take effect till Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known. A clause of that nature is only required to be appended to Bills that interfere with private rights, — Bills for issuing paper money and such like, in compliance with Her Majesty's instructions. The present Bill does not come within that class which requires a suspending clause. The Colonists have always contended that such Bills as the one now before us should not have a suspending clause. The absence of that clause will not prevent Her Majesty from withholding her assent to the Bill. If the Bill go into Committee I will oppose that clause, on the ground that it is an acknowledgment of a principle that the Colonists have contended against. If the principle is admitted it may be a ground for giving instruction to Her Majesty's representative to direct the Legislature to insert such clauses in other Bills.

Hon. Mr. LORD.—I intend, your honors, to support the amendment, because I do not think such a Bill is required in this country. It has been said that there is nothing in the rules or constitution of the Orange society to interfere with the rights of any other party. That may be true; but it is not the organization of the society that does the harm; it is the display of their flags and their processions. We know that such processions often lead to trouble. See what took place in Saint John, New Brunswick, a few years ago, on the occasion of an Orange procession. It has been said by one of your honors that the passing of this Bill will be laying down a precedent for the other Colonies; but if we cannot give them a better precedent than this, I hope we will keep our precedents on this side of the Strait. On the occasion of introducing a similar Bill into the Legislature of a neighbouring Colony, there was a procession got up and a great display made, which led to a riot, in which two or three lives were lost. That was the means of procuring the rejection of the Bill. No such Bill has yet been introduced in Nova Scotia, and it has not been introduced here because Protestantism is in danger, but because a certain political party is in danger. It is to maintain the standing of a party that this Bill is introduced. Your honors may smile, but these are my sentiments, and I will express them. We know that no good can be derived from the Orange society, though perhaps it may assist in keeping a certain political party in power. If it were not for their processions and displays, which are likely to lead to a breach of the peace, perhaps the society would not be so very objectionable. I hope his honor the Attorney General will withdraw his opposition to the suspending clause, for I am confident that the Colonial Minister will never advise Her Majesty to assent to this Bill. I shall oppose the House going into Committee.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—For my part, I am sorry that this Bill has been introduced; but since it has been brought forward, I will support it. I would not like to do any thing that would annoy any party. I know very little about Orangeism; but I never heard of them making any disturbance in the old country, and I do not know why any party should take offence at them here.

Hon. Mr. WALKER.—The Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown had a suspending clause.

The question was then put on the amendment, and the House divided;

CONTENTS — Hon. Messrs. Walker, Dingwell, Lord and McDonald—4.

NON-CONTENTS — Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, Yeo, Anderson, McLaren, Ramsay, Goff, Beer and Henderson—8.

The original motion for the second reading of the Bill was agreed to on the same division, reading the contents for non-contents.

The Bill was then read the second time, and the House went into Committee thereon, Hon. Mr. Ramsay in the chair. The Committee having gone through the Bill clause by clause, the House was resumed, and the chairman reported the Bill agreed to, with a certain amendment. The amendment was simply striking out the suspending clause.

House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"FAST YOUNG LADIES."—Some people appear to suppose that within the last few years there has been spread a species of moral miasma, which has produced the morbid phenomena designated as 'fast young ladies.' They seem to think that among the wealthier classes there prevails a lower standard of manners and conduct than existed in the last generation. We are by no means disposed to believe that the case is really so. If, as can hardly be denied, the opinion and feeling of society are in a sounder state than at any previous period of English history, it is scarcely conceivable that such a deterioation as is alleged can have taken place. There will, we fear, always be a certain proportion of foolish and frivolous persons who will glory in their folly and frivolity, and it may occasionally happen that they obtain unusual notoriety. Such persons and their friends are apt to speak of themselves as if they constituted the *elite* of English society, and they tell one another, and tell everybody else, that to be "fast" is to be fashionable. Their influence, we apprehend, is confined to a very narrow clique, which is by no means a fair sample of the average, not to say the best, English society. It may be believed that, in the present day, there exists generally among the wealthy and educated classes a strong sense of duty, and that there are fewer people now than there were five and twenty years ago, who conceive that they were sent into this world to eat, and to drink, and to dress themselves. They are not "fast young ladies" who have organised and who manage so many of the London and country charities, or who are tending the Lancashire poor.

It seems to us very preposterous, if not impertinent, to assume that, because a certain number of persons are so wanting in self-respect and decency as to make a display of coarseness and vulgarity, it is therefore to be inferred that society is generally tainted. But probably this species of cant has nearly had its day, and it will soon be discovered that the evil complained is not of the alarming character which it appears to possess in the eyes of novelists. After all, the "fast young lady" is, it may be hoped, a very exceptional phenomenon, and is, for the most part, to be accounted for by the carelessness and want of education of her parents. Educated men never have fast daughters or fast sisters. The species belongs exclusively to the class where there is some wealth, no occupation, no intellectual cultivation, no moral or religious sentiment. The fast young lady is the just punishmet of the neglect of the parents. But it is a pity that she should suffer. It were almost to be wished that steps should be taken to make education compulsory with some of the wealthy classes.

PERILS OF PRECOCITY.—Baillet mentions one hundred and sixty-three children endowed with extraordinary talents, among whom few arrived at an advanced age. The two sons of Quintilian, so vaunted by their father, did not reach their tenth year. Hermogenes—who, at the age of fifteen, taught rhetoric to Marcus Aurelius, who triumphed over the most celebrated rhetoricians of Greece—did not die, but at twenty-four lost his faculties, and forgot all he had previously acquired. Pica di Mirandola died at thirty-two; Johannes Secundus at twenty-five, having at the age of fifteen composed admirably Greek and Latin verses, and become profoundly versed in jurisprudence and letters. Pascal, whose genius developed itself at ten years old, did not attain the third of a century. In 1791 a child was born at Lubeck, named Henri Heinneken, whose precocity was miraculous. At ten months old he spoke distinctly, at twelve learnt the Pentateuch by note, and at fourteen months was perfectly acquainted with the Old and New Testaments. At two years he was as familiar with ancient history as the more erudite authors of antiquity. Sanson and Danville only could compete with him in geographical knowledge. In the ancient and modern languages he was a proficient. This wonderful child was unfortunately carried off in his fourth year.

A NOTE OF WEDDING-RINGS.—All thoughts just now are running connubial-wise. In the accounts which have been given of the preparations for the wedding of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, the public have been told that the wedding-ring, which, "of course," is of plain gold, is remarkably massive, and that its accompanying keeper is set with six precious stones, selected and arranged so that the initial letters of their names shall form the word "Bertie," an affectionate variation of "Albert." The stones of which this happy combination is effected are a *b*eryl, an *e*merald, a *r*uby, a *t*urquoise, a *j*acynth, and another *e*merald. A plain gold ring has likewise been made to be worn by the Prince himself.

The "plain gold ring," so often referred to by modern poets, and which is so familiar to all the present generation, is but of comparatively recent introduction. Formerly these rings were ornamented in various ways, and some were remarkable for their cunning device and beauty of workmanship. The wedding-rings of the Romans, who originated them, displayed joined hands, intaglios, and inscriptions. Later the "gimmel" or double ring, which opens into two and yet cannot be separated, was used, and rings ornamented with filigree and enamel. It was also the goodly custom to inscribe wedding and betrothal rings with appropriate mottoes. In Germany and Italy finger-rings seem to have been more elaborate during the Middle Ages, and more recently than has been common in England. There is the betrothal ring of Martin Luther with Catherine Von Bora, which is composed of an intricate device of gold work, set with a ruby,—the emblem of exalted love. The gold devices represent all the symbols of the "Passion." In the centre is the crucified Saviour; on one side the spear, with which the side was pierced, and the rod of reeds: on the other is a branch of hyssop: beneath are the dice with which the soldiers cast lots for the garment without a seam, and below are the three nails. The whole is arranged so as to make a large cross, surmounted by the ruby. Inside the ring, are the names of the betrothed pair, and the wedding-day in German,—"Der 13 Junij, 1525." This ring was presented to the intended wife at the betrothal, and worn by her after marriage.

The ring used at the marriage ceremonial was worn by Luther after the wedding. This is a "gimmel" ring, an emblem of the married state. There is a motto engraved within in old German. On one hoop is a diamond, the emblem of power and duration; and on the inside of the hoop, which is concealed, are the initials of Martin Luther, followed by a "D," denoting his title of doctor. On the corresponding surface of the mounting of the gem of the hoop are the initials of his wife—"C v B." The gem on this side is a ruby, the emblem of exalted love. The rings are doubtless the design, and probably the handiwork, of Lucas Cranach, the friend of Luther, who was one of the three witnesses to his betrothal: and it is no doubt owing to the combination of artistic knowledge with practical skill in this kind of art-workmanship, that we are indebted for these beautiful productions.

So far as we have been able to learn of the use of the plain gold ring at weddings, it became common in the reign of George II. or George III., when taste in this country was in a deplorable condition; when chairs, tables, and every description of furniture, and houses, were made plain and heavy: so the finger-rings and other articles on which both skill and design had been formerly bestowed, were made to correspond.—*English paper.*

A HARDSHELL SERMON. — Rev. J. H Aughey, a Union refugee from Mississippi, gives the following as a true report of a portion of a sermon he heard from a primitive or hardshell Baptist in that State. It was a warm morning in July, and the reverend gentleman took off his coat and vest, rolled up his sleeves, and began:

"My Brethering and Sisterin—I air a ignorant man, follered the plough all my life and never rubbed agin nary a school house. As I said afore, I'm ignorant, and I thank God for it. [Brother Jones responds—"Parson, yer ort to be very thankful, for yer very ignorant."] Well, I'm agin all high arnt fellers what preaches grammar and Greek fur a thousand dollars a year. They preaches for the money, and they gits it, and that's all they'll git. They've got so high larnt they contradicts Scripter, what plainly tells us that the sun rises and sets. They say it don't, but that the yerth whirls round like clay to the seal. What ud come of the water in the wells if it did? Would'nt it all spill out, and leave 'em dry, and where ud we be? I may say to them, as the serpent said unto David, much learning hath made thee mad.

"When I preaches, I never takes a text till I goes into the pulpit; then I preaches a plain sarment, what even women can understand. I never premeditates, but what is given to me in that same hour, that I sez. Now I'm a gwine ter open the bible, and the first verse I sees, I'm gwine ter take it for a tex. [Suiting the action to the word, he opened the bible, and commenced reading and spelling together.] Man is f-a-r-f-u-l-ly —fearful and w-o-n-d-e-r-f-u-l-ly wonderfully m-a-d-e—mad. 'Man is fearfully and wonderfully made.' [Pronounced mad.] Well, it's a quar tex, but I said I'se a gwine to preach from it, and I'm a gwine to do it. In the fust place, I'll divide my sarment into three heads. Fust and foremost, I will show you that a man will get mad. 2nd, That sometimes he'll get fearfully mad; and 3rd, and lastly; when thar's lots of things to vex and pester him, he'll get fearfully and wonderfully mad. And in the application I'll show you that good men sometimes gets mad, for the posle David himself, who wrote the tex, got mad, and called all men liars, and cussed his enemies, wishin' 'em to go down quick into hell. And Noah, he got tite, and cussed his nigger boy Ham, jest like some drunken masters now cusses their niggers. But Noah and David repented, and all on us what gets mad must repent, or the devil 'll get us."

LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

I met a dear creature, it matters not where;
And I met with a fall too, in meeting the fair;
For I fell quite in love,—but you wouldn't bame me,
If this beautiful creature you only could see.
Her eyes were like—stay, they bewildered me quite:
No mortal could see them and criticize right.
I could only observe that their number was two,
And their colour—about the most mischievous blue.
Her mouth (my own waters)—don't ask me I pray—
'Twas the sweetest of mouths, and that's all I can say:
And the envious fellow who dares to say "no,"
If he had any taste, faith, he wouldn't say so!
Her mouth, when she laughed, was a casket thrown wide,
With pearls gleaming white from pink velvet inside;
When she sang, 'twas a cage, which to shut were a sin,
While her tongue, like a little bird, warbled within.
Her hair, gathered up in a net with much care,
Peeped out from the bars of its prison up there,
Ev'ry wave, ev'ry fold, seeming slily to say,—
"Don't you think it's a shame to confine me this way?"
For lightness, her foot was like that of a lamb;
For whiteness, her hand might have borne off the palm;
And kind was the heart that went beating below,
To keep itself warm in her bosom of snow.
The next time I met my dear charmer, thought I,—
"I'll disclose to her father the truth, or I die."
"Introduce me," I said, "to your worthy old sire,
The grey, spectacled gentleman next to the fire."
She replied with surprise, and a mixture of glee:
"That old gentleman there—is my husband!" says she.

A CUTE TRICK.—A fashionable-looking lady, not long ago, drove up in a handsome private carriage to a well-known lunatic asylum, situated a few miles from Paris, and requested to see the proprietor. Her wish being acceded to, she informed the doctor that she desired to place her husband under his care, to see if a cruel mania under which he laboured, namely, that he had lost a large quantity of jewels, could not be removed. After some hesitation the doctor consented, and the lady, after receiving his assurance, drove directly to the first jeweller's in Paris, and selected jewels to the value of several hundred pounds. Requesting one of the shopmen to go with her in the carriage to procure the money for the goods she had taken, she drove with him to the insane asylum, and arriving there he was shown into a room. The lady then sought the doctor, told him of the arrival of her husband, and, getting into her carriage again, drove rapidly away. The poor fellow after waiting and waiting, grew impatient, and violently rang the bell. The doctor made his appearance, and the young man, commencing eagerly to inquire after the lady and his jewels, was forced into a straight jacket, the malady complained of, as the doctor imagined, making its appearance. He was confined several days, before the lady's *ruse* was discovered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

ABOUT LIES.

Lies, whoppers, have been class'd and known
In colours only two;
These culminating point had gain'd
As lies the only true.*

The bouncing White—malignant Black—
The world was wont to say,
Were kings of lies; no champion yet
Could bear their belts away.

So Black and White unrivall'd bore
Some thousand years the sway,
'Till a puissant chieftain rose
In honorable Gray.

Now Gray his gallant gauntlet cast,
And gaged his prowess rare,
To meet the veterans Black and White,
And beat the lying pair.

Then fiercely closed the potent three
In combat for the bay;
But White was foil'd, and Black did yield
To the accomplished Gray.

Thus Black and White astounded fell
Before the monster Gray;
And crown'd that champion chieftain was
A greater lie than they.

HON. MR. SNOOKS,
April, 1863. Lt. Col. P. E. I. M.

*Real.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;—

I observe in the *Islander* of the 10th instant an article signed "Viator," wherein the writer, in attempting to show his proficiency in latin, only proclaims his ignorance of the classics by misquoting. Yet I presume the individual who rejoices in the *nom de plume* of "Viator," is one of that antiquated school of professionals who insist that to be successful a person must needs be a profound classic. If this were absolutely the test of proficiency, I am inclined to think that our people would be reduced to the humiliating alternative of sending to some of the larger cities of our sister Provinces and the States, or of dying without the aid of medical advice.

I am one of these persons, Mr. Editor, who must confess myself so obtuse as not to perceive any material difference between an assuming adventurer from the old countries, minus his diplomas, and an intelligent pill vendor from the United States. There is a distinction without a difference. The old countryman generally claims to be descended from the Norman conquerors; boasts of his connection with Oxford or Cambridge; tells spicy anecdotes of the times when he walked Guy's or Saint Bartholomew's; talks of his distinguished relatives, and speaks in familiar terms of Derby, Russell, Palmerston, &c. Now and then in his conversation he will throw in a latin motto, such as any of our school boys could find in many of their class books. This is no fancy sketch, but a true type of the character that claims to have all medical science centred in the clique to which they belong. Lacking that energy of character and probity which distinguishes the truly successful practitioner, they are also wanting in judgment even in the most trivial of things. What benefits the poor patient, whether the man who physics him claims to be the relative of a peer or is the son of a tinker so long as the patient is cured, that is the main object in view.

Our people are not so gullible as "Viator" would have us believe; and in the sound exercise of their judgment will never fail to discover either English presumption or Yankee quackery. The unblushing effrontery of "Viator" in asking the Legislature for a "*preventive Act*" is really amusing. He would give a patent right to one class of empirics to bleed the community, literally and figuratively. Would this be wise or just to give a monopoly to prejudiced practitioners and *ci' devant* chemist's apprentices from English country towns, for such are the class that would most assuredly claim to be *the Faculty*, and most of them, having practised for years, would claim exemption in any act that might be passed, even though it is well known that many of them have no diplomas.

What are the facts that "Viator" has so misrepresented? For the past four years there has been in successful practice in Prince County an American, a man of great shrewdness and sound judgment, who minds his own business and keeps *sober.* This man does not claim to be an educated physician of the old school, but follows the practice of an eminent American Doctor, as well known in Europe as America, and what has been the result of his practice as compared with the efforts of the self-styled *educated men?* Ask Thomas Waite of Lot 19; ask Jonathan Adams of New London; ask George Ellison of St. Eleanor's, and many others in Charlottetown and elsewhere throughout the country. The only other person whom I believe they wish to accuse of quackery, is also an American, a young man apparently of education, and unquestionably of good address, and I believe as successful a physician as if he was an heir to a dukedom. These are the men whose name are legion. A "fair field and no favour" is all they ask, and if they can't hold their own against the *educated* (?), let the public discountenance them.

In conclusion, I would ask "Viator" or any of his clique to be governed by the following from the language which they profess to know so much of—"Sapiens is tantum profero qui memoro dignus sum."

Yours, &c.
CASSANDNIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;—I regret that too much cause exists for such severe sarcasm as that employed by "*A lover of cleanliness*" in the *Islander* of the 17th inst. Our streets and sidewalks are indeed in a filthy, neglectful state, and though our *Corporation staff* alone costs us annually over one thousand pounds, it appears that our city authorities cannot afford to expend as many shillings for the remedying of any one of the legion of existing grievances so pernicious to our best interests. Among these may be classed the absence of one ray of Gas light emanating from any of those Lamps placed on all the principal corners of our streets—and that, too, at an expense of some hundreds of pounds to the Gas Company, the managers of which were led to believe that their expenditure for the erection of posts and lamps would be amply remunerated by the quantity of Gas that would be consumed at the expense of the City;—but no, Mr. Editor, the unworthy Fathers of our City have broken faith with the Gas Company. They have allowed us to grovel in the dark, and to mudlark along as best we can. Surely their posts and lamps which meet our gaze at every corner are so many monuments of disgrace, when it will be remembered that we are deprived of their use by the *stick-in-the-mud* policy pursued by our civic authorities. Strangers visiting our shores, on landing at any of our City wharfs, are in danger of stepping into a cold bath, and of getting an uncomfortable *dipping*, because of the absence of light to direct them forth to any of our *Hotels*.

My object in directing attention to this subject is to show the citizens of this place that false economy has been practised—that whilst a very heavy sum is annually expended in keeping up a useless staff of officers, no effort has been made to improve our city; and I do hope that previous to the approaching civic elections, this subject will be fully ventilated, and the necessary means provided for the removal of existing evils.

OBSERVER.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 27th, 1863.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE ORANGE PARLIAMENT.

THE first Session of the Orange Parliament closed on Wednesday last. We are sure it would be difficult to find in the annals of British or Colonial legislation the record of a more worthless and inglorious career than that which characterised, during the past six or seven weeks, the trumpery concern which asumes all the airs and dignities of a Legislature in this Island.

The Speech of the Governor in closing this Orange Parliament will be found somewhere in these columns. We have neither time nor taste to describe the pomp and circumstance, which, with cruel mockery, were laboriously prepared to witness the dying throes of the First Session. Suffice it to say that "fuss and feathers" were in abundance — that there was some clanging of swords — some exhibition of epaulettes — a small spread of crinoline — a few pious phizzes resting on a good foundation of white chokers, and a fair sprinkling of the "Great Unwashed" in the gallery.

As for the Speech, we commend it to the lovers of light literature as a thing which was produced without any brain work, and will certainly require no effort of thought to comprehend it. But lest, from this remark, the reader should be deluded into the perusal of His Excellency's Speech, we beg to warn him beforehand that the Speech is like the Session which it polishes off—empty, frivolous, and good-for-nothing.

It may be said that we are blinded by partizan feeling in giving such a description of the Session; but we shall not allow our words to go unsupported by facts; and the strongest of all facts may be adduced from the list of Bills passed during the Session. The object for which a Legislature is constituted is to pass laws,—the laws passed must surely indicate the character, the capacity, and the wisdom of the Legislature. Now, we shall judge the Orange Parliament by its deeds. We publish below a list of the Acts passed. Contrary to all former practice, the *Royal Gazette* has not published the list of Acts — neither the *Monitor*, the *Islander* nor the *Protestant* has done so. We presume they are ashamed of the smallness of the number, and of the exceedingly unimportant public character of nearly all the Acts:—

1. An Act authorizing the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to commit prisoners in contempt to the Common Jail of Queen's County.
2. An Act to continue certain Acts therein mentioned.
3. An Act relating to Steam Navigation in this Island.
4. An Act to incorporate King Hiram Lodge, No. 1123, of Free and Accepted Masons, of St. Eleanor's, in Prince Edward Island.
5. An Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island and the Subordinate Lodges in connection therewith.
6. An Act to incorporate the Marine Insurance Company of P. E. Island.
7. An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of St. Peter's Bay.
8. An Act to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Bay Fortune.
9. An Act to alter and amend the Act for the preservation of Alewives Fishery in this Island.
10. An Act to incorporate the Union Bank of P. E. Island.
11. An Act to alter and amend the Act intituled An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws relating to Education.
12. An Act to amend the law relating to Statute Labor, and to authorize the establishment of certain additional Road Districts, and the appointment of Road Commissioners therefor.
13. An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank, of Rustico.
14. An Act for raising a Revenue.
15. An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of our Lord, 1863.
16. An Act for the naturalization of Aliens.
17. An Act to authorize His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island to sell certain Pews in St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, now held by the Government.
18. An Act to authorize the Government to sell the Military Barracks in Charlottetown.

Of these 18 Acts, 7 are altogether of a private nature, in which the general public can take no interest:—No. 1 is to enable a tyrannical majority to put members of Parliament in jail; No. 2 is a mere transcript of a similar thing passed every session; No. 3 is of no importance whatever; Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, are some of the private Bills above referred to; No. 9 is an Act to destroy the Alewives Fisheries, with the view of saving fifteen or twenty pounds, which amount was formerly paid to the Protectors of those Fisheries. No. 11 is a Bill to destroy the Free Education System — to shut up many public schools, and to starve well deserving schoolmasters out of their present employments; No. 12 is an Act to provide Road Commissionerships for some hungry hangers-on of the Government; No. 13 is a Private Bill; No. 14 is a sweeping imposition of new and unprecedented taxes; No. 15 points out how those taxes shall be squandered amongst the favourites of the Government; No. 16 is nearly a verbatim copy of an Act passed last year, but contained one fatal blunder, which was pointed out by the Colonial Minister, and it was therefore rehashed; it chiefly concerns a few adventurous Yankees who may choose to take up their abode in our midst; and Nos. 17 and 18 are too insignificant to demand even a passing notice. We may, however, observe that the only object in passing these two Bills was to put a few pounds in the exhausted Treasury of the Colony.

Now, can our readers imagine what amount of money has been taken from the pockets of the people to pass these 18 Bills—nearly all of them useless to the general public—two or three of them positively mischievous and oppressive? Let our readers then know that more than four thousand pounds have been spent in passing these comparatively worthless, and, in some cases, worse than worthless Bills.

The reader may be startled to hear that such a large amount as four thousand pounds has been expended on the legislation of measures of no more importance than would engage the attention of a Vestry meeting or a Board of Aldermen in a town of the most insignificant dimensions; but the statement is nevertheless true, as we shall show. We see by the House of Assembly Journal of last year that the expenses of the Legislature for the previous year amounted to £3083 6s. 6½d. The expenses this year will be about the same. Add £500 for pay to the President and members of the Legislative Council, together with their travelling fees; £80 for four Silk Gowns—one for the President of the Legislative Council, one for the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and one each for the Clerks of the two Branches of the Legislature; and add, at least, £350 for printing the Laws in the *Royal Gazette;* for printing them again in the Statute book; for printing in the *Gazette* and Journals the Orders of the Queen in Council, assenting or dissenting to these measures,—and it will be seen that four thousand pounds will not cover the cost of passing the 18 Bills.

The Address from the Legislature to the Queen on the Award of the Land Commissioners, has received very little notice from the press. For our own part, we had grown so weary of the subject from long previous discussions, and conceived such an inexpressible disgust for the humbugging disposition of the Government, which prompted them to revive the stale thing, in order to squeeze a little political capital out of it—that we were not loth to let it sink into a temporary oblivion. What motives induced the silence of the other journals, we are not prepared to say. Those in the interest of the Government are evidently not sanguine as to the success of the Address, otherwise we should, no doubt, have heard more about it.

We predicted that the Award Bills, passed in the Session of 1862, would not receive Her Majesty's allowance. Our prediction was fulfilled. We now predict that the Address will not receive any more favourable consideration. How is it possible it should? In one of the despatches from the Duke of Newcastle, who has supreme control of our Colonial affairs, his Grace has distinctly stated that one—and the principal—part of the Award was open to "insuperable objections;" in another despatch, he said that the Commissioners had exceeded their powers; and that, therefore, the Bills which were intended to give effect to their Report could not be submitted for the Queen's assent. Now, what is asked for in the Address to the Queen? Why, an appeal from the solemn decision of her Majesty's Minister to a tribunal which is unknown to the constitution! The Queen is modestly asked to disregard the opinion and judgment of the Duke of Newcastle, who is charged with the administration of Colonial affairs, and to call in two or three lawyers to determine whether his Grace has been right or wrong in pronouncing judgment on our Bills. In short, the Duke is to be put upon his trial for quashing our legislation! We have never heard or read of an instance of such stupid folly, or shameless humbug, and trifling with public patience, as this case exhibits. Who will present the Address to the Queen? Surely it must be the Duke of Newcastle, if he be Minister at the time it goes home, as he is most likely to be. To whom will Her Majesty look for advice on the subject? Surely to none other than the Minister for the Colonies. Is it likely that he will give such advice as would lead to a question being raised regarding the wisdom and propriety of his decision against our Bills? Is it likely that he will allow his judgment to be impugned, and the affairs of his department to be controlled, by meddlesome lawyers that might be selected for the nonce? Why, if such a course were to be adopted, there would be an end to the usefulness of the Office in Downing Street, and a fatal blow struck at the independence of its Chief—a consummation which, we are sure, will never be brought about so long as the Duke of Newcastle remains where he is.

One's patience might stand the test, for a while at least, of the intolerable nonsense which has been talked in favour of the Award, and of the ridiculous efforts which have been made to restore some vitality to the dead and rotting thing, if we could discover one solitary good quality which belonged to it, excepting the Loan recommendation, and which the local Government would not countenance. As we have often shown, the Award proposed most important concessions to the proprietors, and offered nothing to the tenantry but the *privilege* of buying their farms at a very high rate, or of submitting to an expensive and vexatious arbitration, in order to determine the value of the farms; and this would affect but a small proportion of the tenantry. It was the latter proposal which fortunately procured the strangulation of the Award. And now, instead of shedding crocodile tears over the worthless thing—making a hideous lamentation across the Atlantic — asking the Queen for a bevy of lawyers to apply a sort of legal galvanic battery to the defunct—we ought to rejoice that it is out of our sight; and take consolation in the thought, that, as a warning to the innumerable spawn of Humbug, the Award has been deservedly committed to the dark regions of the damned.

We are reminded, since writing the above, that the Address passed last Session made reference to only the general Bill to confirm the Award,—the Bill to regulate the local arbitrations or valuations between landlord and tenant was passed unnoticed in the Address to the Queen. Here is another and a glaring proof of the duplicity of the Government party in their dealings with the Land Question!

THE ORANGE BILL.

IT will be seen that this most uncalled-for and mischievous measure was one of the Bills which received the Lieut. Governor's assent on Wednesday last. On the eve of that day, the Legislative Council abandoned their amendment (namely, the striking out of the suspending clause), and it only remained then for His Excellency to assent to it, or use his influence to have it put aside. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt that he might, with great propriety and ease, have adopted the latter course; indeed, he might have prevented the abominable thing from ever coming before the Legislature if he had any firmness, with a little regard for the feelings of the Catholics of this Island; but he has unfortunately shown that he may be easily moulded to the designs of the Orangemen whenever they want to make use of him. We are sorry that His Excellency has committed himself to this notoriously disloyal, uncharitable, unchristian and infamous Society. Hitherto we were disposed to attribute all the short-comings of the Administration partly to His Excellency's bad advisers, and partly to his want of thorough and accurate information respecting the condition of the country, combined with a great deficiency of what is sometimes called force of character. We did not believe that His Excellency was wilfully disposed to exercise his great authority in a manner that he knew would be offensive and injurious to a large portion of the people committed to his care. Now, however, we are forced to believe that His Excellency is only too ready to receive bad advice with his eyes and his ears wide open.

We have no misgivings about the fate of the accursed Orange Bill. Go to the wall, it is sure to do; but before it reaches the goal of its destruction, many a lusty blow (in a moral and intellectual way) will be struck at the diabolical Institution which gave rise to the Bill. Agitation will be rife in the land; and let Mr. Dundas take warning that the consequences will rest, perhaps, more heavily upon his head than upon the heads of the evil Councillors by whom he is surrounded.

The whole subject will be brought to the notice of the Queen and the British Parliament by Petition—the Duke of Newcastle will be early apprised that such a Petition is in progress; and we trust that Protestants of all denominations who hate intolerance and bigotry, and who wish to preserve the peace and harmony of the country, will unite with their Catholic fellow Colonists in making this Petition not only effective but overwhelming in its influence.

A Preliminary Public Meeting will be held at the Catholic Institute on Wednesday evening, when the Petition, now ready, will be submitted for signature, and when all anti-Orangemen in attendance will be invited to sign it. Orangemen are requested not to offend the meeting by their presence.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE following is the Speech which was read by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor at the prorogation of the Legislature on Wednesday last:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The auspicious occasion of the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has afforded you an opportunity of again expressing the deep interest which you feel in all that affects the happiness of our most gracious Sovereign and that of her family.

I shall not fail to forward to the Secretary of State for the Colonies your hearty and loyal congratulations.

After a due consideration of the educational system, and the expenditure which it involved, you have determined upon a measure by which you have partly relieved the public revenue from the burden which that system entailed.

You have given your attention to the long-agitated Land Question, and you have adopted an Address to your Sovereign, praying that her assent may be given to an Act to render binding the Award of the Land Commissioners, unless the illegality of that Award be proved before a judicial tribunal.

In accordance with your request I have forwarded that Address to the Colonial Minister, in order that it may be laid before Her Majesty.

At the opening of the present Session I adverted to the expediency of providing for the registration of persons qualified to vote at the election for members of the Legislative Council. It has, however, been deemed advisable to postpone a measure to that effect, in order that its details may be perfected during the recess.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the public service. Care shall be taken to expend them in accordance with your wishes.

I trust that the measures which you have adopted, after deliberation on the financial condition of the Colony, may suffice to maintain the public credit.

The resolution by which you have determined to yield for the future to the Executive the exclusive privilege of initiating money votes commands my entire approval.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me much satisfaction to observe the zeal with which the young men of this Province devote themselves to the Volunteer Service.

The number of Volunteers now enrolled exceeds the number of arms and accoutrements which I have for their use.

While I thank you for the grant which you have placed at my disposal for this service, I regret that it is not sufficient to warrant me in applying to Her Majesty's Government for a further supply of arms.

I am, therefore, with extreme reluctance, compelled, for the present, to refuse my sanction to the formation of any new companies.

You have completed the consideration of such meas ures as you deem necessary for this Province; I therefore release you from your Legislative duties, by proroguing this General Assembly.

THE NEW TAXES.

WE give below the Table of Imposts, showing what taxes are to be levied under the new Revenue Bill. It will be useful to the mercantile man, and instructive to the people generally, who, on being acquainted with this precious document, will be saved from the surprise which they might otherwise feel on finding themselves charged a higher price than formerly for some of the necessaries of life. The people who will submit quietly to the Despotism which now rides rough-shod over this country in the name of a Government—a Despotism which has more than doubled the people's taxes and more than doubled the public debt in four years, without any corresponding advantages—will give proof that they are possessed of infinite patience, but of very little common sense and manly spirit. There is some consolation in the thought that the Orange Bigots and pharisaical Parsons who have helped the Government thus to put the screws upon the people, will feel, as well as others, the iron entering into their own souls;—and that it may fester deeply, and bring pangs of unutterable anguish to *them*, will be the wish of every hater of Tyranny, Hypocrisy and Bigotry.

TABLE OF DUTIES TO BE IMPOSED BY REVENUE ACT OF 1863.

ARTICLES.	1st column. Per centage *ad valorem* duty on every £100 currency value per invoice. £ s. d.	2d column. Other duties £ s. d.
Blocks and Deadeyes,	5 0 0	
Boots and Shoes of all kinds,	12 10 0	
Buffalo Robes,	10 0 0	
Burning Fluid, Rock and Coal Oils, per gallon,		0 0 6
Books, being the reprints of British authors, under the Imperial Act 11th Vic. cap. 28,	20 0 0	
Canvass, Sail Cloth and Cordage,	2 0 0	
Clothes, ready-made, namely, Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Jackets and Trowsers,	12 10 0	
Coffee, green, the lb,		0 0 2
Coffee, roasted or ground, the lb.,		0 0 3
Chocolate, Broma, or Cocoa Paste, the lb.		0 0 3
Cigars,	30 0 0	
Cider, per gallon,		0 0 5
Clocks,	25 0 0	
Composition Bars, sheets and nails,	2 0 0	
All wheel machinery, and machinery for manufacturing or to be used in the formation of Clocks,	20 0 0	
Carriages of all kinds,	12 10 0	
Jewellery of all kinds,	10 0 0	
Leather of all kinds, except Sole Leather,	6 5 0	
Sole Leather, per lb.,		0 0 1
Porter, Ale and Beer, per gallon		0 0 5
Jordan and Valencia Almonds, the lb.,		0 0 3
Rigging,	2 0 0	
Rum, or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, imported into this Island not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and landed at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, per gallon,		0 1 6
Rum, or other distilled Spirituous Liquors, imported into this Island, for every gallon thereof, of any strength, under and not exceeding the strength of proof 28 by the bubble; and for every bubble below 28 in number by the bubble, an additional 1½d per gallon,		0 1 6 0 0 1½
Molasses, per gallon,		0 0 6
Patent Medicines,	30 0 0	
Salt, per ton,		0 0 6
Sails,	2 0 0	
Spirituous Liquors, on all manufactured or distilled in this Island, per gallon,		0 0 6
Steam Engines and Boilers,	2 0 0	
Sugar, refined, per lb.		0 0 3
Sugar, brown or Muscovado, per cwt.,		0 7 0
Tea, per lb.,		0 0 4
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.,		0 0 6
Tobacco manufactured in this Island,		0 0 2
Watches, and all machinery to be used in the formation thereof,	10 0 0	
Sails, rigging, and ship's materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this Island, (not belonging to this Island) duty payable on account of sales,	10 0 0	
Ship's stores and cargo, saved from wrecks, or sold in a vessel stranded, to pay the same duty as in cases of inportation.		
Where a vessel not belonging to this Island is stranded and condemned or sold whilst stranded, a duty shall be paid on the amount of sales of her hull, rigging and materials, whether she be again got off, or be there broken up.		
Wines, Claret, and all other light Wines, (except Port and Sherry) the first cost of which is under £20 sterling per pipe,	25 0 0	
Port and Sherry, and all other Wines, costing over £20 sterling per pipe, per gallon, in addition to 5 per cent. advalorem duty,	5 0 0	0 4 0
Spirits, namely, Brandy imported into this Island, at the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon,		0 4 6
Spirits, namely, Brandy imported into this Island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof, of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 28 by the bubble,		0 4 6
And for every bubble below 28 in number, by the bubble, an additional 3d. per gallon,		0 0 3
Spirits, namely, Gin, Cordials and Whiskey, imported into this Island at the port of Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, and Souris, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon,		0 3 6
Spirits, namely, Gin, Cordials and Whiskey, imported into this Island at any other ports, for every gallon thereof, of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 28 by the bubble,		0 3 6
And for every bubble below 28 in number by the bubble, an additional 3d per gallon,		0 0 3
Lemon Syrup, Shrub and Santa per gallon,		0 1 0
Tinctures, per gallon,		0 2 0
Dried Fruit, per lb.,		0 0 1
Articles manufactured of wood, and such articles of which wood forms the principal part, not hereinbefore enumerated,	12 10 0	
Corn Brooms, Matches, Trunks, Valises, Portmanteaus, and Looking Glasses,	12 10 0	
Oakum,	2 0 0	
Iron Bars and Straps, intended for ships, Riders and Knees of ships,	2 0 0	
On all goods, wares, and merchandize, not above enumerated, except as hereinafter mentioned and excepted,	10 0 0	

THE DEBATE ON THE ORANGE BILL.

A PORTION of the first debate on the infamous Orange Institution made its appearance only a few days ago in some of the Government papers. We shall endeavour to make room in our columns for a part of the debate, although it is very badly reported. The mere reporting of the debates of the Session has cost this country £115. We believe they are not worth one hundred and fifteen pence to the Island. Secretary Pope's *speech* was the first on the Orange question. We omit it, because it contains nothing but bits and scraps from the constitution of the infamous fraternity, and such low abuse of the Catholic religion as Mr. Pope's contracted mind and malevolent disposition enabled him to employ. We pass over, also, some short speeches alleged to have been delivered by Messrs. Haslam, Montgomery and McAulay. It was punishment enough to listen to the nonsense of such persons in the House. We shall not commit an outrage upon good taste by putting their vile nonsense in print.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY.—I am prepared, Mr. Speaker, to oppose the motion, and am truly sorry that ever such a motion was made in this House. Some very respectable persons may be connected with the Orange Institution in this Island, but this does not prove it to be a necessary organization. In one of the documents read by the hon. Col. Secretary, some principles are enunciated with regard to charity. I think those subscribing to it could take a much higher charter to show them their duty in this respect than the Orange charter. The hon. member has stated that the Protestant religion is the basis of the constitutional liberties of Britain, and the origin of her greatness. This I myself believe, and every Protestant believes; but Britain does not owe what she is to the Orange association. If it be necessary to commemorate the memory of King William, it can certainly be done without the obligation of an oath. I see no necessity for such an organization in our midst as the Orange Institution. I do not imagine we are in so great danger of Roman Catholic ascendancy, as some appear to suppose; but if there was really danger, it could be warded off in other ways more proper than by encouraging Orange Lodges. It is well known that such associations as these lead to the organziation of counter societies: and judging from other places, we have reason to fear it will not be otherwise here. I am as sincere a Protestant as perhaps any one, but see no necessity for introducing the question of Orange Lodges in this House. It is bringing religion very low, if we have to take oaths on the subject.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON.—I am also opposed, Mr. Speaker, to this petition going to Committee. This Orange organization, however respectable some may be who are connected with it here, has been the cause of a vast amount of disturbance and bloodshed in my own country. I do not know why this King William should be held in remembrance. I do not wish to speak disparagingly of him as an individual, but cannot see there is any occasion to revere the memory of an individual who was just about as religious as the Colonial Secretary of this Island. We know that laws have been passed to suppress Orangemen.

Hon. Col. SECRETARY. — Not to suppress Orangemen, but processions.

Hon. Mr. WARBURTON.—It is well known that when the Prince of Wales visited Canada, he refused to land at a certain town because the Orangemen wished to form in procession. This shows the Institution had not the Royal approval. I will read an Orange toast given at some of their meetings in Ireland, which I think will prove that such a society, instead of promoting religion, must contribute to exterminate the last remnant of it on earth. The toast ran thus:—

"The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William, who saved us from the Pope and popery, brass money and wooden shoes. He that wont drink this toast may the north wind blow him to the south, and a west wind to the east; may he have a dark night, a lee shore, a rank storm, and a leaky vessel to carry him over the ferry to Hell: may the devil jump down his throat with a red hot harrow, that every pin may tear out his inside; may he be jammed, rammed, and damned into the great gun of Athlone, and fired off into the kitchen of hell, where the Pope is roasting on a spit, and the devil pelting him with cardinals."

This shows very little christian spirit; if it does, I know not what the spirit of christianity is. It, however, evidences the spirit of the Orange society; and I feel confident that no Institution which tolerates such sentiments can be productive of good in any part of the world. I believe I am as good a christian as the hon. Col. Secretary, and I must differ from him entirely in the opinion which he entertains of this association. We may be Protestants, and if I did not believe I was right, I would not be one; but that is no reason why we should bind ourselves by oath into organizations for opposing Roman Catholics.—We ought to look in charity upon others who differ with us in creed. That very part of the Orangeman's obligation, which prevents him from marrying a Roman Catholic, displays hatred to those belonging to that Church.—In Ireland, at the time of the Rebellion in 1798, though there may have been Orangemen before then, they were first called *Peep o' day Boys*; and at that time, on account of their proceedings, a counter association was formed by Roman Catholics under the name of *Defenders*. The conflicts between these two parties were the means of nearly exterminating Roman Catholics in some parts of Ireland. The Orangemen there professed to be organized to uphold law, but it was rather an anomalous position for an armed force to hold that they were engaged in maintaining law, when they would not be controlled by law. Here also, Orangemen are coming forward, and wishing to be recognized as the defenders of our country and constitution.—No necessity exists for organizing secret societies for this purpose, as Her Majesty's Government is quite able and ready to uphold the majesty of the law. I hope the prayer of the petition will be rejected, for why should any measure be introduced here that would tend to prevent Protestants and Catholics from living on friendly terms. I will oppose incorporating the Orange Institution, because I look upon it as one of the greatest curses which can afflict any country.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I cannot give a silent vote on this subject, Mr. Speaker, as I am sorry it has been brought in here. A year or two ago, Sir, when we were discussing the Volunteer question, hon. members of the majority were astonished to hear that there were Orange Lodges in the Island. It appears that now there is a number of Lodges, and they come forward to have the institution incorporated, because they have received a little encouragement from the Government. This association pretends to be loyal, and yet it would dictate to the Queen. They will support her so far, but no further. I am a Protestant, and as such I do not consider that Protestantism is in danger. No alteration can take place in the constitution of the Colony in favour of Roman Catholics, as long as it is a dependency of Great Britain. Orangemen, I understand, became very bold at the last election, and dictated what they wanted. There is a by-law of the institution, I believe, which binds the members to vote in political contests as the majority of them desire; therefore, I contend it takes away the liberty of the person. No doubt those who become members of the society enter it voluntarily, through curiosity. This is at least the case with many of the young men. The hon. Col. Secretary has failed to show that Orange Lodges are incorporated either in Great Britain or any of her Colonies. It was attempted in New Brunswick, but failed; and I believe that even there the existence of the organization was found to cause bloodshed. I hope that no vote of this House will incorporate such a body. The passing of an Act of this description will authorise processions, and the wearing of badges and orange flowers as I saw displayed by some going to tea meetings last summer. If we incorporate this institution, Ribbon Lodges have just about as good a right to ask a similar favor. As has been referred to by the hon. member for the third District of Prince County, the Orangemen of Canada, notwithstanding their boasted loyalty, did not show much love for their Sovereign, in seeking to force the Prince of Wales under their arch. I have no objections, if Protestants think their religion in danger, to connect themselves a little more closely together; but there is no necessity that they should bind themselves in an association by an oath. This is one part of the Orangeman's obligation which I consider highly objectionable, namely, that which refers to his protecting his brother Orangeman. Supposing he had been guilty of some crime, how, Sir, would it act? I am doubtful, Sir, in view of this oath, if those who take it are fit persons to act on a jury. These Lodges, I contend, should not be sanctioned by the Legislature of any Colony. I do not say but there may be many respectable men connected with them; but, Sir, I believe, there are many worthless ones too. The inference which I draw from the remarks of the hon. Col. Secre-