with the establishment or operation of the new Bank. I am not much acquainted with banking operations, and I would like to reserve the subject for future consideration. I stand here to support the general interests of the people, not of any particular company.

(*To be continued.*)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'PERSIA' AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool 11th inst., via Queenstown 12th, has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Europe*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 12th.

The *Persia* passed the *Canada*, bound to Liverpool, on the 19th.

England, France and Austria sent simultaneous despatches to Russia, on the 10th inst., relative to Poland. They are all friendly, but convey intelligence warning Russia in regard to her treatment of Poland.

The English government has been catechised in the House of Lords as to gunboats building by them for China.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce calls on the government to make the foreign enlistment act more stringent.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has adopted a report relative to the doings of the *Alabama* and the protests of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The report sets forth that the building and equipment of such vessels as the *Alabama* manifestly contravenes the foreign enlistment act; that the provisions of such acts are susceptible of easy evasion; that the inefficiency of the act exposes British neutrality to the charge of insincerity, and establishes dangerous precedents, and that consequently the Chamber should memorialize the government to endeavour, in concert with the American government, to so alter the act as to prevent its evasion, and secure strict neutrality. A copy of the report will be sent to the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Although Government had seized the gunboat Alexandria, work upon her was allowed to proceed until the 9th, when it was suspended until the official investigation takes place.

The Government has been in communication with the Lairds of Birkenhead, relative to the two gunboats building in their yards. The Lairds formally asserted that they were building for the Emperor of China.

It is stated that the *Japan*, or *Virginia*, which sailed for the Clyde, had several guns on board.

The *Daily News* strongly protest against the article in the *Times* complaining of defensive preparations in California, and shows that America has equal ground of complaint against the militia measures in Canada.

The *Morning Post* says the blockade is the only efficient mode by which the North now carries on the war, but the maritime powers may in time have to consider how long such mode of warfare is is to be endured.

The *Shipping Gazette* points to the expediency of convoys for British vessels in the West Indies, and learns that it is the intention of France to protect French shipping in the same manner.

There is considerable activity in the Confederate Loan, which is from one to one and a half premium. There have also been opened transactions in Paris at about similar figures.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of 38,000,000 francs

The Polish rebellion continues active, and apparently gains strength.

It is rumored that Poland has asked Italy whether, in case of eventualities, she would act as an armed ally, and furnish a contingent of 60,000 men. The reply was prompt in the affirmative.

The Russian army is to be placed on a war footing, and other warlike measures adopted. It is said these measures are designed against Sweden.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

The steamer Alar arrived at Plymouth on the 11th, reports speaking the steamer Japan alis Virginia, on the 4th of April, and received from her 17 men, two of whom had been wounded from an explosion in the machinery on the 4th of April. The Japan had been lying off the French coast for three days, and proceeded on the 9th. She is said to have received a large supply of arms and ammunition.

KINGSTON, April 12.—The steamer St. George sailed for Portland last night.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The West India mails have arrived. The ship Star of the South, which put into Barbadoes leaky, took fire, and was burnt to the water's edge. She had a cargo of 600 bales of cotton and 100 tons of Linseed.

PARIS, 11.—The Imperial decree prorogues the Corps Legislatif to the 30th of April.

Moniteur says the insurrection in Poland continues to spread. The news of the check to the Russians at Kaslawanda is confirmed.

The *Pays* has news from Cochin China to the 2nd of March. The Admiral has issued a proclamation that he would not hold the Annamite people responsible for the commencement of hostilities, and the treaty will still be executed. France desires to respect their property and religious opinions. The proclamation produced a favorable effect.

It is asserted that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Emperor at the Palace of Fontainbleau towards the middle of May.

BERNE, April 11.—The French government has demanded that North Savoy should be constituted a free district with regard to customs.

The negotiations between France and Switzerland concerning a commercial treaty will probably be broken off.

TURIN, April 11.—A circular from the Minister of Justice calls for vigilant watch upon the subversive tendency of the Federalists and the radical press. Every attack upon the principles of a Constitution and United Ministry should be energetically repressed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Imperial manifesto grants full and entire amnesty to all Poles in the Kingdom and Western Provinces who lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May, ordinary crimes and military offences excepted

The manifesto announces that the institutions granted to Poland shall be maintained, and after practical experience shall have developed them according to the necessities of the age and country.

WARSAW, April 11.—Upon the representation of the Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar has accepted the resignation of Archbishop Felincke as a member of the Council of State for the Kingdom of Poland.

CRACOW, April 11.—A fresh body of insurgents, under Major Packie, has occupied Polanur, on the Vistula. Engagements are reported at several places.

THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT.

At last the long period of doubt and delay is at an end, and this goodly city, girded with the fiery circle of its batteries, stands confronting the most formidable armada that the hands of men ever put afloat.

The first scene in the novel drama of the war, which, we trust, is to add new lustre to the fame of Charleston, has closed. Let us render thanks to the Lord of Hosts that the result thus far has been one of proud triumph to our country. As yet, however, we have but entered upon the ordeal. It will be for the next few days to tell the tale of our sad disaster or complete success.

In view of the reticence which (for reasons of military policy) has heretofore marked our allusions to the presence of the iron-clad fleet, a brief review of the events of the week will not be out of place.—About noon on Sunday last the first intelligence was flashed to the city from Fort Sumpter that the turrets of the farfamed Monitor gunboats were looming up against the southeastern horizon. During the afternoon the entire fleet hove in sight.—Eight Monitors besides the frigate Ironsides and twenty seven wooden war vessels took up their position just beyond the bar. As the news became bruited about the city very many of our non-combatant population (previously incredulous of danger) made hasty preparations to depart, and every train that has left the city has gone heavily laden with the eleventh hour refugees and their effects.

Sunday night passed quietly by. Monday morning brought us reports of the movements of transports up the Stone River, and the debarkation of a considerable force of Yankee troops on Coles' Island. But throughout Monday and Monday night the armored fleet held its position beyond the bar. On Tuesday morning it was observed that another Monitor had arrived, making a force of no less than ten iron-clad vessels including the Ironsides.

At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a despatch from Fort Sumter announced that those ten vessels had crossed the bar, and were cautiously steaming inward—the foremost one having at that time reached a point about three thousand yards from the Fort. The next news was brought to us, an hour later, by the dull detonation of the first gun from Fort Moultrie, which was immediately answered by a heavy report and a cloud of white smoke from the turret of one of the Monitors.

At ten minutes after 3, the enemy having come within range, Fort Sumter opened her batteries, and almost simultaneously the white smoke could be seen puffing from the low sand hills of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, indicating that the Beauregard Battery on the left, and Battery Wagner on the extreme right, had become engaged. Five of the Iron-clads, forming in a line of battle in front of Fort Sumter, maintained a very rapid fire, occasionally hurling their 15-inch shot and shell against Fort Moultrie. Gradually, but visibly, the distance lessened, and as the enemy drew nearer the firing became hot and almost continuous.

About half-past four o'clock the battle became fierce and general. The scene at that hour, as viewed from the Battery promenade, was truly grand. Battery Bee had now mingled the hoarse thunder of its guns in the universal din, and the whole expanse of the harbor entrance, from Sullivan's Island to Comming's Point, became enveloped in the smoke and constant flashes of the conflict. The iron-clads kept constantly shifting their position; but whichever way they went, their ports always turned towards the battlements of Sumter, and poured forth their terrible projectiles against the walls of that famous stronghold. Ever and anon as, the huge shot went ricochetting towards the mark, the water was dashed up in vast sheets of spray; towering far above the parapet of the fort, while the wreaths of smoke constantly ascending from the barabette guns showed how actively the artillerymen of the post were discharging their duties. In the foreground our own staunch little iron-clads — the Palmetto State and Chicora—could be seen steaming energetically up and down their chosen fighting position, evidently impatient to participate in the fray.

Up to this time the frigate Ironsides had borne a very conspicuous part in the fight. Her long hull lay at the distance, apparently, of a mile from our batteries, and her tremendous broadsides were more than once fitly answered by broadsides from the fort. It soon became apparent that she was unable to stand the severe fire directed against her.

Steaming rapidly southward she gave Fort Sumter a few parting shots and withdrew from the action. The Keokuk, a double turretted Monitor, soon followed her example, and before five o'clock the fire had evidently began to slacken. The remaining Monitors, however, still kept up the bombardment, and our forts and batteries replied with undiminished alacrity. At a quarter after five p. m. the Monitors began to retire, and at half-past five the enemy fired the last shot of the engagement.

Gratifying as were the general results of the fight, the late hour at which it closed precluded the possibility of our receiving the full details from the forts. A despatch from Fort Sumter informs us that the Ironsides and Keokuk were both very roughly handled, and retired seriously injured.—The Keokuk had her flag shot down, her boat shot away, three holes in her smoke-stack, and a portion of her bow shot away. The practice of our gunners was most creditable. Nearly every shot struck one of the iron-clads, but with what effect is not known. Fort Sumter was struck thirty-four times. One of her guns was dismounted, but otherwise the fort is in a good condition. Fort Moultrie was uninjured. The casualties at Fort Sumter were a drummer boy, named Ahrens, mortally wounded, two men severely wounded, and three others slightly injured.

At Fort Moultrie one man was accidentally hurt by a fall from the flag staff, on which he was replacing our flag, which had been shot away. We learn that he afterwards died. Two small houses on the back beach of Sullivan's Island were demolished by the enemy's fire.

After their withdrawal from the action, the enemy's iron-clads anchored off Morris Island, where they now lie. Many think that the fight will be renewed at day break this morning; but up to the time at which we write (3 a. m.) all is quiet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—

On the second of the present month the editor of the *Monitor* concludes his 20th chapter to the people of Prince Edward Island, and at the conclusion of that conclusion the writer whines a lamentation over the demoralized state of the 35,000 Catholics of this Colony, and says—"We cannot expect their condition to be otherwise until they receive the word of God as their guide;" in short, until they become Protestants. The only natural inference which we can draw from this is, that the 35,000 Catholics are sunk in gross immorality and wickedness, while the 45,000 Protestants are paragons of piety and Christian virtue. I do not intend here to argue in favor of the doctrines of the church of Rome; but my object is to contend that creeds have not so much effect upon the *moral character* of the people as some writers are vainly endeavoring to show. I am told by the word of God to judge of a tree by its fruit; and although some will try to send me to Spain or Italy to taste the fruit of Roman Catholicism, I firmly tell them I won't go; I will judge of the tree by the fruit I find in P. E. Island, as I never was in Spain, and *know* nothing about it. Well, then, we will begin with Protestantism, and see how far it goes to moralize its adherents. Let us go into a Protestant settlement, and we will find that at least nine out of ten of the young men will lie, curse, swear, get drunk, take God's name in vain, and commit other immoralities which I shall not mention. And among the old you will find them — at least the same proportion—ever ready to take the advantage in a bargain, and, in order to do so, they will lie and misrepresent with as much avidity as the father of lies himself. Then again the employer, so long as he can manage to pay off his servant in *some* way, he is satisfied, no matter what rubbish he has palmed off on him, or how much he has charged him for it; and the servant, so long as he *puts in his time*, why his conscience is clear; if he steals a little to make up for the bad cotton or poor barley meal which he received in way of payment, why he is all right, so long as he is not found out. I once saw two young men — members of the Baptist Church — take great pains in turning down all the rotten holes of some timber they had just sold, but not delivered, preparatory to the surveyor seeing it. What wondrous effect their creed had upon them!

Now let us turn to the Catholics. Is a worse picture presented there? At least, not within the *limits of my acquaintance*. During my intercourse with my Catholic friends, I have found as much honor, as much honesty, and as much generosity and kindness as ever I found among Protestants. Do we not find as many libertines *among the Protestants as among Catholics?* Are there not as many acts of adultery, of fornication, of uncleanness, of lasciviousness, of hatred, of variance, of wrath, of strife, of envyings, of murders, and of drunkenness among the Protestants of P. E. Island as *among* the Catholics? What reason, then, has the *Monitor* man's editor to wail over the anti-christianity of the 35,000 Catholics? Let him look round at the low state of morality among his Protestant brethren, and whine over that, *before* he begins to lavish his grief upon 35,000 people who are not one whit behind his chosen 45,000 in *practical* christianity. Let the champions of Protestantism shew, by the works of Protestants, the superiority of their faith—"We will not have faith without works, as it is dead"—before they begin to wail over the false faith of others; let them be able to boast of the effect of their faith upon their people; let them be able to show that Protestantism has effected a thorough *moral* renovation of its adherents, and that they are living decent moral lives, before they utter forth their lamentations over the absence of evangelical piety among the 35,000 Catholics.

TRUTH.

Dundas, April 19th, 1863.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

INGRATITUDE.

MR. EDITOR;

Events are only made great or small by comparison, thus: what we, the people of Summerside, might think an important event, would be, in all probability, considered by the citizens of Charlottetown as a very trifling affair.

I am led to open my communication in this strain from the fact that an event has occurred in our midst which has, I may say, taken our whole people by surprise. I allude to the appointment of an individual to supercede Mr. John Cairns as preventive officer of this port. "Put not your faith in princes" may here be rendered —"Put not your trust in governments," for when we see an old and efficient public officer like Mr. Cairns, who has served his queen and country in the four quarters of the world, and no doubt would serve in the fifth, if there were one, and who has, on more than one memorable occasion, poured out his life-blood on the ensanguined fields of India and China to uphold the honor and renown of the British Empire—I say, Mr. Editor, when we see a man like this, who *combines the* veteran, the hero, and the patriot, dismissed from an office of honor and emolument for no alleged reasons, then it is time for honest and just men to cry "shame!" What stormy night did the steamer touch at our port that officer Cairns was not on duty? What night, morning, or day, sunshine or rain that officer Cairns was not to be found on duty, with his pleasing and ever courteous and affable smile? It is not on record, Mr. Editor! Will it be believed that a *government* that encourages intemperance, by reducing the duty on liquor, has superseded an official for indulging in a pardonable fondness for usquebaugh, the national drink of his native land, the generous liquor that his towney, Bobby Burns, *immortalized!* No, it cannot be for this; for surely they would respect or cover as with a mantle of charity an old campaigner's inbred weakness for the whiskey brew. But the British Government, grand and powerful as it is in *the aggregate*, does not forget its humblest unit, and officer Cairns can yet walk in the conscious pride of enjoying a comfortable pension from his beloved queen. And he can yet afford to fight his battles o'er again, while partaking of a *steaming bowl of punch*. Well may the ill-used hero exclaim, in the words of the poet:

"Let Fate do her worst, there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy."

This worthy old military gentleman is not decorated with the Victoria Cross; but he holds a Punjaub medal, and has done infinitely more than the gallant and hypochondriacal Colonel at the head of our government to preserve the Indies to the British sceptre. I ask, Mr. Editor, are the requirements *of public morality* and impartial justice served by such displays of petty tyranny as is exhibited in the removal of this time-tried veteran? Several recent correspondents of the papers need not think that because they have interlarded their effusions with Latin quotations, that other people do not know anything about the classics. In former times I wielded a birchen rod, and I have not yet forgotten what Virgil, that sweetest of all the Latin poets, says in speaking of patriotism — "*Omnis bonus civis patria suus prosum debev.*" Let the ill-used man, who has been so ungratefully treated, always remember the above terse lines from the great Latin poet, that is, if he can get any one to translate them; and in this he may get *some* of the *learned* clergy and doctors, that are now carrying on the controversy in the papers, to help him. Yours as ever,

BIG SANDY.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 4th, 1863.

THE PRETENSIONS AND VICES OF ORANGEISM FURTHER CONSIDERED —TESTIMONY OF THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES AS TO ITS PERNICIOUS AND DISLOYAL TENDENCIES.

THE peculiar vices and impudent assumptions of Orangeism have never yet, in this Island, been sufficiently noticed in detail, notwithstanding all that has been said upon the subject in and out of our Legislature. We do not propose to supply this deficiency now, but publishing the Petition to the Queen against the Orange Bill seems to be one of those "occasions" that may, with great propriety, be "improved," by exposing, to a small extent, the odious character of Orangeism.

The most remarkable thing connected with the vicious system is, that nearly all its advocates persist in describing Orangeism as a religious, charitable and loyal institution. They assure us, with the gravest face, that it is nothing more than an ordinary Society, like the ancient order of Free Masons, or the modern one of Sons of Temperance, specially devoted to the performance of good works, without regard to creed or country. We naturally open our eyes at this announcement; but we open them still wider when we are told that the Orange Society is very tolerant in the advocacy of its principles; and we are altogether staggered into dumb amazement when we are most solemnly assured that out of the pale of the Orange Society there is no true loyalty—no genuine Protestantism, and no security for the British throne.

Assumptions like these cannot be described by common adjectives, such as false and absurd. They go far beyond the limits of one's comprehensions of the incredible. The stupendous and marvellous mendacity which lies at the bottom of them is only equalled by the fact that these assumptions absolutely find credence with persons (not of the Hottentot stamp) who pass for rational and intelligent beings. "Why do you object," say members of the lower House, and the exclamation is echoed by members of the Upper one—"Why do you object to the Orange Society, or evince any alarm at its formation? It is nothing more than an institution for the advocacy and defence of Protestant principles, and for the encouragement of loyalty in the breasts of the people." We repeat that this sort of apology for Orangeism is offered by intelligent men,—and it is offered with such a degree of earnestness as entitles the apologists to be ranked as firm believers in the nonsense they utter.

We have no hope of relieving their bewildered minds from the delusions under which they labour, but we must tell them plainly that only madmen, fools and knaves believe, or pretend to believe, that Orangeism is a religious, charitable and loyal institution, and essential to the preservation of Protestantism.

Orangeism claims to be unchanged and unchangeable in its character. If such be the case, it comes before this small fragment of the world with a most infamous character. It had its origin in Ireland, at a time when the Catholics, though labouring under great disabilities, gave signal proofs of their loyalty to their legitimate sovereign, when his son-in-law, from whose German title Orangeism takes its name, raised the standard of rebellion in England. James was the hereditary and lawful King of Ireland as well as of England; and as the Irish Catholics had sworn fealty to him, it was their duty to preserve it. They held no treasonable intercourse with William of Orange—they fought against his usurpation in the same spirit of loyalty as they had fought against a previous usurper, when the peers, cavaliers and chivalry of England struggled to uphold the throne of Charles the First, who was, whatever his vices may have been, at least a Protestant King. The loyalty of the Catholic people of Ireland was rewarded by the most odious persecutions, practised with intense bitterness under the *government of the sullen and blood-thirsty* William of Orange, whose accursed memory is the subject of a ribald and blasphemous toast with Orangemen even until this day;—and the persecutions were continued, with small abatement of their virulence, under the reigns of his successors down to the time of George the Fourth. Still the loyalty of the Irish Catholics glowed with its ancient fervour, and withstood every trial and temptation. On this point, we must call the attention of our readers to the words of a Protestant authority, of wide celebrity, who was at one time a member of an Orange Society in Ireland. In the *Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*, Sir Jonah Barrington thus bears testimony to the loyalty of the Irish Catholic people, while England and Scotland blazed under the fires of rebellion:—

"For nearly a century after the capitulation of Limerick had been signed and violated by William, Ireland exhibited a *scene of oppression*, suffering and patience, which excited the wonder and commisseration of every people of Europe. The inveterate system of British political and commercial policy invariably practised against her *interests*, excluded all hopes of progressive prosperity, and if it were possible, she must have entirely retrograded to the iron age. But even during this state of depression, it was destined that Ireland should have new touchstones and trials *to assay her nature*; and again be placed in situations where her loyalty should be proved, and again found preponderating in the balance with the loyalty of Great Britain.

"In 1715, and in 1745, the British and Scotch *people again forgot* their oaths and their allegiance, and again revolted in favor of that very prince whom Ireland had been so ruined and stigmatised for defending against themselves.

"The Stuarts again claimed the aid of Ireland. But Ireland, *in the interval*, had sworn fealty to the House of Brunswick; and Ireland, though groaning under slavery, remained faithful to her obligation. Neither oppression, nor politics, *nor religion*, swayed her from the line of her allegiance. The noblest blood of Scotland was poured upon the scaffold; the heads of Scottish Peers were elevated upon the gates of London; Britons in crowds expiated their disloyalty by the cord of the executioner; the anger of offended Brunswick fell with desolating weight upon Great Britain; but through all those bloody scenes, English ingenuity could not find *a single traitor* to execute in *Ireland*. She preserved her loyalty and her oath, during two rebellions, but she gained neither favour nor character by that preservation; and her laudable fidelity was only rewarded by new oppressions, and by the incessant calumnies of that same people who had seldom lost an opportunity of being *themselves disloyal*. Tranquil and submissive, though in absolute servitude, nearly one hundred years passed over Ireland. The great population of the Irish nation continued to be deprived of every attribute of liberty, civil, political and religious."

Ignorant Orangemen have sometimes the impudence to refer to the rebellion of 1798, as a proof of the disloyalty of the Irish Catholics. If the Irish Catholics had been the promoters of that rebellion, they would have been only following the example of their fellow subjects in England and Scotland, who were deeply versed in the art of rebellion. But the outbreak of 1798 was not the work of Catholics. It was instigated by a corrupt and wicked Minister to afford a pretext for destroying the legislative independence of Ireland; and Protestant gentlemen of high character and fortune were the leaders in the unfortunate movement. That the Catholic people, to a large extent, participated *in it, cannot* be denied; but their participation was more matter of necessity than choice. The penal statutes against them were enforced with the utmost rigour,—every Orangeman knew that he could act, not merely with impunity, but with the direct protection of the Government, in instituting a system of espoinage on his Catholic neighbours—in goading them into acts of violence — betraying them to the Government, and swearing away their lives in the dock. If the Irish people had not been what are called "rebels" in '98, they could hardly have been regarded as beings endowed with human sympathies and feelings. Far greater rebels crowded the Vice regal Court and the avenues to Dublin Castle, and had their true representatives in the Sirrs, Sandys, and Jemmy O'Briens. Corruption of the darkest dye, gilded by English gold, lavishly squandered by the cut-throat Castlereagh, under the direction of Pitt, aided by the villainy of the Orangemen, in all its fiendish forms, are the only causes to which the Rebellion of 1798 can be attributed. Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir John Moore, who were in the service of Great Britain at the time, and witnesses to the rebellion in Ireland, testify in unmistakeable terms to the outrages then committed by the Orangemen.

"The Edinburgh Reviewer, (Major-General William Napier,) commenting on Mr. James Moore's life of Sir John Moore, in reference to that portion of it which treats of Sir John's services in Ireland in 1798, observes:—'What *manner* of soldiers were thus let loose upon the wretched districts which the ascendency-men (alias, Orangemen) were pleased to call disaffected? They were men, to use the venerable Abercrombie's words, who were '*formidable to every body but the* enemy.' We ourselves were young at the time; yet, being connected with the army, we were continually among the soldiers, listening with boyish eagerness to their conversation,—and we well remember, and with horror, to this day, the tales of lust, and blood, and pillage, the record of their own actions against the miserable peasantry, which they used to relate. But even the venerable Abercrombie, that soul of honour, that star of England's glory, cannot escape the sneer of the author before us. 'He had no political circumspection, and so resigned his office'—which, rightly interpreted, means, that he disdained to lend himself to pillage, cruelty, and devastation.'

"Sir John Moore too appears to have had none of that kind of 'political circumspection', which could reconcile him to the scenes he witnessed. He saw nothing worthy of admiration in them. On the march from Fermoy other feelings were excited when he entered the town of Clogheen, where in the street he saw a man tied up and under the lash, while the street itself was lined with country people on their knees, with their hats off; nor was his disgust repressed, when he was informed that the high sheriff, Mr. Fitzgerald, was making great discoveries, and that he had already flogged the truth out of many respectable persons. His rule was 'to flog each person till he told the truth.'

"The brave and good man Sir John Moore has borne ample testimony to the barbarity of the policy he had witnessed in Ireland pursued by the authorities, and the revenge the Orange gentry and yeomen indulged in upon the poor. In speaking of Wicklow, where Sir John had been chiefly employed, he states his opinion, 'that moderate treatment by the generals, and the preventing of the troops from pillaging and molesting the people, would soon restore tranquility, and the latter would certainly be quiet, if the gentry and yeomen would only behave with tolerable decency, and not seek to gratify their ill-humour and revenge upon the poor.' In fact, this brave and excellent man plainly states, that harshness and violence had originally driven the farmers and peasants to revolt, and that their oppressors were as ready as at first to renew their former ill-usage of them."

To furnish proofs of Orange outrages of all kinds before and since '98, would be a very easy task if we had space for the purpose. There is not an item in the dark catalogue of crime unknown to, and inexperienced by the Orange institution—murder, pillage, burglary, house-burning, rape, perjury, treason, and rebellion, are crimes which history proves, upon the most incontestible evidence, to have been frequently committed by this Institution, which claims to be a loyal, religious and charitable association.

The disloyalty of the Orange fraternity has been glaringly exhibited on many recent occasions—in riots instigated by them in several parts of Ireland, attended with loss of life;—in tumultuous processions in New Brunswick, which caused the shedding of blood; and in the atrocious insults offered to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Upper Canada in 1860. This event has been often referred to, but not too often to show the disloyal spirit of the Orangemen. It can never be denied that the Prince was prevented from landing at Kingston, Belleville, and other towns, the strongholds of the Orange Body, unless he consented to join Orange processions, and pass under Orange arches, dressed out in all the tawdry of Orange rags, and surmounted by ugly portraits of the Dutch king who murdered the McDonalds of Glencoe. This insult to the Prince was not resented by the Catholic press only, but the Protestant press of Great Britain and America condemned, in unmeasured terms, the ruffianism of the Orangemen. The London *Weekly Despatch* said that the conduct of the Orangemen in Canada was "a most exquisite display of impudent blackguardism." The London *Globe*, another Protestant journal, speaks of the conduct of the Canadian Orangemen as "an act involving rudeness, inhospitality, and disloyalty to a very loathsome extent." And the same journal, in speaking of Orangeism generally, remarks, that "the institution is unsuited to the times in which we live, inconsistent with intelligence, education, charity, and good sense, and directly opposed to political freedom and loyalty to a constitutional throne." The *Times* and other English papers were no less severe in their condemnation of the Orange ruffianism of Canada; but it is unnecessary to multiply quotations; the fact is unquestioned and unquestionable, that disloyalty and blackguardism marked the conduct of the Orangemen of Canada towards the heir to the throne; and that Orangeism was there, just what it always has been, an "institution unsuited to the times in which we live, inconsistent with intelligence, education, charity, and good sense."

Our champion of Orangeism, W. H. Pope, boasted in the House of Assembly that a Mr. Cameron, Grand Master of the Orange Lodge in Canada, was received at the Court of Queen Victoria *after* the visit of the Prince of Wales. We know he was. That Grand Master was sent home by his fellows to excuse their "rudeness, inhospitality, and loathsome disloyalty;" but what encouragement did he receive? None whatever. Cameron was received just as Mr. W. H. Pope, or that superlative genius, the Grand Master in this Island — Dr. Kaye — might expect to be received. Her Majesty could not forget the rites of hospitality and decorum in refusing to receive any person intrusted with a respectful address to her. But when we ask, whether at such reception the Orangemen of Canada were commended for their ruffianism towards the Prince, the "brethren" are silent as the grave, because they know that the blackguardism of the tribe in Canada was neither excused nor palliated by the Queen.

We must not merely look to the action of the Prince of Wales and of the Duke of Newcastle, in Canada, for a proof of the extreme dislike with which Orangeism is viewed by the highest persons in the Empire. We may be quite sure that the Prince was inspired by the sentiments of his Royal Mother with regard to that institution; and that Her Majesty does not consider it as essential to the stability of her throne—to the maintenance of her religion — or to the encouragement of a spirit of loyalty amongst her people. The sentiments of the Duke of Newcastle, now happily at the head of Colonial affairs, and who, in virtue of that position, will have the peculiar pleasure of advising Her Majesty to disallow the Orange Bill —are well and painfully known to the Orange Society. His Grace evidently cherishes the most sovereign contempt for their professions of loyalty, charity, and religion. The veteran Premier— unquestionably the most powerful and popular Minister that ever wielded the destinies of England—has expressed the most emphatic disapproval of Orangeism on the occasion of his receiving a deputation of the Orangemen of the North of Ireland to remonstrate against the rule established by the then Chancellor of Ireland, (in 1858), that no Orangeman should be considered eligible to hold a place in the Commission of the Peace. Several Magistrates were previously dismissed for connecting themselves with the Orange Society. The Earl of Enniskillen was a member of the deputation referred to, the object of which having been set forth at some length by the Chairman, Lord Palmerston replied as follows:—

"I am clearly of opinion, that it would be far better for us to look to the future than to the past; and what, let me ask, is the object, and what are the prospective advantages of this Orange association? Is it an organization which belongs to the age in which we live? Is it not rather one that is suited to the middle ages (a laugh)—those periods of society when anarchy prevailed, and when one body of people were in the habit of arming themselves to resist some outrage or violence committed by another—and this because they felt that they could not depend upon the government of the country for adequate protection or security. *But this state of things no longer exists*; and, not being an Orangeman myself, I confess I am at a loss to understand the use of the association in the present age" (a laugh).

The Earl of Enniskillen—"Self-defence, my lord."

Lord Palmerston—"Self defence against what (a laugh)? I must really say that I think it is offensive as regards the government and institutions of the country, to say that the general government of the nation is not adequate to protect individuals from violence."

The Earl of Enniskillen—"It is too true, my lord."

Lord Palmerston.—"Well, I have no intention to say anything offensive to the Orange association; but I must be allowed to say, that the very foundation on which it rests casts a reflection on the institutions of the empire; and coupled as it is with old recollections of periods when the action of the government and the authority of the state were less efficient than they are now to protect life and property, I really do submit to the impartial consideration of gentlemen belonging to that association, whether it would not be more in accordance with that spirit of conciliation which I am sure animates every gentleman connected with Ireland (a laugh), to dissolve the association, and put an end to an organization which cannot answer any practical purpose; to rely for defence upon the action of the executive government, administered by persons responsible to parliament. Should the laws prove defective or inadequate, it were easy to appeal to the legislature for their emendation. I do not think that the protection of individuals should be left to the law of the land, and that the formation of private associations *for the purpose of* supplying defects in the law is not a system suitable to the spirit of the times in which we live. If those who now belong to the Orange association would, upon full consideration, and as a gracious act of national conciliation, resolve that this bond of union is no longer necessary, I am sure that there is nothing that they could do which would more materially contribute to the peace of Ireland and to the obliteration of ancient prejudices. The dissolution of the association would not, I am persuaded, be viewed as an admission of the illegality of the association, but it would be taken as a gracious tender on the part of its members towards effacing former animosities; and I do believe that it would be an important step in the direction of a general union of feeling among both parties, and that by this means it would be of essential advantage to the country at large. In stating thus much, I am only submitting my own private views, and as far as my sentiments go, I can but repeat, that nothing could be more desirable for the real interests of Ireland than the complete abandonment of the association."

Referring to the action of the Chancellor of Ireland, in declaring Orangeism to be a disqualification for the Magistracy, the Earl of Derby, the great chief of the Conservative party, said— that "Upon the whole, the organization of the Orange association *was rather a misery than a benefit to Ireland.*" In a debate which occurred in the House of Commons, in the same year (1858), on a motion in condemnation of the appointment of an Orangeman to the office of Crown prosecutor for the county of Tyrone, Earl Russel, the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared his disapproval of Orange Lodges in the following emphatic words:—"*It was the interest of* EVERY *Government that such societies should* NOT EXIST."

Add to all this testimony regarding the evils of Orangeism, the evidences of disapproval by the Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament to be found in the passage of the Party Emblems Act, which was especially directed against Orangeism in Ireland, — add the fact of the dismissal of Magistrates on account of their connection with the Orange Association,—add, likewise, the positive instruction in the Queen's Army Regulations against countenancing Orange Lodges — and we must come to the conclusion that no institution was ever so thoroughly banned by the Crown, by Ministers of State, and by society at large as the Orange fraternity. The instruction in the Army Regulations is very short, and cannot be too often quoted. It is as follows:—

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, are forbidden to institute, countenance, or attend Orange Lodges or any other Meetings whatever, for Party or Political purposes, in Barracks, Quarters, Camp, or wheresoever held."

Orangemen, as we have said at the commencement of this article, will exclaim—"O, why do you alarm yourselves about the Orange Society. It does not purpose to interfere with the Catholic religion— its object is to protect Protestantism against Catholic ascendancy." This was, positively, the excuse offered for the vile thing in the House of Assembly. But the excuse is false in every particular. We are not alarmed at the Orange Society—we are not so foolish as to think that Catholicism can be disturbed, even if the degraded and infamous association were ten thousand times more influential than it is. The Catholic religion would be, indeed, a poor concern if a handful of bigots, fanatics, and designing knaves of politicians could put it down. Nevertheless, the bigots, fanatics and knaves proclaim an undying hostility to Catholicism. And as for its vaunted support of Protestantism, the honest professors of that faith may well treat with contempt its pharisaical pretensions to sanctity and charity, when they know that the pure, virtuous, Protestant Queen of England, surrounded by the most able and illustrious Protestant Councillors, repudiate the proffered services of Orangemen, and look with scorn and aversion upon their institution.

We say we are not alarmed, in the slightest degree, at the Orange Society gaining any influence in the community that would be prejudicial to religious liberty; but we nevertheless detest it, because it is an institution based upon falsehood, hypocrisy and intolerance—an institution that was born in the throes of the worst passions of human nature, and too often immersed in innocent blood. We loathe it, as a moral pestilence, from which the best and the wisest members of civilized society turn with shrinking and disgust, as they would turn from a foul and infectious disease. We caution every right minded man to beware of it, as a filthy excrescence on the body politic, that has lived and gathered strength in the unhappy country of its birth by the blood it sucks, like other vermin, from the unoffending bodies of its victims. We abhor it, because it is a disgusting compound of sham, humbug, treachery, falsehood, blasphemy and disloyalty—discountenanced by our gracious Queen— rebuked by her ablest Ministers; and because there is not one solitary virtue to shed the faintest ray of light on the dark career of crime by which its infamous history is blackened.

THE VISITORSHIP OF SCHOOLS.

WE observe by the *Gazette* that Mr. John Arbuckle has been appointed Visitor of Schools for the Eastern Section of this Island. The neglect of duty and incompetency of this individual, while holding the office of Visitor for the whole Island, were frequently complained of in the House of Assembly during the last two Sessions, and by none more loudly than members and supporters of the Government. He was considered to be such an unworthy officer, that they were ashamed of his last Report, and voted against having it printed in the Journals, as was customary. His appointment now can only be regarded as a concession to the Orange Society, for which he has been Pimp, Tattler, Travelling Agent, and General Flunkey.

THE *Protestant* of Saturday makes a stupid attack upon a certain gentleman in this community, who is alleged to be the American Correspondent of the London *Tablet*, from whose last letter we have lately given an extract. The *Protestant* complains that a statement was made by the Correspondent, to the effect, that the Duke of Newcastle was "abused" by the Tory party here because his Grace would not lend himself to the Land Commission humbug. We think the *Tablet's* Correspondent was perfectly correct in making this statement. If the Duke was not abused in the coarse language so congenial to the Tory party, he was sneered at, and his judgment disparaged by them in their discussions on the Award. The very circumstance of an appeal from the Duke's decision to a judicial tribunal— a body unknown to the Constitution — must be regarded as a reflection on the Colonial Minister, tantamount to abuse. The *Protestant* cannot deny that this is the fact.

Another grave charge against the *Tablet's* Correspondent is—that he was a Lawyer, a Coroner, a Doctor, and a man of influence in Canada. We are at a loss to discover how these various qualifications should unfit him for being a Correspondent of the London *Tablet* — a paper conducted with great ability, possessing great influence, and scrupulous in the selection of its correspondents. A writer to be admitted to the columns of that paper must have talent, education and refinement of manners. We don't mean to say that our contemporary of the *Protestant* should be accused of possessing these requisites. His want of them accounts for his petulance and stupidity. The next wise thing that Mr. Laird can do is to show that Dr. Kaye is not fit to be Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, because he appears to be a Doctor, Coroner, and member of Parliament.

MORALITY OF EUROPEAN CITIES.

THE *Protestant* seems to be very anxious that its readers should be enlightened as to the morality of certain cities on this side of the Atlantic wherein Catholics are to be found. The morality of older cities on the other side of the Atlantic is well worthy of consideration, and the testimony given upon that subject by a distinguished Protestant like Richard Cobden is worthy of great attention. We, therefore, commend to the editor, correspondents and readers of the *Protestant* the following extract from one of our latest English papers. It is needless to remark that Paris and Vienna are Catholic cities in an eminent degree; but let the reader ponder upon this fact, that their "shuperior" morality, contrasted with that of English cities, is such as to awaken a feeling of humiliation in the breast of a close observer and a true-hearted Englishman like Mr. Cobden. Will the Rev. Mr. Patterson take a note of the fact for his next "shuperior" lecture on the question of Protestant *vs.* Catholic morality?

COBDEN ON THE SOCIAL EVIL.—Mr. Cobden, M. P., has recently addressed a letter to Mr. Harrison, of Beeston, acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet on the great prevalence of prostitution in our large towns. In doing so, the hon. member says:—"No one can have travelled as I have done throughout the Continent without feeling humiliated at the contrast presented by the streets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and even Constantinople, to the scenes witnessed every evening in our own great public thoroughfares. The gain to morality as well as decency is so evident from the regulations which are enforced by the police of the Continental States that it is difficult to see how, upon any principle of 'liberty' or propriety we can claim superior merit from the neglect of all preventive measures in England. As regards the increase of prostitution in our large towns, I fear the cause lies much below the surface, and has its source partly even in the State policy of the country. Each census discloses a greater disparity in the number of the sexes. This arises from the progress of male emigration, and the number sent abroad in the army and other public employments. It arises also, probably, partly from other causes to which it would not be possible to refer in the compass of a letter. The fact, however, that there are more than half a million of females in excess of males in the kingdom, must have a prejudicial influence on the position of the former. I suppose you have seen the lamentable facts disclosed by the prevalence of infanticide, especially in the metropolis. I confess that practically I can offer no suggestion to help you in your benevolent efforts, and remain, truly yours, RICHARD COBDEN."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE English Mail was received here on Saturday afternoon, *per Heather Bell*, from Pictou; but there was no news of any importance by the papers in addition to what is given in another column, except the melancholy intelligence of the premature death of the distinguished Secretary for War, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, of whose career a notice is given below.

DEATH OF SIR G. C. LEWIS, SECRETARY FOR WAR.—We have rarely had a sadder duty to fulfil than that which now devolves upon us, when we record the death of Sir George Cornewall Lewis—a death which may be described as sudden, and which in its announcement will come upon most men conversant with public affairs as an unexpected blow. It was but the other day that he might be seen in his place in Parliament in the fulness of his powers—no man more likely to live, no one more equal to his work. He retired to the country to take his brief Easter holiday; he caught a cold, the cold brought on congestion of the lungs, the attack became serious on Sunday, and he died at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the day when Parliament re-assembled. Sir George Lewis was not a showy character, and he did not shine in those debates from which the country learns to estimate the position of a Minister; but his practical ability was fully recognised, and spite of his slow and hesitating manner, his voice had an authority in the House of Commons which men of much more eloquence might have envied. Sis George Cornewall Lewis was in the 58th year of his age. His father was the late Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, who, having filled several offices in the State, received in 1846 the reward of a baronetcy. His mother was the daughter of another baronet, Sir George Cornewall, after whom he was named. He went to Oxford in 1824, and he took his bachelor's degree in 1828. It was as a scholar that he became first known to the public, his earliest literary production being a translation of Muller's work on the *History and Antiquities of the Doric Race*, which, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Tufnell, he brought out in 1830. He was one of the first, if not the first, to place fairly before the public the methods and results of the German criticism of history; and he became at a later day the principal expositor of Niebuhr's doctrines. His *Enquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History* is a work that seems to exhaust the subject. His writing may also be traced in many of the periodicals which devote their pages to the criticism of ancient writers. He did not enter Parliament till 1847, but he had already had some taste of official life. He was a member of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1831, though he never practised, probably from a sense of his deficiency as a speaker. In 1835 he was employed in the Commissions which were appointed to inquire into the relief of the Poor and into the state of the Church in Ireland. In the next year he was on the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of Malta. In 1839 he succeeded his father as a Poor Law Commissioner, and in 1847, the date of his entry into Parliament, he was made Secretary to the Board of Control. In the following year he went into the Home-office, where he held the post of Under-Secretary, and in 1850 he became one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, where he remained till the dissolution of Lord John Russell's Cabinet. He did not return to office until Lord Palmerston formed his first Administration in 1855, and in this interval of his official life he edited the *Edinburgh Review*. He joined Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, in succession to Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Lord Palmerston's second Administration he was placed in the Home-office. On the death of Lord Herbert he was removed to the War-office. He passed with ease from one office to another, and from one sphere of labour to another of quite a different kind. Sir George Lewis married, in 1844, the Lady Maria Theresa Villiers, sister of Lord Clarendon. He has had no children, and he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his only brother.

[From the 'Vindicator' of Friday last]

IMPORTANT ANTI-ORANGE MEETING.

On Wednesday the 29th instant, a meeting took place at the Catholic Institute, having for its object the discussion of the Orange question, and the submitting to the meeting the draft of a petition to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to disallow the Orange Incorporation Bill, recently assented to by the Lieut. Governor. The room was crowded, —indeed many could not obtain admittance for want of space. The President of the Institute opened the proceedings by alluding to the circumstance, namely, the passing of the Orange Bill, which called for that meeting. He stated that on the 22nd instant, the day on which His Excellency gave his assent to the above Bill, the members of Institute appointed a committee to prepare the draft of a Petition to Her Majesty, praying Her to disallow the Orange Bill, that the draft had been prepared, and that it would be read by the Chairman of the said Committee, the Hon. E. Whelan. He alluded to the great evils which invariably resulted from the establishment of Orangeism wherever it has been tolerated, to those which have already followed from that society in this Island, and to greater ones still, which, in all probability, will result from its being permitted to be legally recognised, and to take deep root in the land. He also showed the futility and absurdity of the reasons adduced by the friends of the Institution for its establishment in the community. When the President resumed his seat—

The Hon. Edward Whelan rose, and read the draft of the Petition, which had been prepared by the Committee of which he was the Chairman, and which is as follows:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, humbly approach Your Majesty with a sincere and ardent expression of our loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and we pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to give Your Royal consideration to the following premises.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly of this Island, during the Session which terminated on the 22nd of April last, by the Honorable William Henry Pope, a member of the local Government and Secretary for the Colony, which Bill is entitled "An Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island and the Subordinate Lodges in connection therewith."

After numerous and very warm discussions in the Assembly, this Bill was carried by the small majority of three—it was subsequently agreed to by the Legislative Council, and received the assent of Your Majesty's Representative in Your Majesty's Name on the 22nd of April—there being a suspending clause to the Bill postponing its operation until Your Majesty's Pleasure thereon shall be known.

Your Majesty's Memorialists, who embrace all classes in the Community of Prince Edward Island, and represent all denominations of Christians, most humbly submit that a Bill of this kind is not required in the Colony—that Orange Societies have inflicted incalculable mischief on older communities on both sides of the *Atlantic*, wherever they have been tolerated by the Civil Authorities—that such Societies have provoked the most irritating recollections on the part of Catholics and Protestants, which have engendered strife and heart-burnings, and have *often led to* lamentable violence, bloodshed, and loss of life.

Among the first principles of Orangeism, one is, to instil into the minds of Protestants hatred of the Roman Catholic Religion; and another, to *encourage a system of proscription in the exercise* of civil rights against all who practise that religion.

Your Majesty's Memorialists believe that the encouragement of such principles will not tend to promote the peace and prosperity of this Your Majesty's Province. Under Your Majesty's mild and beneficent sway Catholics are allowed the free exercise of their Religion in all parts of the Empire where Orangeism does *not* predominate; and the several Governments in the Empire have never yet experienced any difficulty or inconvenience from this wise and necessary toleration. In the high Civil, Naval and Military Departments of the State, as well as in the humblest ranks of every arm of the Royal Service, Catholics have laboured and are still labouring zealously to serve Your Majesty; and have, on all fitting occasions, given abundant proofs of their readiness to sacrifice their lives, when necessary, to maintain unsullied the honour of the Imperial Crown, and undiminished the power and prestige of the Empire.

The Orange Society claims to be preeminently loyal, and essential to the preservation of order and the Protestant religion; while those who object to that Society are regarded by them as disloyal and enemies to the Protestant religion.

Allegations so unfounded and absurd could be easily disproved by reference to historical and contemporary facts; but it may be sufficient to state that the loyalty of the Catholic people of this Island, against whom Orangeism is directed, has always been such as to bear the most favourable comparison with that of any other class of Your Majesty's subjects. And as to Protestantism being in danger from their encroachments—for Catholics are accused by Orangemen of harbouring designs against that religion which it is one of the first objects of Your Majesty's solicitude to maintain—there can be no apprehension on that ground so long as it can be shown that the Catholics possess scarcely any powers or privileges in the management of the political affairs of the Colony.

Your Memorialists believe that in no part of Your Majesty's dominions have Orange Lodges hitherto been sanctioned by Parliament, or recognised or encouraged by the civil authorities. In 1852, an attempt was made to establish such Lodges in this Island; but the attempt was promptly suppressed by Your Majesty's Representative at that time, Sir Alexander Bannerman, who issued a Proclamation in Your Majesty's name, declaring Orange Societes to be illegal, and expressly denounced by Statute in another Province. In that Proclamation Sir Alexander Bannerman referred to the Army Regulations, which prohibit Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, from instituting or countenancing Orange Lodges "in Barracks, Quarters, Camp or elsewhere;" and he assured Your Majesty's "loyal subjects, Civilians, in this Colony, that they will render acceptable service to their Sovereign by discouraging all such Class Societies, which," His Excellency said, "were they allowed to increase, could not fail to disturb the public peace, by creating animosities and feuds where, happily, none at present exist."