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."---Eurinides.

Vol. XI. **Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, August 12, 1861.** **New Series.---No. 32.**

FINE ARTS.

"A thing of Beauty is a joy forever."

R. R. MACLELLAN returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island generally, *particularly to the Ladies*, for the very liberal patronage he has received since his arrival in the Colony; and would respectfully inform the public at large that he has removed his Picture Gallery to the Building immediately opposite the Catholic Cathedral, where he is prepared to take Photographic Portraits in every branch and style of Photography, with all the late improvements. Having had 15 years experience in the practice of the Fine Arts, viz: Painting and Sculpture in concert in their various departments, and 5 years in the magic field of Science, in which he is now operating, the subscriber is confident that he can impart to his Pictures an amount of *grace, truth* and *beauty* unobtained by any person who has not had the same opportunity.

N.B. Having built a Saloon with a powerful sky-light, and having every facility for taking Likenesses, satisfaction will be given in all cases. We particularly request all Pictures henceforth sent from this Gallery to be compared with those taken by other parties: see the delicacy and pearl-like softness of the flesh colours; look at the manner in which the drapery is rendered, and behold the artistic arrangements of *light* and *shade*, and you will exclaim it is an *inimitable gem of art*. Pictures taken on enamelled Cloth may be sent in letters, without any additional postage. This process is exceedingly beautiful, and in point of purity and richness of tone resembling gems of the first water. Is the day too dark? this is a question often put—to which we answer, there is no day too dark whilst the sun is up.

All persons wanting Pictures should attend immediately. Parties wanting a number of Pictures should make a morning's call, as the subscriber has always a full house during operative hours.

Our prices in each department are as follows: Photographic Pictures, or the so called Ambrotype on glass 1s 6d and upwards, according to the richness of case or frame in which they are inserted; Photographs taken on paper for 5s and upwards, and painted in oil and water colors to the life; Portraits painted in oil life size for £5 and upwards. In our Sculpturing department, we model from the life in which we produce Portraits life size in Plaster of Paris, Sulphur, and Wax.

N. B. we direct particular attention to our cheap ambrotype and Photographic Pictures.

R. R. MACLELLAN, Artist.

Valuable Real Estate at Summerside for Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby offers for sale his property at Summerside, consisting of two Town Lots each 80 × 100 feet, together with Dwelling House, 28½ × 23 feet, 13 feet post, nearly finished: a Kitchen attached, 20½ × 13 feet, and a good Cellar under the House 7 feet deep, perfectly dry at all seasons. This property is pleasantly situated, and commands a splendid prospect of the fine Harbor of Bedeque and the Straits of Northumberland in the distance. As a business stand, being located near the public Wharf, or as a private residence, it is unsurpassed by any that may be offered for some time.

Summerside is connected with Shediac, the terminus of the E. and N. A. Railway, and Charlottetown and Pictou, by means of a good Steamer plying regularly twice a week, carrying mails, passengers, and freight each way; and will early this season be connected with the New York and Newfoundland Electric Telegraph line—a double line of wires being now in course of erection from this port to Cape Traverse to connect with the submarine cable there. The above described Lots will be sold in one, two, or three portions, to suit purchasers. Part of the purchase money required down, the balance on time as may be agreed on. Early application necessary to ensure good bargains. Titles good. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber.

Plan of the above described Property:

Cedar Street.		6	5	4					1
	Hon. J. C. Pope	J. Sharp.	P. M. Power.	P. M. Power.	Black & Bros. Halifax.	H. C. Green, Esq.	Stephen Street.		J. Campbell.
36ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	80ft	62ft	32ft		60ft

Broadway or Water Street.

		59	58	58	58	58	80	80		34
60ft		J C P	J W	J W	J W	L W	B & B	M O H	To Wharf	

Summerside, July 8, 1861. P. M. POWER.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following valuable property; 150 acres Wood Land on Lot 43, fronting on the line road between Lots 43 and 44, having a front of 14½ chains to the 100 acres; 24 acres being part of the reserved lands adjoining Georgetown Town Lot No. 8, First Range, Letter E, in Georgetown, and Pasture Lot No. 83, in the Royalty of said Town. Also, 50 acres Land, four of which are cleared on Lot 32, fronting on Anderson's Road, 7 miles from Charlottetown Three Building Lots in Charlottetown. *For further particulars* apply to

JOHN McGILL

Charlottetown, Feb'y 25th, 1861. 6m

For Sale or to Let,

And Immediate Possession given,

THAT new two-storey COTTAGE, fronting the St. Peter's Road, near Mr. Crabb's Corner, with a large Garden (under cultivation, and partly seeded) attached, the Property of the late JAMES N. HARRIS. If sold, 25 per cent of the purchase to be paid down, and the balance may remain secured on the property for some YEARS. Apply to

June 3, 1861. W. W. LORD, Executor.

LOT 19.—VALUABLE PROPERTY—LOT 19

and Business Stand For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, for a few weeks, that valuable Property, Stock, Crop, &c., now occupied by her, and situated at BARRETT'S CROSS, Lot 19. For particulars please apply on the premises to

MARGARET BARRETT.

Barrett's Cross, Lot 19, July 15, 1861. 1sl 4w.

To be Sold or Let,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, formerly owned by P. McVEIGH, situate at the junction of two public roads, at Read's Corner, Lot 19, and within two and a half miles of Summerside. It consists of one acre of Land held under lease for 999 years at sixpence per acre, and has a DWELLING HOUSE, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, &c., erected thereon.

This is one of the best Stands in Prince County for any kind of business, and will be sold or let on reasonable terms. For further information application to be made to the proprietor at Summerside.

FOR SALE, at the subscriber's Store, at Summerside, 90 gallons COD FISH OIL.

Summerside, May 27, 1861. 3m JAMES BRAZIL.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD FARM, consisting of 120 Acres, on the Tryon Road, Lot 27, 40 of which are in a high state of cultivation, the remainder covered with Hard and Soft Wood. There are a good Dwelling House and Barn on the premises, and also a good well of water within a short distance from the dwelling. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM McKAY.

Tryon Road, Lot 27, Nov 19, 1860. tf

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, the COTTAGE, with Stable and Garden attached, at present occupied by Dr. Jarvis, corner of Grafton and Weymouth Streets, near the Academy. Apply to

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

July 29, 1861. 1sl 4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on Messrs. J. W. BRADLEY & Co., will please forward the same, duly authenticated, to the Assignee on the premises; and all parties indebted to the late Firm are requested to settle their Accounts forthwith, to prevent legal collection.

Charlottetown, Aug. 5, 1861. 3w.

N. B.—The STOCK selling off at a considerable reduction in prices.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 8.

The letter from the Board of Education, requesting £150 for procuring books on Agricultural Chemistry, was taken up. The House concluded that it was inexpedient to grant the sum desired.

The letter of John D. Woodman, Harbor Master, Cascumpec, was again read, and his report was made an order of the day for to-morrow.

The letter of J. Craig, Light Keeper, Richmond Bay, was referred to the last preceding Committee.

The report of Richard Heartz and other Commissioners appointed to examine and report on a desired road along the Gulf Shore, Cavendish, through the farm of John Lockerby, was read again.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved that it be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. Thornton moved in amendment to substitute after the word "that" —"it is inexpedient to grant the amount required as compensation, in the said report," which was carried in the affirmative.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Works, on Panmure Lighthouse, was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The petition in reference to the breakwater at St. Peter's Bay was taken up and elicited a lengthy discussion. Hon. Mr. Whelan supported the petition. He said the inhabitants in the locality had expended three hundred pounds on the object out of their own pockets, and had raised a breastwork of 300 yards in length, which produced the effect of deepening the Channel 2 feet, and argued that the exertions of the people should be seconded by a small grant from the Legislature. During the 15 years he had had the honor of having a seat in the House, he said he never got a special grant for any object for the District which he represented. The testimony of persons competent to judge was, that the work undertaken would accomplish the object for which it was designed.

Other hon. members doubted the practicability of the undertaking and argued that there was not a competent engineer in this Colony to decide.

Hon. Col. GRAY said he had occasion to remark last year —though he could not find anything on the point in the Reporter—that it was his impression it would be better for the people in that District, and he hoped the hon. members from the East Point also would turn their attention to what was the natural outlet for the Townships in that part of the Island. As Cascumpec was the natural outlet for 11 Townships, so he thought Grand River was the same for the Townships on St. Peter's Bay. The distance to that river from the Head of St. Peter's Bay was only a few miles, and in his opinion it would be of much greater advantage to the people to turn their attention to the construction of a tram-road between these two places. He thought it would have the effect in a short time of making their farms quadruple in value, and and answer the purpose much better than a breakwater at the mouth of St. Peter's Bay. For his part, he was opposed to conflicting with the elements, which some hon. members would have the House to do by constructing the proposed breakwater. He knew a place on the North side in which there is now 7 or 8 feet of sand, where, seven years ago there was a green field half mile from the sea shore. The whole of the property in that District—80,000 acres—once belonged to his grandfather, and he would have given £10,000 to have had a hproper arbor at St. Peter's, but the object desired was considered hopeless.

This subject was fully discussed by hon. members, and after the discussion, Hon. Mr. Whelan moved that the petition be referred to the Committee of Supply. Division—Yeas: 13. Nays: 12.

The petition of Peter Gregor, Brackley Point, was referred to Supply.

The petition in reference to the Dredging Machine was referred to a special Committee to report by Bill or otherwise.

The petition of James Maloney, Charlottetown, was, after being discussed for a long time, refused, on motion of Mr. J. Yeo, moved in amendment to Mr. Beer's motion that it be referred to Committee of Supply. For the amendment—Hons. Messrs Kelly, McAulay, Perry, Whelan, Coles, Laird, Messrs. J. Yeo, Montgomery, Ramsay, Howat, Cooper, Sinclair, Sutherland, Conroy, Owen—15. Against it—Hons. Messrs. Thornton, Wightman, Haviland, Longworth, Hensley, Gray, Messrs. Beer, Doyle, Holm, McNeill—10.

A petition of Margaret Harding was presented by Mr. Beer, which was referred to Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. Laird presented a petition of Charles Haszard, Benj. E. Wright, and others, members of the Agricultural Society, which came with the request that Mr. Laird would present it, Mr. Howat second it, and that Hon. Mr. Hensley would support it. The petition was received and read. It set forth that they viewed with extreme regret the rapid decline of the Society, compared with its once prosperous condition, and they were of opinion that the infusion of a political spirit had something to do with its decline. They prayed for a reorganization of the Society on such a basis as would insure more general support and inspire confidence.

Mr. Howat made a few remarks on the petition, and Mr. Hensley said he thought he should have had the reading of it before he was called upon to speak in its behalf. He would reserve his remarks till a future occasion.

Hon. Mr. COLES said he would move that the House go into Committee on the petition. The Bill for the establishment of the Society stated that if its funds fell below a certain amount it would become defunct, so he thought the present one should wind up its affairs and pay into the Treasury the amount which the stock on hand would bring. He agreed with the petitioners that politics and mismanagement broke up the Society. An unfortunate circumstance occurred a few years ago. At an annual meeting, and at the time of a Grain Show, there happened to be a great snow storm, and few persons got present with their grain; in fact, he (Mr. C.) was the only member of the Committee who was present, with the exception of Mr. Clark. They agreed to postpone the meeting for a fortnight; but parties present, who were not even subscribers of the Society, would not consent. They appointed a Chairman and a Committee, and went into business. After that he (Mr. C.) did no more for the Society than he could barely help; he subscribed, but took no active part in its affairs. He regretted the Society was in a state so low, for notwithstanding its losses, it had been of great benefit to the country. In its prosperous days the funds amounted to £2000, but now they are down to £400. A new Society should be formed under an Act of Incorporation.

Mr. COOPER said he agreed with the remarks of the last speaker, that the affairs of the Society should be wound up. The petition before them had only 12 signatures, of whom not 9 followed farming as a business. He would suggest that agriculturists in the country form themselves into Societies of from 200 to 250 persons, and ask for a law to satisfy themselves. He thought the idea of taking action on such a matter at the suggestion of a few individuals, not all of whom were following agricultural pursuits, was unreasonable; and to speak of incorporating a Society not in existence was absurd.

Mr. BEER said it was true the Society had been in a declining state for some years, but he felt inclined to go back farther, in looking for the cause of its decline than the hon. member who had just spoken. The annual meeting referred to took place he (Mr. B.) believed three years ago, and though there happened to be, on that occasion, a snow storm —as on several other occasions—still there was a full average quantity of grain brought forward for competition, and many persons present were from a distance of 10 to 15 miles. There were even some from Crapaud, Covehead, Stanhope, Lots 48 and 49, and some from Cavendish. When the parties who had brought forward samples of grain, and others found that two or three individuals wished to have the meeting put off, they were very much annoyed, and a large majority decided that the Grain Show should take place forthwith, as well as the annual meeting of the Society in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The truth was, the society had been in a declining state for several years from a variety of causes, its funds were frittered away in different ways. A considerable amount was expended in stocking—what was called—a model farm, with pure breed cattle. £80 were given to a certain member of the Committee for four cows and calves, two of which were small heifers, and which afterwards turned out to be mongrels. A young bull imported by the Society was kept by the same member for some 12 months, it being understood his services were to go against his keep, but when he was returned, the Committee were charged about £10 for keeping him. On another occasion the Society owned a very fine boar, previously kept at the Society's expense. The same member offered to keep him free of charge—he being in the habit of breeding a large number of pigs. The pig was handed over to him; he kept him long enough to answer his purpose; then stated to the Committee at one of their meetings that the boar was become so unruly he could do nothing with him, that some other member must take him for a while. Having given the boar such a bad name, no one offered to keep him; and neither the Committee nor Society heard anything of the boar from that time. Pork was then very dear, and the boar weighed about 500lbs., and this disinterested member of the Committee quietly put the knife into the boar and sold the carcase for 7½., a pound. He then put the money in his pocket, and struts off, saying to himself—"I think *as how* from my position in the Agricultural Society, and in the Government, no one dares call me to an account." He (Mr. B.) did not wonder that the funds of the Society were low, when they had been fritted away in such a shameful manner. It was nothing more than could be expected.

Hon. Mr. COLES said that the House had been treated to the bull and the boar story, by the hon. member from the city before, and that it was a pity he had not told the *ham* and *shoulder* story too, for there had been a considerable loss about the transaction. As regarded the stock bought for the Model Farm, he (Mr. C.) thought Judge Peters could form a pretty good estimate of the quality of the animals which were purchased; and from the prices which they brought when sold, he thought the Society did not lose much by the transaction. The hon. member was fond of telling stories about boars, but he (Mr. C.) thought that the hon. member himself was the greatest bore in the House. He was in favor of the House going into Committee on the petition, for it was clearly set forth that the Society was not then in existence, as it appeared the funds had fallen below what was specified in the Act.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Coles, the House agreed to go into Committee of the whole on the petition to-morrow.

Adjourned at 7 o'clock. J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

TUESDAY, April 9.

The House went into Committee on the consideration of the reports of John D. Woodman, Harbor master, Cascumpec, and John Craig, Light Keeper, Richmond Bay.

Hon. Col. GRAY spoke at considerable length on the reports. He showed that the reason the officers at these Harbors were unable to collect light and anchorage dues was from no defect in the law, but from the difficulty in carrying out its provisions. On account of the number of fishing vessels which entered these harbors, the men had become bold, and refused to pay the dues. When the collector went on board of a schooner, he often could not find the master, and all the other hands avoided his enquiries; on one day they would refuse to pay him, and before he would return again they would have set sail. The question was, were we going to empower the officers at these Ports to collect the dues, or lose a large amount of revenue? Were we going to allow foreigners to trample our laws under foot? He believed that if the matter was only represented to the Home Government, ere long a British frigate would be anchored in one of these harbors. But he did not think this was necessary; the House had the power in its own hands to remedy the evil. Let the officers at these harbors have a row boat, and let 5 or 6 men well armed be placed at their disposal, and he considered that the first shot would be all that was required to bring them to submit to the demands of the law.

Mr. CONROY was pleased with most of the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member who had just spoken. He believed the law was well enough; what was wanted was the power to carry it into execution. He had been asked by the Americans what right had we to charge for light dues, when there were no lighthouses on that part of the coast. He told them that he had nothing to do with that, and as it was the law of the Island that they should pay dues, they ought to obey it. Often two or three hundred sail of vessels came into Cascumpec at one time, and generally on such occasions a number of the men got drunk, and what could the collector alone do among them? Instead of only £5 being collected at that part, as was last year, he believed there should have been £600. If the dues could be fully collected one year, he thought there would be no difficulty afterwards.

After several members had expressed their views on the subject, the Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider further the letters of Harbor master, and having discussed the matter for a considerable time, came to the following resolution moved by the Speaker.

Resolved, That a sum sufficient be voted in supply, and placed at the disposal of the Government to carry into effect the Act relating to light and anchorage dues.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY presented a bill in amendment of, and in addition to, the Acts relating to judgments entered on record in the Supreme Court of Judicature, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on James Keefe's case was then taken up, and having been discussed, Mr. M'Neill moved that it be adopted.

Hon. Mr. PERRY moved in amendment that it be adopted that day three months, and the amendment was carried—17 to 8. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Hon. Mr. YEO from the Special Committee to whom were referred the several petitions praying for the establishment of new post offices, and all matters relating to the inland mail service, presented their report, which was committed to a Committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to with amendments.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider further of a Supply. Several resolutions were come to, after which the Committee rose and progress was reported.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thornton, it was resolved that no new matter on which a Bill can be founded, be introduced to the House after Saturday next. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Col. GRAY, by command of His Excellency, presented to the House the following message:—

George Dundas, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor deeply regrets to have to inform the House of Assembly of the melancholy death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, intelligence of which was communicated in the despatch the Lieutenant Governor now transmits.

Government House, April 10, 1860.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, March 18, 1861.

Sir,—It is with the greatest regret that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Her Royal Highness expired at Frogmore House, on the morning of the 16th instant, at about half-past nine o'clock, to the great grief of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and of the Royal Family.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor Dundas, &c., &c., &c.

A true Copy,

GEORGE D. ATKINSON, Private Secretary.

The House then

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an address of condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Committee—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Longworth, Haviland, Thornton, and Messrs. Conroy and M'Neill.

A petition from Long River, New London, presented by Mr. Montgomery was referred to the members of the district.

The House then took up the

VOLUNTEER BILL,

which was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—It is unnecessary for me, Mr. Speaker, to make a speech on this matter, for, like many other questions, it was pretty fully discussed in the debate on the answer to the Speech of His Excellency. I fancy, then, that the arguments for and against the Volunteer force will be pretty nearly the same as those which have been already used by hon. members who have spoken on this question. It is obvious, however, that a law should be passed to govern the Volunteer force of this Island; for 25 corps are now organized. Some contend that the Militia laws are sufficient for their regulation, and others, among whom I happen to be, hold that these laws have no relation to the Companies of Volunteers now formed; and that, consequently, we need a special law for the government of this force. Those who think the Militia laws are sufficient agree upon the ground that the word *volunteer* is found in one or two of these laws; but if they would take the time to read calmly these Acts, they would find that the Volunteers therein mentioned, are different from the Volunteers now organized in this Colony. In Britain and her Colonies, and in all countries in which Volunteer corps are organized, they form a force distinct from all other forces, and the grand principle upon which they have been organized is to resist foreign invasion. Some hon. members have attempted to throw ridicule upon our Volunteer Companies by saying that they would be found wanting in the time of need, but these ideas of the bravery of the Sons of P. E. Island, as expressed by some hon. members, are anything but creditable to themselves. If the time should arrive when the Volunteers shall be needed to come forward for the defence of their firesides and homes, I doubt not but what they will exhibit quite as much pluck, bravery, and military spirit, as Volunteers in the sister Colonies. To those who thus run them down, we may well apply the old saying —"It is a dirty bird which soils its own nest." If our own legislators have not confidence in the Volunteers, or in the military spirit of the inhabitants of this Island, we may expect that our neighbouring Colonists and foreigners will say, that, of that matter we ought to be the best judges. But I repudiate the slur cast upon the Volunteers in particular, and upon the inhabitants of this Colony generally. Our Volunteers can make as sure a shot as those in the neighbouring Colonies, and in Nova Scotia the Volunteers rival the Regulars in the practice of the Enfield rifle. Great interest is taken in this movement in almost every place. In New South Wales, the Speaker of the House of Assembly commands a Volunteer corps, and I should like to see our Speaker dressed in a military garb. (Laughter.) One of their Judges too, and the highest personages in the land are identified with this movement. Some imagine that here the movement is a dark plot of the Government, that men are equipped with rifles, and drilled for the purpose of employing them to collect the rents of proprietors, but these stories have been already pretty well contradicted. The Bill expressly declared that they shall only be bound to serve in case of an actual invasion. I would have liked to have inserted the word *rebellion*, as it is in the Imperial Act, but I wished to avoid even the shadow of a suspicion. Any Volunteer, too, can retire from his Company at any moment, by giving up his rifle and accoutremens, unless there be an actual invasion at the time, in which case it would not do for him to show the white feather. The details of the Bill will be discussed in Committee. I presume the clause which provides that a certain sum shall be granted by the Government for a certain number of years for drill sergeants and other objects connected with the Volunteer movement will be the one which will principally meet with opposition; but on this point I think the House should not hesitate for a moment. In Britain and her Colonies they receive liberal grants to render them efficient, and private individuals cannot be expected to support the movement. I think the money given for this purpose would be well spent. In 1855, the majority in the House thought it was absolutely necessary to have a military force organized to support the law and to resist invasion, and £500 were spent on one company—the Raggeds—who were commanded by Major M'Gill—a very good Christian, as the hon. leader of the Opposition did say—but we would feel very well satisfied to get a grant to that amount for *all* the Companies of Volunteers now organized. The world, too, is now in a much more unsettled state than it was in 1855.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The Hon. Major has made a good speech in defence of the Volunteer corps; but the necessity for such a force is now narrowed down to a small compass—actual invasion; and if that were all the force is for, I think it quite unnecessary. If the Americans or French were to invade this Colony, is it to be supposed a few hundred Volunteers are going to resist them with effect? If the force is to be serviceable I think it should be for all purposes, to be at the service of the civil authorities as well as for the resistance of foreign invasion. But to talk of them being organized merely for this purpose is certainly ridiculous nonsense. The Raggeds to which the hon. member referred, were organized in consequence of the troops having been withdrawn from this Colony, and it was necessary that we should have a force of our own. The Government of the day, too, thought it was nothing but fair that the proprietors of land should bear a part of the expense of keeping up this force as well as the inhabitants of the Colony, and to accomplish that object the Government passed the Rent Roll Bill, which, however, was refused by the Home Government. We have a despatch from the Home Government authorizing drill sergeants to be sent here from Halifax.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Their expenses were paid here.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The expense was only trifling, and it is not going to cost £500 to pay drill sergeants. If such a force, too, is to be supported by the Colony, other parts of the Island as well as Charlottetown will expect to receive their protection. I object to the principle on which the Bill has come in, for it provides for no protection in cases of riot or disturbances.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—If the hon. member will move to amend it by inserting the word rebellion in the Bill, I will support him.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—It is not my duty to do that; till the hon. member introduces a perfect measure it is my duty to oppose it. I think, too, it interferes with our Militia laws, for we have seen the Militia sent out on different occasions to quell disturbances, and to do duty in the Barracks. This, however, is a new-fangled affair, got up to put favorites of the Government over the heads of other officers, which cannot be done under the regulations of the Militia laws. I shall oppose it going into Committee.

Mr. CONROY.—I, also, Mr. Speaker, am opposed to the Bill going into Committee, for I think the Volunteer force is wholly unnecessary for the purpose contemplated. The exclusive principle upon which it has been formed is calculated to arouse the apprehensions of a large body of the people of this Island. What are these parties to think when the officers and leaders in this movement are Orangemen—their sworn enemies?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I rise for an explanation; I wish the hon. member to name the leaders in this movement who are Orangemen.

Mr. CONROY.—These parties are known to be Orangemen, and with what confidence, I ask, can you expect these parties to look upon their enemies who are sworn and armed? —You will have a society formed in opposition for purposes of self-defence. Some years ago, we thought they were confined to unfortunate Ireland; but now Orange societies have travelled as far as Bedeque and Summerside; at least it is so rumored, and I believe the fact cannot be disguised. Orangemen generally hold Commissions in the Volunteer service, and one class of the people are armed to keep the other class in terror. If the bill be passed, I believe it will be the most mischievous one which ever passed this Legislature.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—In reference, Mr. Speaker, to what fell from the hon. member from Tignish, just now, and when this matter was previously discussed, I may say I am not aware of the peculiar circumstances connected with that gentleman's intercourse with the body of men of whom he speaks so hardly;—I do not know whether he has applied for admission into a Volunteer corps, or whether there has been any misunderstanding between him and them, but whenever Volunteers are mentioned he appears to me to become exceedingly sore. I am not aware whether there is such a body in the country as Orangemen or not; but I have heard hon. members speak of them, and I was under the impression from a speech the hon. leader of the Opposition made on the answer to the Governor's Speech, that it was imperative on every member of a Volunteer Company to be an Orangeman.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I rise to order; I said no such thing. I said many were Orangemen.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—If the hon. member would hear more correctly, and give me a little time, there would be no occasion for him to rise in his place. I said I was under the impression from his remarks on the occasion referred to, that it was imperative on a Volunteer to be an Orangeman. I was referring to a gentleman whom I knew who was not an Orangeman; and from what transpired in reference to Captain Hunter, the hon. member should remember that he may have been misinformed about the Volunteers. In Volunteer Companies nationalities are set aside. You see an Englishman, a Scotchman, an Irishman, a German, a Swede, or a citizen of the United States, side by side. I was under the impression that in enrolling Volunteers there was not any national distinction made. And these young men who enroll, do so for the defence of the shores of our country; and for fear any might think they were enrolled for other purposes, even the word "rebellion" was left out of the Bill. In the course of time we may expect more rifles, and then, if he choses, the hon. member from Tiguish will have a chance to enroll a Company of Volunteers. Respecting the amount which the House may think proper to grant for rendering this force more efficient, that will be considered when we take up the details of the Bill.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the details of the Bill. Hon. Mr. Perry in the Chair.

The first few clauses were read and agreed to without a discussion. Some clauses further on having elicited a few remarks as they were read, were then severally agreed to.

The clause commencing, "The Lieutenant Governor may, during the continuance of this Act, draw from the Treasury of this Island a sum not exceeding £400," was next read.

Hon. Mr. COLES remarked on this clause that he thought it ought to be with the consent of the Governor and Council.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said the clause was a copy of the clause in the Halifax Bill, in which there was no reference made to the Council at all.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said money formed the sinews of war; yet they were asked to put their hand in the public purse to put arms into the hands of one class to the exclusion of the other. He would not be opposed to voting a sum were the movement not an exclusive one. And farther, it was required that they should go on voting a sum of money for this purpose every year, though there might not be a foreign invasion for half a century.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY thought it should be specified in the clause—with the consent of the Council, as the Council only were responsible to the House. He coincided with the remarks which fell from the hon. member from Cardigan in regard to the Volunteer movement, and thought it would not be a praiseworthy one unless it were general. It could never give satisfaction were it exclusive; but he believed it was never designed to be exclusive, and he thought all parties would, to a greater or less extent, join in the movement. As regarded the amount, looking at the finances of the country, he thought a very small sum should be voted for the object proposed.

Hon. Mr. POPE said—I believe, Mr. Chairman, that there is not the slighest foundation for saying the Volunteer movement is an exclusive one. The Irish Volunteer corps, now organized, stands upon precisely the same footing as those throughout the country. The companies in Georgetown and Summerside comprise members of the Roman Catholic Church to the extent of about one-fourth of the number of men in each company. The hon. leader of the Opposition has thrown this firebrand in for political objects—for the purpose, I suppose, of recovering his lost position in the Government of this Island. I see here in a reported speech of his, made in the debate on the answer to the Governor's Speech, these words:—"And can you expect a secret and sworn party to protect the rights of those of a different sect?"—and then he goes on to state that "the Volunteer companies are composed of Orangemen." The hon. member from Tignish has stated that Orange societies have spread to Summerside, but I never heard of one being in existence there, though I reside in that locality. I do not belong to such a society. In fact, the attempt has been made by the hon. leader of the Opposition to turn the whole movement into burlesque, and spirited young men from one end of this Island to the other laughed at and held up to ridicule by him. He need not speak of favouritism either, for when he himself was in the Government five members out of the Executive were made Lieutenant Colonels. To endeavour to create an ill feeling among the people of this country, by stirring up their passions and prejudices in such a manner, is an act of injustice and dishonesty. I am prepared to vote for a sum to pay for drill instructors, and to encourage the Volunteer movement.

AN OFFICE-SEEKER'S TRICK.—A few weeks ago the government at Washington desiring the services of a secret agent to make a reconnoisance of Richmond, and ascertain the strength of the rebels, a young man named Hermanns, who was formerly a page in the House of Representatives, and latterly the reputed correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal*, proposed to visit the rebel capital in the disguise of an organ-grinder, for which, as he is a German Jew, he was well fitted. He was provided with $75 to purchase an organ, and ostensibly proceed on his errand. Several days afterward he appeared with a graphic account of his journey to Richmond, and a description of the defences of the enemy, their numbers, &c. The Secretary of State was so charmed by the success of his undertaking, that he procured the appointment of a first lieutenantcy in the army for him, and fitted him out with a uniform and sword. Within the last few days, however, the Assistant Secretary of State has discovered that Hermanns had been on a visit to his relatives at Albany during all the time he pretended to have been engaged in his Richmond adventure, and had procured another person to make the Richmond visit. Of course the scamp's name at once stricken from the roll of army officers, and the Jewish rocket has come down a very crooked stick.

BANKRUPT LAW IN THE STATES.—A movement has been set on foot among the leading commercial men of New York in favor of a general bankrupt law. The New York *Herald* says:—In the state of utter stagnation and hopelessness to which the trade is reduced, it will require stimulating influences of no ordinary character to revive it. Nothing but the