P. BENNET and JOHN DOULL, Esquires, of Halifax, Merchants, the Trustees of Mr. T. J. Jost, partner in the late firm of J. H. Turner & Co.

All unsettled Accounts contracted before the 1st instant must be paid to the subscriber immediately All debts or accounts owing by the subscriber will be paid on presentation to him. J. H. TURNER.

Charlottetown, Aug. 9, 1861. tf

GREAT SALE OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Subscriber will

SELL OFF

THE WHOLE STOCK AT RETAIL, for a few months, at prices MUCH BELOW any regular Stock in Town.

Credit will be given, but settlement must be made by first day of November next. Where the amount is over £10, satisfactory Notes at three months date from November 1st, will be taken. J. H. TURNER.

August 12, 1861. tf

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the very liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in the Confectionary business, and begs to state that she has now on hand a very large stock of MIXED CONFECTIONARY of the best quality; Eighty boxes assorted LOZENGES, fifty boxes of Peppermint ditto, 200 lbs. burnt ALMONDS, 100 lbs. Chocolate ditto, 80 lbs. LEMON GUM DROPS, 100 lbs. Strawberry ditto, 50 lbs. MOTTO LOZENGES; CAKE of all kinds, Tarts, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar furnished at the shortest notice for Wedding or Pic Nic Parties.

PRESERVES of all descriptions and in any size packages to suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

SUPERIOR GROCERIES, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail. A liberal discount made to country Purchasers.

MRS. A. McKENZIE.

Kent Street, Ch. Town, Aug. 12, 1861. (R.W. 4w)

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

VOLUNTEER BILL.

(Continued from last Examiner.)

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—The hon. member accused the Government of recognizing such societies, and that he would go farther and say they were illegal, and that the Government were guilty in allowing them to take arms.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I beg the hon. member's pardon, I did not; and after I had made the remarks to which I refer, the hon. member from Georgetown read the Orange oath.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—Yes; and the hon. member then sat down as if he were shot, and never referred to it afterwards. He found that his statement about the oath was false—that it was not a principle recognized by the society that Orangemen were sworn to "wade knee deep in Papists' blood," as he expressed it.

Hon. Mr COLES.—It has not been denied yet.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—I do not believe it. I do not belong to the Orange society, but I believe nothing of the kind is recognised in any of their principles, and it was highly improper in the hon. member to make such an unfounded statement.

A good deal of the speaking at this time was conversational—owing to interruptions. Mr. Longworth closed by referring to the anonymous letter read by the hon. member from St. Peter's.

The Speaker took the Chair and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 12.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND moved a resolution to the effect that the division taken yesterday on the motion for the standing order, be not considered as a precedent or authority, as the course pursued arose under peculiar circumstances, in order to prevent the escape of an individual from the gallery who had been guilty of a contempt of the privileges of the House. The resolution, after some discussion, was agreed to, Hon. Mr Coles and Mr. Sinclair only voting against it.

Hon. Mr. M'AULAY presented a Bill to authorize the Trustees of Georgetown School to sell the present school site, and appropriate a portion of the public square as a school site in lieu thereof.

The remainder of the day was taken up in discussion on the Volunteer Bill, but as scarcely any new matter was advanced, the Reporters consider that no interest will suffer by their omitting to transcribe their notes of the day's debate.

SATURDAY, April 13.

House again in Committee on the Volunteer Bill.

On motion, the clause under consideration, which provided that the Lieut. Governor in Council may, during the year 1861, draw from the Treasury of this Is and a sum not exceeding £ , and may expend the same in the payment of Staff Officers, Drill Sergeants, &c., was agreed to with the blank.

Hon. Col. GRAY remarked that he had just been in consultation with his friends as to what sum they should agree upon to fill up the blank, and had desired the hon. member who introduced the Bill to name the amount. He referred to a statement in a New Brunswick paper with respect to the explanation given by Hon. Mr. Tilley, in the House of Assembly of that Province, when a sum was named to aid the Volunteer movement there. He read the paragraph, which is as follows:—

"Upon Mr. Tilley moving that the sum of $2000 be granted to meet the expenses of the Militia, he was asked to explain the manner in which it was proposed to expend this money. He replied, that it was intended to furnish each company with a sum sufficient to procure the services of a drill serjeant, and the remainder was to pay for the rent of a drill-room and general armory, and to procure a certain amount of ammunition for use of volunteers, and pay the salary of the Adjutant General. He also stated, that it was the intention of the Government to offer a silver medal to be shot for by the different companies"

He supposed if a proposal was made by the Government here to offer a silver medal to be shot for by the different companies, some parties would be horrified. He hoped that if a moderate sum was named with which the blank should be filled up, hon members would not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. COLES was surprised to hear the hon. leader of the Government say that he desired the hon. member who introduced the Bill to name the sum. If it were a Government measure, all the members of the Government should be prepared to take the responsibility of the Bill. There should have been an understanding, when the Bill was introduced, what the sum was to be.

Hon. Col. GRAY explained that he was prepared to take the responsibility of the whole Bill, but it was certainly courteous to the hon. introducer of the measure to desire him to name the sum.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND knew that the hon. leader of the Opposition was very anxious to think there was division in the Government. But the present Government was different from that of which the hon. member was leader. There was no dictation now; and when the hon leader of the Government spoke of the Administration, he said "the Government," and not "*my Government*," as formerly did the hon leader of the Opposition. The member should not have twitted us for having introduced the Bill with a blank.

Hon. Mr. COLES remarked that he did not say they should not have introduced the Bill with a blank, but that they should have been prepared to name the amount.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND supposed the hon. member had forgotten the Bill which he desired to be passed to give certain officers pay, but he would not take the responsibility of it, and had a message sent down by the Governor suggesting such a measure, as a kind of a feeler. On another occasion, a change was contemplated in the mode of collecting the revenue, and again a message came down from the Governor with a suggestion, and, though he had "my Government" to deal with, he was unwilling to take the responsibility of the measure until he knew that it would pass. He (Mr. H.) thought the Bill under consideration could not be properly worked with a less sum than £400 since there were some 27 companies in the Colony. Surely this small amount would not be objected to, especially as the late Government spent £450 on one company alone. He would move that the blank be filled up with £400.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD seconded the motion. He thought, considering the spirit which the young men in the country displayed in the movement, the sum named was very small; but the state of the public funds was such that the House could not well give more.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said that as so little had been given this year for roads and bridges, though he approved of the volunteer movement, he could not go so far as the Government in aiding it. He thought £300 would be quite sufficient, and would move in amendment that the blank be filled up with this sum.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said he had supported this Bill, but he should vote for the amendment that the blank be filled up with £300. Though there were 27 companies, he understood that the company at Georgetown was pretty well drilled, and so were the companies at Charlottetown, and the services of the drill serjeants for these companies had already been paid for.

Hon. Col. GRAY remarked that it was very little account what sum was named, for he thought the Government would spend no more than was necessary; and after referring to the great care which was taken of arms in the army, and the strict attention that was paid to this point by the general officers appointed as inspectors, he said if we were going to have Volunteers here, let them be efficient, and let us have an inspector. Captains of Companies could not be expected to be so strict with the men, as a stranger who would come to inspect them. If we could not get a person to volunteer his services as Inspector of Volunteers, we must provide a salary. There was no necessity that the Inspector General be the same person as the Adjutant General. We had no Inspector of Volunteers.

Hon. Mr. COLES said he saw here in the Public Accounts £25 to the Adjutant General, and £25 to the Inspector General.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—He was not gazetted as such. The offices were distinct in Britain. If we were going to have an Inspector of Volunteers, we could not expect him to go out on his feet to inspect the Corps in the country; for though Sir Charles Napier said all that was necessary for a soldier to carry into the field, beside his arms, was a clean shirt and a piece of soap, yet we would be ashamed to see the Inspector of Volunteers going out to the country with a stick on his back, bearing a clean shirt and a piece of soap. (Laughter.) Less than a £1 a week would scarcely pay his expenses. We had been entrusted with arms worth about £10,000 by the British Government, and surely we ought not to do less than provide that they be taken care of.

Mr. COOPER thought the British Government had acted very liberally in giving the arms; but we had a one-sided Government here—a Government that supported the proprietors in opposition to the tenantry, and that supported an Orange party to put down another party.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND rose to a point of order: he would not allow the Government to be mi-represented in this way, for they had never supported an Orange party to put down any party.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH moved that the words be taken down. [They were taken down by the Chairman.]

Mr. COOPER said that he was only stating that the Government were one-sided, and that a measure should not be introduced to put arms only into the hands of one party; and if they had heard his remarks to the end, they might have understood him.

Hon. Mr. M'AULAY was suprised to hear motives imputed to hon. members on this side of the House. It was highly improper that such language should be employed.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said the hon. member for Georgetown seemed to be horrified that such a statement was made. The hon. member, Mr. Cooper, said the Government were one-sided. He (Mr. W) said so also. He would declare that he believed they were one-sided. He believed that they supported an Orange party, and an Orange party supported them. In speaking to the question he would remark that the proposal to fill up the blank with £400 was a justification of what he had said all along that the Government would be prepared to vote an extravagant sum for this service. He rose to justify himself in some remarks he had made the other day in quoting a passage from every one's letter, a letter respecting the formation of the Irish Volunteer Company, and their difficulty in obtaining arms. [The hon. member here read extracts from several letters in corroboration of his remarks. One of the letters was from Cormain Murphy, and another from Lieut. Reddin.] He said he considered it necessary to read these letters to justify his own veracity and that of his private correspondent, in whom he had every confidence, and who he did not doubt would be prepared to come before the House and give evidence as to the correctness of his statements. These letters showed not only the difficulty the Irish Volunteers experienced in obtaining arms; but the almost impossibility. In reference to the assertion of an hon. member that the anonymous communication in the paper with which he (Mr. W.) was connected were "dastardly and cowardly," he would ask if it was fair that such a statement should be made in this House?

Hon. Col. GRAY.—Any person who stabbed in the dark was a dastard and a coward.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—He might now clothe his statement in what words he pleased; but notwithstanding all the gallant Colonel had experienced in the field, and the numerous battles which he had fought, and all the bravery of which he boasted, if he had made the remark personally to the individuals who wrote these communications that they were "dastards and cowards," his courage would have been put to the test. Other papers besides the *Examiner* had anonymous correspondents; even the *Protestant*, that pink of perfection, had its anonymous communications from week to week; and so also had the *Islander*. He concluded by referring to a paragraph in the London *News of the World* of March 17, with respect to a riot said to be caused by Orangemen at Derrymacash in Ireland, which he remarked showed that he was not wrong in speaking against Orangemen.

Mr. BEER said the Orange institution was organized to maintain civil and religious liberty, and that it was his belief that nothing was to be feared from the extension of the Order. Look at Canada where there were so many Orangemen, and no riots had taken place between them and the Roman Catholics. They appeared to be on friendly terms in that Province. But why should so much be said by the opposite party against Orangemen? Why did they not likewise attack Ribbonism which was also a secret society? and it was at one time reported that there was a Lodge in existence here. So far as he understood the principles of Orangemen, no person who did not seek to deprive them of the liberty which they enjoyed under the British constitution had anything to fear from them. It was well known that there was not such religious freedom in Roman Catholic countries as was enjoyed in Protestant countries. In the latter no individual was thrust into a dungeon for holding any religious opinion, and he thought that Orangemen only wished to maintain the liberties which they possessed. Hon. members on the opposite side had first referred to Orangemen, and with them lay the responsibility of taking up so much of the time of the House with this debate.

Hon. Mr. POPE was sorry that the discussion had taken this turn, and he could not altogether agree with some who had spoken on this side of the House. He, however, concurred with the hon. member for Charlottetown, that the Opposition were altgether to blame for the turn which the debate had taken. One objection made to the Bill was that it provided a certain sum of money should be given to aid the Companies; another was that there were Orangemen in them; another was that Roman Catholics were excluded from them, and no Liberals were placed in command. With respect to the latter charge, the Government were not to blame, as every Company had the liberty of electing their own officers. The companies were composed of men who chose to join them, and no charge could be brought against any person if Orangemen had been permitted to take part in the movement. The hon. Leader of the Opposition threw out the insinuation that the Government were influenced by Orangemen; but I believe there is not an Orangeman in the Legislature except one which he appointed himself. Now, what call was there for this discussion at all. The hon member for the East Point, and the hon. member for Cardigan, were willing to give the measure a trial, and it was astonishing that others should take up the time of the House by advancing trivial objections. He (Mr P) cared not wether there were Orangemen in the companies or no, but of this he had been informed that they were 5 to 1 in the company organized under the late Government. He had heard much against the Orangemen, yet with regard to their oath which was read here the other day, he did not see that any Protestant should not take it. It was very little different from the oath of allegiance.

Hon. Mr. COLES had never heard there was anything in the oath of allegiance against marrying persons of a certain class.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Well, let a man take an oath to marry whom he pleased. Whose business was it? There was nothing in the oath to prevent any Protestant from taking it. He did not see any objection could be made to their taking an oath to be loyal to their Sovereign, for he was certain they could not think more of the Queen than Roman Catholics did of the Pope. If the Catholics should become excited by the attempts of their political leaders to throw firebrands in the community, he was not going to be frightened by firebrands, or guns either.

Mr. SINCLAIR was sorry that so much time had been taken up by hon. members on this side of the House. It had been said that there was exclusiveness in regard to a certain class entering these corps, but he had heard nothing of the matter until he came to this House. It appeared, however, that there had been some little partiality in regard to companies; but as the Government had declared that they had not been exclusive, and did not intend to encourage anything of the kind, he would support the Bill, and vote for a small grant to aid the movement. But the sum ought to be small, because numerous applications had been made by petition for money towards roads and other things, which had been refused. He would have no objection to vote a sum to pay for the services of Drill Sergeants, but he did not see that it was necessary to allow anything for the salary of a person to inspect guns, or to pay for gas light, and other such expenses: the different companies should pay for such things themselves. Some companies had even paid for their Drill sergeants, among which was the company in his district.

The hon. member was interrupted by a motion that the committee do rise, and the House adjourn, which was agreed to.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, the rule limiting the daily sitting of the House till 7 o'clock, was suspended for this day.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND received leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Cascumpec Marine Railway Company, which was referred to the Special Committee to examine and report thereon.

Mr. BEER presented a petition of John Hancock, John Orlebar, D. FitzGerald and others, setting forth the deplorable extent to which intoxicating liquors are sold in Charlottetown and vicinity, and showing the inadequacy and defectiveness of the present Act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and praying to have the Act entirely remodelled, and the sale of spirituous liquors very much curtailed; also one of Charles Palmer, Parker Merrill, Geo. M'Nutt, and others, friends of Temperance throughout the Island, setting forth that they are fully convinced that a large proportion of cases brought before the Magistracy of this Colony, for their adjudication, originates in the use of intoxicating liquors; and it is an acknowledged principle in every free country, that those whose office it is to execute the laws, should not be engaged in any employment or calling evidently calculated to bias their judgment in the discharge of their duties; that the petitioners believe the manufacture and sale of such liquors, by a Justice of the Peace, is a violation of this principle, inasmuch as he is frequently called upon to try individuals guilty of misdemeanors, occasioned by the use of a alcoholic drinks, which he himself has supplied, and praying the House to make such an enactment as will remedy the evil complained of. These petitions were laid on the table. The one presented last contained 2000 signatures. A short discussion arose from some remarks made in the petition.

Hon. Mr. COLES said direct charges were brought against Justices of the Peace, of whom some were members of the House who kept some of the houses mentioned, and that the petitioners reflected upon them; and that 2000 was a small number out of 80,000 inhabitants.

Hon. Mr. YEO said he thought he would be safe in saying that not one-sixth of the members would be willing to accede to the prayer of the petitioners. (Laughter.) and that it would be taking up the time of the House to no purpose to entertain the petition.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND commented shortly on the petition, and maintained it was couched in terms as respectful to the House as were necessary; and that it was presented to them simply as *representatives* of the people, and not as *magistrates* or *justices of the Peace*.

The SPEAKER said it was not customary to discuss a petition at that stage.

Mr. BEER received leave to present a bill founded on the petitions, which was then read and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. HOLM presented the report of the Committee in reference to the Saturday Market, which is as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of divers inhabitants of Strathalbyn, Scotch Settlement, praying this House to lend its influence to have Tuesdays and Fridays appointed as Market days in Charlottetown, instead of Wednesdays and Saturdays as at present, for reasons therein stated, have to report:

That by the Act 10th Victoria, chapter 16, and the Act 14th Victoria, chapter 23, the Market days in Charlottetown are enacted to be on Wednesday and Saturday in each week; but by the Act 18th Victoria, chapter 34, incorporating the City of Charlottetown, the Council of that City are empowered to establish and regulate Markets and fairs; your Committee therefore consider that the appeal of the petitioners should have been made to the Council of the City of Charlottetown, and not to this House; at the same time they desire to express their concurrence in the views set forth in the petition as to the desirableness of a change being made in the time of holding the Markets in Charlottetown, at all events, so far as the same relates to the discontinuance of Saturday as a Market day, as your Committee conceive that this alteration would tend to a better and more perfect observance of the Sabbath day.

House in Committee again on the Volunteer Bill.

Mr. SINCLAIR continues.—I have been given to understand that bonds for the security of the rifles and accoutrements have not been taken from all the Volunteers—that there are certain favorite companies; and that is a charge which the Government has not answered. I am aware, however, that the Captain of a Company—Mr. M'Nutt—was obliged to give security for *his* arms; but whether it was on account of his being a *Snatcher* or not, I cannot say.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I rise to order, Mr. Chairman: The hon. member is making use of an ambiguous term, which I shall be obliged to him if he will define—What does he mean by the term *Snatcher?* (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND explained that it was the synonym of *Liberal*—and Col. Gray having expressed his satisfaction—he remarked that Captain M'Rae, of Wheatley River, had to give bonds and he was not a *Snatcher*, and he and other hon. members mentioned others who did likewise.

Mr. SINCLAIR said—It was stated, however, that such was the case; but I am not going to bring that charge against the Government. I am willing to go as high as £300 for the purpose of paying Drill Sergeants, but no higher.

Hon. Mr. COLES followed, and having referred at some length to different Companies of Volunteers, to the expense of Drill instructors, and to the puerile argument in favor of the corps in regard to their being employed to resist a foreign invasion, said—The hon. member from Charlottetown—Mr. Beer—in a speech made on a former part of the day appeared to know what Orangemen were organized into societies for; viz., to maintain civil and religious rights; but it is new to me that the civil and religious rights of any man are in danger. I think that excuse is like the talk about invasion. By their oath they are sworn not to intermarry with Catholics, nor to have communication with them in matters of education. I hope we can maintain all our civil rights without entering into such societies. He said too, there was not that religious freedom in Catholic as there was in Protestant countries—that people were not put into dungeons in Protestant countries. Perhaps his knowledge of history has been revived, but people have been put into dungeons, in Protestant as well as in Catholic countries. Another excuse for Orange lodges was that if the Catholics got the Government, all the Protestants would be put into dungeons.

Mr. BEER denied using this expression.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—It was stated broadly that the late Government was under the influence of the Catholics; but it is well known how the feelings of the Protestants were worked up by the present majority in the House against the Liberals. It was no crime to tell them the Priests would rule if the Liberals got into power. One minister in New London preached in Church that Coles had turned Catholic; but it was found that that doctrine would not suit. I have a little pamphlet here which was put in my hands this morning, called the "Bulwark," which contains an article which must have gone from this Island, and have been written by a person unfriendly to the Liberals.

The extract was from the March No. of the "Bulwark," and was to the effect that the Roman Catholics formed a large proportion of the inhabitants—that the Papists by the instigations of the Priests became an active political body, and by dexterous management contrived to control the Government—that thus the Bible was banished from the public schools which led to a reaction that resulted in the overthrow of the pro-Popish politicians, and to the restoration of the Word of God to its proper place in the public education, and that the Romanists were far from giving up the struggle. Then followed an extract from Dr. Mullock's lecture on "Rome, Past and Present."

Hon. Mr. POPE.—What has the Government to do with that?

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I would ask if the Bible is now read in the Schools any more than when the Liberals had the Government?—I say not; and contend that the Liberals were abused, misrepresented and vilified. By such means the present Government got in, yet we are cried down for saying Orangemen are the support of the present Government. I don't wonder at the Irish Volunteers refusing to take the oath tendered to them, knowing as they did more about it than some poor people, and that it was different from the oath of allegiance.

Some interruptions occurred about this time, Hon. Mr. Pope having made some bantering remark about a cocked hat.

Hon. Mr. COLES said—If you are so courageous I will meet you any day with sword or pistol. A superior officer should not call out an inferior, but I will waive that consideration, and the cocked hat too. I argue that any man who has taken the Orange oath, has sold his independence to the managers of the Lodge—his independence is gone, politically and religiously.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Another "cock and bull" story Mr. Chairman,—for I can call it nothing else—told by the hon. member from Charlottetown—Mr. Beer—was about the formation of a Ribbon Lodge in this City, but I have never heard of it before. No public fact of its existence can be adduced, but we have incontrovertible proofs of the existence of Orange lodges here. If there are such lodges, I would consider it the duty of the Government, with the power which is vested in them, to have them suppressed—and I would give my support to have Ribbon lodges suppressed just as well as I would to have Orange lodges put down. Both Ribbon and Orange societies have been attended by evil results in the Old Country; it is then clearly the duty of the Government to suppress the Orange lodges in existence here by any means which they may deem legitimate. They are calculated to excite angry feelings and passions in the breasts of a large portion of the inhabitants of this Colony; for, wherever these lodges are, they are an abomination to Catholics. The terms in which the Catholics are referred to from time to time by Orangemen, and in which their religion is stigmatized as "abominable idolatry" is calculated to excite their passions.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—I rise to order, Mr. Chairman; I do not wish to interrupt the hon. member, but I would ask if it is right for him to travel out of the record in the manner in which he is doing, by going back to discuss Orangeism and Ribbonism after the clause has been agreed to with a blank?—I think it is quite unparliamentary. Are hon. members in order in debating the principle of the matter over again?

The CHAIRMAN.—I think not.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Was the hon. member from Bedeque in order when he discussed this question, I would ask?—And why did you not call the hon. member from Charlottetown—Mr. Beer—to order who followed in his steps? I am speaking to matters brought to my notice by them.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I think the hon. member is now speaking without reflection.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—If the hon. members from Bedeque and Charlottetown had a right to address the Committee, surely I should have the same privilege. One of these gentlemen talked about the friendly feeling existing between Orangemen and Catholics in Canada, but it was not exemplified a few years ago when the Orangemen in Hamilton burnt down a Roman Catholic Church worth £18,000.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—I never heard that attributed to them before. Such a statement, I believe, never appeared in print, nor was such an insinuation ever made in Canada to my knowledge.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Also in Charleston near Boston a Convent was burned down by people of the same fraternity—and if we are to come to this state of things burning down Churches—

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—I think, Mr. Chairman, it is your duty to end this debate; such a charge against the whole brotherhood of Protestants was never before made on the floor of this House, nor was such an insinuation thrown out in Britain or in any civilized country in the world. It is disgraceful.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think the debate is very irregular.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—If I said Protestants, I did not intend to; I meant Orangemen. I would be sorry to say that against the whole brotherhood of Protestants—though everybody knows that a church in Hamilton worth £18,000, was burned by Orangemen.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I rise to order; for I will not submit to listen to the insinuations and charges of the hon. member. He has no right to make them. We have quite enough to do to get out of our own difficulties without bringing such charges against the Orangemen of Canada; and unless he can prove them by the judicial records of that country he has no right to make them. Neither is he justified in making such a charge against strangers in the United States unless he is prepared to prove they are true from the judicial records of the country. I could bring such charges against Ribbonmen—

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—So you did—

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—And I can refer for them to the Parliamentary debates of Britain.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I dare say I could, too, to the debates of the Legislature of Canada, had I time to search them up. The facts which I noticed are too notorious to be forgotten; yet I am to be hunted down because I make these observations which are unpalatable to some hon. members. They, however, can get up and make the broadest charges against the Catholics, and insinuations about the existence of Ribbon societies here, and that this portion of the community are not to be trusted for their loyalty, nor the majority of the Catholics of Canada.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I made no such charges.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—The hon. member from Bedeque did. It may be well for hon. members to try to put me down, but they cannot stifle the words in my throat. It shows that my arguments are unpalatable.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—As far as I am concerned I never before heard of the Catholic Church being burned, and the hon. member has no right to make such unfounded charges in this House against a respectable body of people; and as a Protestant I will not stand it. I have a sacred respect for my fellow Protestants.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I do not couple them with Orangemen. It is an exhibition of the ignorance or deceit of hon. members to endeavor to couple my observations on Orangemen with Protestants generally.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON.—I do not rise to support the Government, but I say, that if I had introduced this subject of debate, I would press the division at once. We have had quite enough of it, and ought to come to a division.