HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Debate on the Orange Bill continued.)

Mr. Howlan —Mr. Speaker, it is a very unpleasant duty for me, who am but a young member of this House, to record my views on this subject. If I thought any class of Protestants were refused their rights, I would be the very first to come forward in their defence. I have lived among Protestants, and have had communication with them not only in matters relating to business, but in the more congenial intercourse of the social circle, and I must testify that I have experienced from them nothing but uniform kindness. But, Sir, what connection has the Orange Institution with Protestantism? What evidence have we of the boasted loyalty of Orangemen, that we should proceed to recognize their association by an Act of incorporation. I can prove, Sir, that they have disturbed the peace of Society, outraged law, and threatened the Sovereign upon the Throne. I will read an extract, which will at once set at rest the question of their loyalty.

"In this great organized hypocrisy, professing to be the ally of the Protestant religion and the Sovereign, the Committee on Orangeism, in 1835, had traces of a conspiracy of great magnitude, and widely extended ramifications existing for changing the succession to the Crown, from the young, pure, and virtuous Princess Victoria, (two years only before her accession to the throne in 1837) to the hoary libertine the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Master of the Grand Orange Institution of the Empire."

Here we have undoubted evidence that this Institution does not promote peace, nor inculcate loyalty. I will next refer to the oath or obligation of an Orangeman; and to show what is meant by the term "Protestant Ascendancy" in some of their documents, would call attention particularly to "The Annals and Defence of the Loyal Orange Institution of Ireland," by Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., late acting Grand Secretary, Dublin. 1825, wherein the following explanation of this term is given:—

"And that no doubt may remain of what we understand by the words "Protestant Ascendancy," we have further resolved—That we consider the "Protestant Ascendancy" to consist in—among other things, a Protestant parliament; a Protestant hierarchy; Protestant electors and Government; the benches of Justice; the Army and Revenue, through all their branches and details Protestant."

If this is Christian charity, if this is not proscription, I must say that for the short time I have lived, I have lived in vain. I say, then, to let this petition, asking privileges for such an exclusive association, go to Committee would be a disgrace to this House, and degrading to *Magna Charta*, which hangs over your head, Mr. Speaker. I will now read from an undoubted authority to show that Orange Lodges are not legal in this country, nor in any other Colony, unless legalized by an act of Parliament. The authority whom I shall quote is Joseph Napier. Esq., afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland. and the time at which he made the statement respecting the Orange Institution was the year 1845. He grounds his opinion on the following statute laws of England:

"Accordingly, the statute 4 Geo. IV. c 87 prohibits the taking of any oath not required, or *authorized by law*, by the members of any society; and coupling this with the 5 and 6 Wm. IV, c 62, s. 13, the employment of any form of oath under any circumstances in an association, is I think forbidden and illegal.—The same statute (4 Geo. IV c. 87, ss. 1 and 2), only permits the use of a test which is approved by two Justices of the County, &c., where the society usually assembles, and which, in order to continue valid, must be confirmed by the majority of the Justices, at the next general sessions.

"The 2 and 3 Vict., c. 74 (now continued by the 8 and 9 Vict, c. 55), extends the provisions of the 4 Geo IV, c, 87, and prohibits the use of all secret modes of communication by signs and passwords amongst the members of any society,

"The generality of this prohibition is strongly proved by the express exemption of the Society of the Freemasons, and of the Friendly Brothers in the 2nd section, and as all these statutes are to be read together, hence it will be manifest—

First—That no form of oath can in any manner, or under any pretence lawfully be used or administered in the proposed association.

Second—That secret signs and passwords or other secret modes of communication cannot be employed or sanctioned."

It has been said by some hon. member in the course of this debate, that we have the Sons of Temperance and Free Masons amongst us, and that those Bodies have been incorporated, why should we deny a similar privilege to the Orange association, which is only another secret society? Will any man come forward and tell me, Sir, that these two Institutions interfere with a person's civil rights or religious opinions? These were organized to promote moral principles and confer social advantages, which is quite a different purpose from proscribing their fellow-men. I hope, Sir, we have christianity, and liberality, and patriotism enough in this House to thwart this measure. A bill for the purpose prayed for in the petition was introduced into the New Brunswick Legislature, and lost there, and I believe it will be lost here. I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I predict that it will never become the law of the land. We have heard it said that this Orange association is a noble Institution; but when we come to look at the page of history, we see its career darkly traced with deeds of blood. And this is the way we ought to judge of its principles, by noting their effects in the history of the past, and not by being told that the members of the Institution here are respectable men, and that no acts of violence have marked its course in this Colony. Sir, if this matter had been introduced by a religious man, or by one that stood high in the Protestant Church, and not by the hon. Col. Secretary, I might have given it some attention. I have lived among Protestants, in both town and country, and every one in the locality where I reside, from the minister down knows that I am neither narrow minded nor prejudiced, so that few will doubt me when I say, that had this question been introduced by a sincere Protestant, I might have given it some consideration. But what am I to think, Sir, when I see this matter brought up by an individual, of whom it is my firm conviction, that were it to serve his purposes as well, he would turn round and favor the Roman Catholics as much as he now opposes them. I will substantiate my opinion by a reference to the public newspapers. The letter, an extract from which I will read, is one addressed by the present Colonial Secretary, to Mr. Hutchinson in 1856, and published in the *Islander* of that day:

"By imputing such sentiments to me, and *affecting* detestation of them, you doubtless wished to induce in the mind of that class of Roman Catholic citizens of Charlottetown who hail from the County Monaghan, that you are their most *particular friend and admirer*, and I their bitter enemy. Your conduct in this particular forcibly reminds me of a practice which obtains among *pick pockets*, who, when pursued, join lustily with their pursuers in the cry *stop-thief*. Being a bad man, characterized by an arbitrary, malicious and vindictive disposition, and an understanding so very limited as to lead you to deny all merit to those who differ from you in politics or religion, you no doubt thought it would suit your selfish ends to denounce me to the Irish Catholics of Charlottetown, as having offered an unprovoked insult to their country and religion. I think you will discover ere long that you were *mistaken*. Allow me, Sir, to tell you that early in life I learned to accord to my fellow-man the utmost freedom in all matters of religion—to interfere with the religious belief or prejudices of no man—"to fling down no man's altar—to punish no man's prayer—to heap no penalties and no pains on those solemn supplications, which, in divers tongues, and in varied forms, and in *temples of a thousand shapes* but with one deep sense of human dependence, men pour forth to God." I am not a Roman Catholic; but I cannot, I dare not denounce as a "*damnable heresy*" a religion which, for fourteen centuries, was the only christian religion, and which is at this day professed by two-thirds of the civilized world. I would not dare to swear upon the Holy Evangelists "TO DO ALL IN MY POWER TO EXTERMINATE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION WITHIN THE REALM, OR WITHIN THIS ISLAND, BY WADING ANCLE DEEP IN THE BLOOD OF IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS, OR OTHERWISE," and when I deny the charge which you have made against me, I feel that I have every right to be believed."

And here this evening we have had his opinion in 1863. All this is sufficient proof to me that the hon. member who presented this petition is not sincere, for I believe if he found it to be his interest he would change his course again. I am sorry to be constrained to repeat a private conversation, but think I may be permitted to do so in corroboration of what I have just said. It is a statement made some years ago by the hon. gentleman who presented this petition, to the effect, that all ministers and priests were a parcel of —— rascals. If we wished to procure a steam engine, where should we go but to Scotland? And if we desire to gain information respecting Orangemen, where ought we go but to the countries in which its principles have flourished? In Ireland, my native country, this Institution has wrought direful mischief; and there, amid scenes of blood, is where we learn its true character. But I need not dwell upon this point, but shall proceed to give you the views of Lord Palmerston in regard to this association:—

The advocates of Orangeism, on the 18th February, 1858, waited on Lord Palmerston, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from that body. A report of the same—the deputation of conservative members of Parliament and gentlemen representing the Orange associations of the North of Ireland, consisting of the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl of Belmore, Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., Mr. Richardson, M.P., Mr. Millen, M.P., Mr. Davison, M.P., Mr. Archdail, M.P., Mr. Cairns, M.P., Mr. Whiteside, M.P., &c.—appeared in the London papers of the 19th February. Lord Palmerston, in reply, said:—"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? * * * I have no intention to say any thing offensive to the Orange association; but I must be allowed to say THAT THE VERY FOUNDATION IT RESTS ON 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 do 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."

This is the opinion of a true specimen of a loyal-hearted Englishman—of one who, I am not going too far to say, is the first Commoner in the world. I will also read to you the opinion of Lord John Russell, who, though not so high an authority as Lord Palmerston on such a question, yet his views are entitled to consideration. Lord John Russell, in a speech in the House of Commons, on the subject of the "Belfast riots in Ireland," said:

"It was the interest of every Government that such societies SHOULD NOT EXIST; though they might have been justified in the first instance, though they might have been called into life by some emergency in which, under the expectation of rebellion, loyal men united to defend the Crown at a period of danger—when that necessity had passed over, it was most inadvisable that they should be any longer continued in a state of activity."

I am not aware, Sir, that we are in expectation of a rebellion here, or that there is much danger of the Americans, in the midst of their present strife, coming to this Island to agitate separation from the mother country. And under the pretence that there is danger of this kind at hand, or that the Protestant succession to the Throne is in danger, are we Roman Catholics away in the back woods of P. E. Island to be proscribed? I hope every hon. member will hesitate before he records a vote that will tend to disgrace the Colony. Let whatever may result from this application, were it conceded, I will never join a Ribbon society. I believe the day has gone by for such institutions, and that this is a time when all denominations of Christians should live on friendly terms. Am I, Sir, to be proscribed, because it was my fortune or misfortune to be borne in the Church of Rome? Out upon such exclusiveness! I will oppose the petition going any further.

Hon. Mr. Thornton.—There is no necessity for so many allusions to old matters in this debate. The only reason I have for opposing the prayer of the petition, is because it will stir up religious strife. From the documents read by the hon. Colonial Secretary, it appears that the Orange association claims to be tolerant, but their oath forbids them marrying a Roman Catholic. This, I suppose, is a very harmless prohibition, but it does not show much of their Charity. They claim also to support the principles and practice of the Christian religion, but from what we can learn of their institution, there is no Christianity in it.—This agitation at present is quite unnecessary. The country is now quiet, and it ought to be allowed to remain so. I thought this religious agitation was over when the Bible question was set at rest If we grant an Act of Incorporation to this association, the matter will not stop here, but we will probably have to grant one to another similar institution, of an opposite character.

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—Mr Speaker, I was disposed to reserve any remarks which I intended to make on this subject, until the Bill was brought in and had reached its second reading, which stage I presume it will reach, as the Colonial Secretary would not likely introduce this matter, were he not confident of carrying it through; but as others are expressing their opinions at this stage of the proceedings, I will also give some of my views on the Orange Institution, to which I have very strong objections. And while I say that I have a strong aversion to the institution, do not misunderstand me, Sir, as I have no feelings of animosity against any individual who may be connected with it. I believe there are persons members of this association for whom I entertain a very high respect, and with whom I agree on almost every subject save this. I may compliment the hon. Colonial Secretary, who has become the champion of Protestantism, on his happy stroke of policy in introducing this subject on St. Patrick's, the anniversary of the natal day of Ireland's patron Saint. This Saint is distinguished for one particular thing, namely, exterminating the vermin from Ireland. It is, therefore, rather singular that on this day an application should be brought forward in this House for legalizing the "nasty vermin of Orangeism"—as great a *moral vermin* as ever infested God's earth. There are falsehoods in the petition before the House, which cannot be passed over. One or other of two alternatives is set forth, either that Roman Catholics here are of no religious persuasion, or that they are not loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of England. Take either alternative and it is a libel against nearly one half of the population of this Colony, and a falsehood so gross, that I shall not occupy time in exposing it. Another object of this Institution is to maintain the connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country. I am not aware, Sir, that there is any danger of this connection being severed—none at least so great as to warrant us in legalizing an association here, of the character of the Orange Institution. Another object of the society is to uphold the supremacy of the laws. The majesty of the law never stood in need of its aid. The Government of Great Britain requires no assistance from any such organization to maintain its authority in any of Her Majesty's wide spread dominions. This Institution also claims to support the Christian religion Are not the Roman Catholics Christians? Is the religion professed by two-thirds of the Christian world to be ignored, when an institution hostile to Roman Catholicism, claims it as a pre-eminent right to uphold the Christian religion? Again, we are told that Orangemen are bound to promote charity. Is it charitable that a person should place himself under the obligation of an oath never to marry a Roman Catholic? Suppose his better judgement should teach him that his religion is wrong, and he should become a Roman Catholic, where then would be his charity? Is it charity to support an institution which has been attended with so many breaches of the peace? Is it promoting the glory of God to recognize an association, whose career is marked by riot, ruffianism and crime? The petition says, tranquility has existed in the Colony since the organization of Orange Lodges. This infers, that formerly there was not peace in the Colony, and that to Orangemen are we indebted for our tranquility. I believe there have been Orangemen in this Island for a number of years, though they were afraid to acknowledge themselves. In 1852, a proclamation was issued against the formation of Orange Lodges by Sir Alexander Bannerman, and nothing was heard of them for a time. The hon. member for Queen's County has stated that they sprung up through opposition to them in this House; but if opposition was the cause of their increase, why did we not hear of their advancement immediately after the Governor's proclamation in 1852, which was opposition from a higher source than any offered in this House? I must say that I believe the reason of the increase of Orange Lodges, is the encouragement which they have received from the head of the Government in the Colony.

Hon. Col. Secretary.—To whom does the hon. member allude, by the expression, "head of the Government in the Colony?"

Hon. Mr. Whelan.—My language is not very unintelligible; the "head of the Government" is not the hon. Col. Secretary. I say Orangeism owes its increase in this Colony to the encouragement given it in high places. I cannot say I am sorry that it has progressed so far as to want an act of incorporation. The other Colonies have no such Act on their statute Books. The British Government has set the decided mark of its disapprobation upon the Orange Institution, and all similar secret societies. Is it then for a moment to be supposed, that if the Bill prayed for be passed, and go home to the Duke of Newcastle—the Colonial Minister, who accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his visit to these Colonies, and discountenanced the proceedings of the Orangemen in Canada—will not give it a rebuff, such a rebuff as will be gratifying to my friends and myself? This application is only to give opportunity to favor and encourage religious strife for a certain purpose. Where Roman Catholics are nearly one half of the population, it is very unbecoming, to say the least, for any Government, or any individual connected with it—who should be patrons of morality and peace—to uphold an institution of the kind. They should feel it to be their duty to conciliate the Roman Catholics of this Island; but let them go on. I feel assured they will meet with such a rebuff from the authorities at Home as will check them in their unscrupulous career.

Mr. Sinclair.—Mr. Speaker, I shall most certainly oppose such an Act being placed on our Statute Book, believing it calculated still further to disturb that harmony and good feeling which, until the last few years, has always existed in the Colony. I believe, with that eminent statesman, Lord Palmerston, that Orangeism is an institution of a by-gone age, when rebellion was the order of the day, and when life and liberty were not so sacredly guarded by the laws of the land as in our time. Therefore, I consider that when the occasion which called such an organization into existence has long since passed away, so also should the organization be allowed to die out. In this enlightened age, and in this peaceful little Colony, I regret to see this institution again revived, and more especially to see this attempt made to legalize it. The petition states, and hon. members have asserted, that it is an institution for noble and laudable purposes—a peace society, guided by those Christian graces, charity and good will to all men. But, Sir, these assertions are inconsistent with facts. Does not its very constitution breathe forth enmity and hatred to a certain class of their fellow-men? and does it not infer that Roman Catholics are neither Christians nor loyal subjects? Has not every Orangeman to take a solemn oath that he will never become a Roman Catholic, that he will never marry one, and that he will not allow his children to be instructed by teachers belonging to that Church? If this is charity, all I can say is that it is a different kind from what the Bible teaches. And, Sir, when we look at the history of this peace society, do we not find that in its train have invariably followed disturbance, brutality and bloodshed? The hon. memder for Charlottetown has stated that this associstion has been organized in this Island for the purpose of counteracting a Popish organization, and referred to the Catholics at the late elections voting against him and his party. But, Sir, we must recollect that a large portion of the Catholics have always been on the Liberal side in politics; and I believe their combination at the late elections was not with the slightest intention of infringing upon the rights of Protestants, but solely on account of certain slanders and abusive writings emanating from a high official in the Government, and published by another Government officer, both of whom receive high salaries, towards the payment of which Roman Catholics have to contribute. These writings were most offensive to the Roman Catholic body, and they therefore were determined to oppose, and if in their power, to overthrow, a Government which would keep officials to ridicule and insult their religion. Sir, the Roman Catholic population of the Colony have never sought to interfere with the privileges of Protestants; on the contrary, they in the most liberal manner have refrained from asserting, to the full extent, their own rights; and even when the Liberals were in power, and we had a Catholic Governor, they never claimed their fair share of the public offices. In the selection of their representatives, also, they have invariably made no distinction between Catholics and Protestants. The material in this House will bear out my statement. I am of opinion, therefore, that they have given no cause to induce Protestants to band togetehr against them. I am afraid, Sir, that such combinations, legalized by the Legislature, instead of promoting peace and harmony in this Island, will only tend to arouse the worst passions, and be productive of serious consequences to the Colony.

Hon Mr. Kelly moved, in amendment to the Hon. Col. Secretary's motion, that the petition be referred to a special Committee to report thereon this day three months; and after a few remarks from the Hon. Mr Coles, the House divided on the motion of amendment:

For it—Messrs. Kelly, Coles, Thornton, Hensley, Beaton, Warburton, Whelan, Sutherland, Sinclair, Walker, Howlan, Conroy—12.

Against it—Col. Secretary, McAulay, Davies, Longworth, Laird, Pope, Gray, Kaye, Green, Duncan, Howat, McLennan, Montgomery, Brecken, Haslam—15.

The main motion was then put and carried on the same division as above, reversing the order.

Hon. Col. Secretary, Mr. Brecken, and Mr. Haslam were appointed a Committee in accordance with the motion, after which the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

My Dear Sir—

I am truly glad to see by your journal of last Monday that the initiative has been taken by some gentlemen in this Colony to stem the torrent of hateful fanaticism and the effects of the truckling subserviency that has characterised the conduct of the majority of our Legislative Assemblies during the passing of a Bill entitled "an Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and the subordinate Lodges in connection therewith." I regret that I was unable to attend the meeting held in the Catholic Institute the other night, for the discussion of the propriety of obtaining signatures to a Petition to the Throne, praying our gracious Sovereign to withhold her sanction to this proposed legal enactment, that will most surely and steadily tend to add to the disgraceful religious discord that now runs riot in this Island, and materially strengthen the hands of our too many lay and clerical political agitators and firebrands. I doubt not that the committee chosen to facilitate and carry out the views of the meeting have entered on their labour of love with a zeal worthy of the cause they are appointed to advance, and hope that they may successfully seek for signatures to our Petition from all classes in our Colony. I trust we may see among the subscribers to the Petition enrolled the names of those of his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and some, at least, of his clergy of this Island, together with those ministers of the Scotch Kirk and denominations who have not joined that most hateful and hateing organization, "Orangeism." The members of the legal profession, from the Chief Justice downwards, excepting, of course, those "LAWYERS" who, as "REPRESENTATIVES of CONSTITUENCIES" in our Legislative Chambers, voted for this obnoxious measure, disclaiming, albeit, at the same time, all "*personal*" connexion with Orange Societies, may and should be called upon to give their sanction and subscribe their names to our humble prayer to the Queen, to exercise her prerogative in such a manner as is hoped will preserve the peace and tranquility, and tend to allay the bitter and increasing feeling of religious animosity that exists in this self-degraded and most miserable community. Surely, Sir, of all classes, the clergy and members of the legal profession should and will be the first to discountenace the legalising of an organization that is so directly opposed to the holy spirit of Christian charity, as well as to the peace and social well-being of their fellow-creatures. I omit to express a hope that his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown and his clergy may be induced to lend *their* aid to the anti-Orange movement, as that is their simple duty, and they are worthily performing it. Wishing the Committee every success in their labours, and feeling thankful we have such a Crowned Head to appeal to, and such a worthy Secretary of State for the Colonies as his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to advocate (as we feel assured he will) our most righteous cause,

I remain, dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
STEPHEN SWABEY.

Warblington, Charlottetown Royalty,
P. E. I., May 8th, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir;—

As the present Government have proven themselves willing to enact any measure which their supporters at the last election think proper to propose,—no matter how ridiculous or mischievous are its tendencies—as the Act to incorporate Orangeism proves,—I hasten to inform the public, through your paper, of a few facts relating to Souris Breakwater, which may contradict either wilful or ignorant misrepresentations of newspaper correspondents concerning it, the mode used to obtain signatures to the last petition to the House of Assembly for extending the work, with a few remarks on the correspondence of "Par le vous" in the *Islander* newspaper.

I am most anxious that you have this letter printed without delay, and in a conspicuous part of your paper, as "Par le vous" is a warm supporter of the present Government, has had a couple of offices conferred on himself by the party, and to shew his competency for another one—the *Superintendent of Public Works*—proposes to improve the harbor of Souris by "hitching a few 'good horses' and a thousand or two of men into Lobster Point and dragging it south a point or two." That the public should know somewhat of this undertaking, lest the Government adopt "Par le vous'" scheme of improvement, is most necessary.

Any sane person—judging from the letter of A. Leslie in the *Islander* of the 8th inst., in reply to "Par le vous'" first one—would think the House of Assembly should be willing to improve this Harbor as well as others of the Island, and would aid, by a special grant, the energetic endeavours of a large portion of the inhabitants of Lots 47, 46, 45, 44, and a portion of 43, who have no harbour save Souris to export their produce or for *purposes of trade*. If the erection of a Breakwater had not been proven practicable beyond doubt, there might be some pretence for a refusal; but what is already done is gaining strength and durability every year, and its utility has increased the depth of water now *two feet*. About the ultimate benefits to be derived from it when completed, in deeping the channel, no sensible man entertains any doubt. The list of men and horses published by Mr. Leslie is quite correct.

Knowing the interest taken in the Breakwater by the people generally, the Committee thought proper to send sheets of paper to the most public places, headed, "Petition to the House of Assembly for a Special Grant for Souris Breakwater—Petition to the Legislative Council for said purpose," and the signatures attached to the petition were obtained this way in two or three days. I never heard of any one refusing his signature save "Par le vous," because the *hide* was not sufficiently large to append his portion of *tail* to it; his motto being "the tail go with the hide." Lest ordinary readers might suppose that "Par la vous" is of French extraction, it may not be amiss to state that such is not the case. He is of Scotch descent, and a very nice looking young man who loves the tune of "Dusty Miller," and whose opinion of himself at least corresponds with his person. Should any one visit the head of S. Lake he will be pleased with his industrious habits. "Some people like to see their names in print," and if "Par le vous" be so with his (!) letters, the feeling is too common. As he "only wished to" obtain information (of course he is sufficiently important to demand it) and penned false prejudicial hearsay of the Breakwater, will he please condescend to give information of the truth of a report current this way: A man went to a Grist Mill one evening after school hours, and while waiting, 'hopper' full and mill grinding, he saw in one corner a Teacher with a *grammar* and the *miller* with a *dictionary*; he could overhear the colloquy—"How would this long word suit in this place?" "Does your grammar say it is correct?" Is this how "Par le vous'" letters are got up?

Yours, by subscribing,
QUI BON L'ACHITE BON LE BOIT.

Souris, April 25th, 1863.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

Mr. Whelan—

Sir,—It is reported that the City Council is divided on the subject of lighting the streets with gas; some want it done at once, others want to wait till after the Civic Elections in August next. It is further reported that a requisition to the Mayor, asking him to call a public meeting, is in course of preparation, when the citizens can get together and come to a decision as to whether they will or will not have gas out of doors. In *the present low state of the finances*, the rapidly increasing amount of City debt, with no equivalent for our money, and a large quantity of street improvement required, it behoves us to spend any little money we may have for what is actually wanted, and not to put it into gas, which makes no improvement save in the sidewalks, crossings and gutters of the Company's coffers.

Yours. NO GAS.

Charlottetown, May 1st, 1863.

MARKET HOUSE.

Mr. Whelan—

Sir,—Our Legislature having been too busy concocting the Orange Bill, in passing a law to dispose of the Barrack property, and providing for the proceeds to go to the Orange Institution, under cover of the Volunteer establishment, had neither mind nor time to arrange for obtaining money to build a Market House in Charlottetown.

Now, as it is too well known that we want such a building, and as there is not any likelihood of our getting it for one year at least, do you not think it advisable that the Government should allow the rooms in that part of the Barrack on the East side of the yard to be used as a Market till the new one is built on Queen Square? By such a move the old shanty on the Square could be dispensed with and taken off the premises, and the present Flour Market could be sold and removed off its stand, whereby twelve pounds per annum would be saved to the City to pay for the next fireworks that may be wanted. Perhaps it would be advisable to petition the Government for the eastern portion of the Barracks for a Market.

Yours,
OBSERVER.

Charlottetown, 1st May, 1863.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

THE SPRING-TIDE.

'Twas a sad dirge that chilled my brain,
While looking up I saw again
Signs of the Spring-tide fresh appear,
To bless and renovate the year.
I ceased o'er life's dark ills to brood,
Those signs dispelled my sombre mood,
And made these happier numbers thrill
My breast, and all my being fill.
O Life! midst all thy woes, some merry notes
Hast thou to cheer each sentient thing that floats
Adown thy adverse course. Thou plainly hast
For me more joys to come than evils past.
For drear Hibernia's long-spread winding-sheet
All weaved in snow, and ice, and hail, and sleet,
I now behold fast quitting Nature's face,
While genial "Hesp" comes marching in apace.
O then! let me, all thoughts of care aside,
Sing now of Her, stern Winter's blooming bride,
Of Her, whose bounteous care all blessings bring,
Of Her whose name is mild mellifluous Spring!
Just look! Is it some real fairie's hands
Erects those May flowers sweet o'er sterile lands?
Must it not be some strange enchanter's spell
That rears, unseen, that lovely "Heather Bell?"
What thus can Tyrant Winter's rage appease,
And deck in robes of green those storm-smote trees?
What thus can cause the estangled forest's maze
To laugh with chimes of song-birds, sweetest lays;
And each green hillock's mossy brow repeat
The playful lambkins' soft, re-echoing bleat?
What thus can our small Island free from ice,
And tame the Weather both for men and mice?
What but that ever nameless spirit Queen,
Whose fragrant wand, and kindly tender mien,
Doth change the Seasons, and whose vital breath
Wakes Nature's self from her long sleep of death?
Then, since this potent Genius of the Spring
Can thus such vast and varied blessings bring,
O Child of Care! from all dull thoughts aspire,
To raise thy views and aspirations higher!
Look up! From every boding grief await
Some coming outlet to a happier state;
If here thy lovers fail, then look above
On worthier objects still to fix thy love.
Nor cease to gaze, till some bright month of May
Shall end thy earthly Winter's darkest day,
And cause new life, each present fear assuage,
Each time-bred care, each palsied woe of age!
And let us pray, that we all thus at last
May find our future renovate our past;
Pray thus, that thus there may for us arise,
From Life's worst ills some fresher Spring-tide joys.

W. M. G. K.

Prince County, May 2nd, 1863.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 11th, 1863.

The *Islander*, *Protestant* and *Monitor* are all vastly "exercised" about the Petition to the Queen against the Orange Bill. All three papers make a general assertion, to the effect, that the Petition sets forth untruthful statements; but in not one instance is proof of untruthfulness adduced. The *Islander* appears to be deeply incensed at the "accusation" of "guilt" alleged to be made against the Lieut. Governor in the Petition,—the Bishop of Charlottetown is held directly responsible for it, and his Lordship is charged with having "approved of the most virulent abuse of the Queen's Representative" at the meeting of the Catholic Institute on the 29th April last. The "No-Popery" cry, though not audible, breathes through every sentence of the *Islander*;—Protestants, Liberal as well as Conservative, are urged to be on their guard against the Catholics;—the old story about ascendancy designs on the part of the latter, is repeated;—and the oft-repeated and oft-refuted lie about the late Bishop seeking to exclude the Bible from the public schools, is again thrust forward with Mr. W. H. Pope's customary effrontery.

The *Protestant* and *Monitor* make stupid appeals to the Liberal Protestants to oppose the Petition. The latter impudently asserts that Catholics have no "very strong claims on Liberal Protestants," and falsely adds, that the Catholics were prepared to sell their party and sever their connexion with Protestant Liberals, in 1862, for a grant to St. Dunstan's College. The whole story of the grant has been so often discussed in this paper, and is so well remembered by our readers, that it would be a waste of time to re-enter upon it. Every one knows that the proposal for a grant *came from the Government through the Colonial Secretary*—unasked, unexpected by the Catholics—that it was evidently intended as a bribe—that, with one exception, the Catholic members in the Legislature were not consulted on the subject—that the Catholic laity generally, and subordinate clergy, knew nothing of the matter—and the only reason why the grant was not moved for in the House of Assembly, was, that some of the Presbyterian ministers, who support the Government, were warmly opposed to it. If it had been moved, it is more than probable that every Liberal Protestant would have supported it; and it would be thus shown that that could be no cause of dissension between themselves and the Catholics.

As to the Catholics having "no very strong claims for support" on their Protestant fellow Colonists of liberal views, we think it is quite enough to point to the fact that every Liberal Protestant in the Legislature is mainly indebted for his seat to the votes of Roman Catholics. And it is well known that in all political contests the Catholics have acted from political and not religious motives, giving their votes cheerfully to those who agree with them in politics, without exacting any promises of support for their denominational institutions.

The *Monitor* makes another grave charge against the Petition, and offers it as a reason why it should be discountenanced by Liberal Protestants. It is this: the document was adopted at a meeting held in the Catholic Institute. "P-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s!" as Dominie Sampson would say. Did the *Monitor* grumbler want the petitioners to go to the place where the Orangemen hold their Lodge, or to some other building where an Orange rabble could be congregated, composed of spies, blackguards and rowdies? We do not think it was possible to select a more appropriate place than the Catholic Institute for the discussion of a measure that is intended to avert an outrage on civil and religious liberty, and a palpable insult to the Catholic mind.

We pass by with contempt the contemptible, lying and gloomy bigot, who falsely assumes the name of a "Liberal Protestant" in the *Protestant* of Saturday last. We shall only observe that the writer pretends to be an opponent of the present Government—a great admirer of Mr. Coles—and a fierce enemy of the old Family Compact *regime*; but his bigotry and intolerance, his hatred of the Catholics, his evident inbred propensity to lying, his cant, hypocrisy, and clumsy attempts at deception, shew that he is no "Liberal" Protestant,—for one of that name would never stoop to the tricks that only become the character of a paltry cheat; and it must be apparent to any one, who has taken the trouble to read his letter, that his pretensions to concurrence with Mr. Coles in political matters, are only assumed to sow dissensions amongst Liberal Protestants with regard to the Orange question. But let him put this flattering unction to his soul—that while we are willing to give him credit for being a thorough hypocrite and deceiver, he has not yet acquired art enough to conceal his hypocrisy and deception.

The aim of the *Islander* in attempting to throw the exclusive responsibility of the Petition on the shoulders of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, will be easily understood. Mr. Pope evidently wishes Protestants to believe that the petition is not merely an emanation of the Catholic mind, but that it is a document of like importance with a pastoral letter, issued from the Episcopal Residence, and that, therefore, it should be left entirely with the Catholics. We might as well say—and indeed we might say it with great force and justice—that for every editorial article written by the Chief Clerk of the Executive Council, the head of the Executive Council should be held responsible. As regards the Petition, his Lordship had nothing to do with it whatever. He neither suggested, nor framed a line of it. It is true, he was at the Institute when the Petition was read and approved of. It is quite customary for his Lordship to attend the meetings of the Institute. He is the Chief Patron of that excellent Society, whose object is the diffusion of knowledge, and the inculcation of literary and scientific tastes; and we are sure that nothing can conduce to its advancement so much as the presence of distinguished persons like his Lordship. That the Bishop made a speech on the occasion referred to, is a circumstance of which we were proud. A more calm, temperate, and judicious address was never delivered. The worst enemy of the Catholic faith, or the most rampant Orangeman could not trace one sentence in that speech that evinced the least asperity, or the absence of a truly Christian and charitable spirit. His approval of the Petition was no more than what could be expected from his Lordship. He would have been regarded as apathetic in the extreme if he had sat with closed lips on such an occasion. Every sentiment of honor, of justice, of deep veneration for the Faith of which he is the highest Priest in the land, necessarily prompted him to protest against a Bill legalizing an institution which has been always blind to every principle of honour—which has trampled upon justice without remorse, and cast upon the most ancient and most venerable Church its blasphemous slime.

It is very amusing to notice the sensitiveness of Mr. Secretary Pope with regard to reflections alleged to be cast upon the Lieut. Governor. He seems to be quite shocked that any one should entertain sentiments of disrespect towards that mighty potentate, the Queen's Representative! Either Mr. Pope's memory has suddenly played him a treacherous trick, or he is, as usual, practising the game of the hypocrite even in this small matter. Has he forgotten the days when he lampooned and libelled Governor Sir Henry Huntley, in the grossest manner—when he imposed upon the imbecile Queen's Printer of that day to print a pamphlet against Sir Henry, and tried to make it appear that the pamphlet was printed in Pictou, so that the Queen's Printer might be saved from dismissal? Has he forgotten how and by whom that pamphlet was composed? Does he not remember that it was filled with the foulest calumnies against Sir Henry, forged by himself, with the assistance of an unfortunate criminal who had just previously been let loose from one of the jails of a neighbouring Province, where he had been incarcerated for a crime so foul and loathsome that the judicial tribunals shrank from an investigation of it? Does he forget his outrageous assaults upon the public and private character of Sir Alexander Bannerman—another of the "Queen's Representatives"? Has he no recollection of the low ribaldry, wilful and palpable falsehoods, mean insinuations, and foul misrepresentations which he frequently hurled through the *Islander* against Sir D. Daly—another of the "Queen's Representatives"? And this, forsooth, is the stickler for greatness in high places—the new and zealous worshipper of vice-regal honours,—but who shall henceforth be known as the pitiful and contemptible sycophant of any person, of easy conscience, holding the Queen's Commission, who may favor him with his friendship, who may not be particularly nice in the choice of favourites, and who may charitably overlook such particularities as companionship with a degraded criminal and outcast, and light-fingering operations with the treasures of a Bank.

Mr. Pope says that his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown approved of "the most virulent abuse of the Queen's Representative" at the Catholic Institute meeting on the 29th April. The statement, we need hardly say, is false, because no "abuse" whatever was directed against His Excellency. Mr. Pope professes to take his account from the *Vindicator*—for he was not there himself—but the *Vindicator* does not say that any abuse was offered to the Governor. Indeed, His Excellency was treated with remarkable forbearance at that meeting. Messrs. McGill and Whelan were the only persons who commented upon his Excellency's conduct, with any thing like censure, in countenancing the Orange Society. The former expressed some pithy and eloquent sentences, in which he indicated that the day would speedily come when His Excellency Governor Dundas would be allowed ample leisure for repose in the solitudes of his ancestral home, when his last days might be dedicated to some useful meditations on the vanity of all human things, mingled with repentent recollections of the folly which characterised his mal-administration of a little Colonial Government. In this, surely, there was not the least particle of abuse.—As for Mr. Whelan's remarks, we don't remember them all, but we think they were to this effect, (and they were couched in no coarse or uncourteous language)—that the Lieut. Governor had given unmistakeable evidence of his sympathy with, and concurrence in the views of the Orange party—that if His Excellency had disapproved of their organization, and made his disapproval generally known, the Orange Bill would never have been brought forward—that His Excellency being in himself possessed of the powers of an independent branch of the Legislature, and assenting to the Bill in that capacity, he should be prepared to take all the responsibility of the act, as well as the other branches of the Legislature. If His Excellency had said to his Orange Councillors that he would not assent to a measure which no other Colony has yet ventured to adopt—a measure which gives legal *status* to an institution that is eminently disloyal—whose career has been marked by riot, bloodshed and murder—an institution which has covertly assailed Her Majesty's throne, and bears several indelible marks of the royal displeasure—what could the Orange Councillors do? There was not the least likelihood of their resigning the Government in such an event, and allowing another administration to be formed under the direction of the Liberals.

The fact is, indeed, apparent to every one, that Mr. Dundas has thrown himself into the arms of the Orange Party. We are sorry for it. We like Mr. Dundas as a private gentleman. We have noticed and admired some very fine points in his character, and we have a very great respect for him, apart from the courtsey supposed to be due to his office, which we can never very highly respect unless we find that the officer is worthy of respect. But if Mr. Dundas can enjoy comfort and consolation even in the arms of the Orangemen, we are sure we will not envy him the enjoyment.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ENGLAND!

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

New York, May 6, 1863.

Australasian arrived. Important debate had occurred in both Houses of Parliament on the seizure of British ships by Federal cruizers, and in relation to protection granted by Minister Adams to Mexican traders. Many speakers urged that such proceedings cannot be tolerated. Roebuck declared himself for war, to put down the upstart insolence of Americans. Ministers and their supporters counselled moderation, and deprecated the violence of some of the speakers. Lord Palmerston said the matters were being considered. Earl Russell said the seizure of the Dolphin and the conduct of Mr. Adams would be represented to the Washington Government for redress. Several newspapers speak of relations of the Governments as critical. The debate caused slight decline in Consols, which closed at 92 3-4 a 92 7-8. Breadstuffs firm. Flour advanced 6d. to 1s. Corn 3d. higher. Provisions dull. Polish insurrection spreading.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

AN AMNESTY FOR POLAND.

An imperial manifesto has been published, granting a full and entire amnesty to all Poles in the kingdom who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May. The same term for laying down their arms and giving in their submission is also fixed for the insurgents in the western Polish provinces. The only exceptions are with regard to ordinary crimes and to such offences as have been committed by the army. The manifesto further announces that the institutions granted to the Polish people shall be maintained, and, after practical experience, shall be developed according to the necessities of the age and the country. The following is a summary of the text of the manifesto:—"The obligation rests with us to preserve the country from the return of disorders, and to open a new epoch of political life based upon the rational organization of administrative local self-government. We have already laid the foundations of this in the institutions which have been granted, the efficacy of which has not yet been put to the test. It is our desire to maintain those institutions, while reserving to ourselves the right of proceeding with their future developement according to the requirements of the age and of the country."

The *Czas* says:—"This step of Russia was taken with the object of preventing intervention. The manifesto does not promise to change the state of things which brought about the revolution. It only returns to the position existing before the 22nd January, neither more nor less—the position which drove the Poles to arms. How will the country and the Powers accept the manifesto? It is not for us to reply, but it is doubtful whether the Powers will be content. The insurrection will reply in the name of the whole country. By fixing the term of the 1st May for laying down arms, the amnesty, in fact, recognises the insurrection, imposes upon the Powers the obligation of recognizing it as a belligerent party, and may raise hopes of an armistice."

THE HOLY FATHER AND POLAND.

An important statement—if it only be true—is made by the *Europe* of Frankfort. That journal asserts that the Pope has at last openly taken under his protection the cause of Poland, and has addressed an autograph appeal to the Emperors of the French and Austria, urging them to make some effort on behalf of the Poles.

AUSTRIA AND POLAND.

A telegram dated Vienna, April 16, says:—The Polish question threatens to assume greater complications. In anticipation of an unsatisfactory answer from St. Petersburg, Austria is said to be preparing a circular note for her ambassadors at the different foreign Courts with reference to her attitude regarding Polish affairs. Mr. Hennessy, M. P., has had an interview with Count Rechburg of considerable duration. The hon. member while in Paris was received by the Emperor Napoleon. He is proceeding to Cracow.

DENMARK AND THE THRONE OF GREECE.

Copenhagen, April 16.—The *Denmark* of today says:—"The day before yesterday the question of Prince William's candidature was the subject of an animated debate in the Privy Council. It is asserted that Prince Christian abandoned some of the conditions he formerly required for his son's acceptance of the Crown, but still most positively insists upon the abdication of the ex-King, Otho."

TURKEY.

FORMATION OF AN OTTOMAN NATIONAL GUARD.

Fuad Pasha has proposed the creation of an Ottoman militia, or National Guard, in which all classes of the Sultan's subjects, of whatever religion, shall be liable to serve, and the idea has so far commended itself to his Majesty that the *irade* sanctioning the force has been issued, and a commission will shortly be named to agree upon the organization and superintend the embodiment of the new landwehr. The measure is an important one, but is beset with many difficulties.

THE SULTAN'S PROGRESS.

The French Consul was not present at the reception of the Foreign Consuls by the Sultan at Alexandria, and was also absent at the audience given by his Majesty to the Consular Agents in Cairo. It is asserted, in explanation, that the French Consul has expressed his opinion that the Sultan's visit to Egypt constituted a danger for Europe.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, March 9.—The city is quiet. The Imperalists have been again defeated at Shaoushing (?) for want of besieging material. General Tardiff and Lieutenant Tinling were killed. Capt. Gordon will succeed Capt. Holland in the command of the Ward corps. Admiral Kuper has proceeded with the English fleet to Japan, where the outbreak of military hostilities is reported.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.

A recent elopement in high life has caused no little sensation in the fashionable circles, as well as having plunged a country family of some distinction into deep distress. About ten days ago the young wife of a large landed proprietor in one of our southern districts, and who but lately represented the county in which his estates are situated, clandestinely and unexpectedly quitted her husband's roof. Inquiries soon elicited that she was not alone; she had been accompanied in her flight by a young officer, whose attentions to her had for some time attracted the notice and excited the disapprobation of Mr. ——. It is believed that the guilty fugitives have betaken themselves, for the present, to the continent. The lady is the daughter of a noble Peer, whose family honor has hitherto been maintained with exemplary faith, and I hear that the head of the house is sadly bowed down by the disgrace and shame brought upon it by his child.—*London Correspondent of Saunders.*

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH PAPERS.

The Newry *Telegraph* of a late date, speaks of the weather as most encouraging to farmers. The sowing operations were progressing rapidly.

On the 6th ultimo the extensive flour mills at Newry, owned by Alex. McNeill, were destroyed by fire.

From Longford, Louth, Sligo, Tipperary and Waterford, large numbers are emigrating to America.

The largest salmon caught this year on the Shannon was taken at the "commonage," Castleconnell, opposite Sir R. DeBurgho's, by a resident named Considine. The fish weighed 41½ lbs., and was in fine condition.—*Munster News.*

Cavan.—It is really fearful to contemplate the vast numbers that have already emigrated, and are preparing to emigrate, from the counties of Cavan and Leitrim this spring, principally for the United States of America. The great majority of the emigrants are composed of young men and women.

Lady Fetherstone has given to her tenantry at Ballyjamesduff an abatement of 10s. in the pound.

Clare.—Amongst those tried at the Kilrush Petty Sessions for rioting and burning the Prince of Wales in effigy on March 10, several were committed and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor, and three were fined 22s. 6d. each.

Cork.—It is stated in the Cork *Examiner* that almost every morning during March crowds of persons, principally of the farming class, were seen taking their departure from Queenstown for America. They rush from the country as they would from a contagion. Large sums of money have been sent by friends in America to take their relatives out of this unfortunate land.

Down.—It appears that in Newtonards very widespread destitution exists among the people formerly employed in weaving. Upwards of six thousand persons, it is stated, are now totally idle.

Fermanagh.—The weather now is about as fine spring weather as a saint could pray for. It contrasts blessedly with last spring, and the hopes of the people are greatly elevated by the prospect which it affords of the return of good times.—*Reporter, April 4.*

Galway.—During the week crowds of emigrants left our railway station for America. They were, both male and female, the most respectable portion of our people. It would grieve any person, whose heart had not been of steel, to behold the crowds of these intending exiles on the quays of Dublin. If this continues there is an end to Ireland—as regards her Milesian population.—*Patriot, April 11.*

Richard Mansergh St. George, of Headford, has given Rev. Peter Conway, P.P., Headford, a site for a church, schools, and a priest's house, rent free for ever, and some acres of land surrounding them, at a fair rent.—*Ib.*

Kerry.—The stream of emigration from Killarney and vicinity has set in rapidly. The *Tralee Chronicle* says:—"Almost every morning crowds of persons, principally of the farming classes, are to be seen taking their farewell of friends and home from the railway station *en route* to Queenstown or Liverpool, for America or Australia."

Meath.—The Conference of the Clergy and Laity of the County Meath, in reference to the condition of the country, and the means to be adopted for obtaining proper remedies for the overwhelming distress under which the people are suffering, took place on April 9, at Navan. Men of all classes from its most remote districts congregated in the town for the purpose of being present.

Limerick.—We regret to state that emigration is so much on the increase that it is quite impossible to conjecture where the drain is likely to terminate. Crowds go, and crowds are resolved on following, and the land becomes to some extent deserted.—*Reporter.*

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Boston papers furnish additional particulars of the loss of the ill-fated steamship "*Anglo-Saxon*," which was wrecked at noon 27th ult., four miles east of Cape Race, during a dense fog.—The sad news of loss of life is confirmed. There were on board 360 passengers, and 84 of a ship's crew. Of these 187 persons were rescued by life-boats and by ropes and spars. The *Anglo-Saxon* was an iron propeller steamship of 1763 tons, with double deck and vertical direct engine. She was built in Dumbarton in 1855, by W. Denny and Brother, and is owned in Liverpool by the Canadian Steamship Company. She had five water-tight bulk heads, and was barque rigged. The Canadian Steamship line has been singularly unfortunate, the *Anglo-Saxon* being the fifth steamer lost since its establishment. The first lost was the *Canadian*, which was wrecked upon the "Pillars" below Quebec, in June, 1857. The *Indian* went ashore at Marie Joseph, on the eastern end of this province, Nov. 21, 1859, and became a total wreck, with the loss of 34 lives. The *Hungarian* was wrecked on a rock near Cape Sable, Feb. 19, 1860, and all on board, 205 in number, perished. The *Canadian*, No. 2, struck a sunken iceberg near the Straits of Belle Isle, June 4, 1861, and went down, by which 30 lives were lost. The following despatches were sent over the wires to the Associated Press:—

FIRST DESPATCH.

St. John's, N. F., April 27, via Port Hood, 28th—The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool 16th inst., and Londonderry 17th, for Portland, or Quebec should the St. Lawrence be open, was wrecked, it is supposed, about three miles east of Cape Race. Three of her passengers arrived at the Cape Race Telegraph station about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. They report that the *Anglo-Saxon* was broken up and a great number of passengers lost. The crew of the Associated Press news yacht left immediately for the wreck, and will on their return make a full report. A steam tug has gone down to the wreck.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Pictou, N. S., April 28.—The steam tug *Dauntless* picked up two boat's crews of the *Anglo-Saxon* between Cape Ballard and Cape Race, and is returning without landing at Cape Race. The steamer Bloodhound has gone to Cape Race.

THIRD DESPATCH.

St. John's, N. F., April 27, via Port Hood, April 28.—The *Anglo-Saxon* had 360 passengers and a ship's crew of 84 men. She was wrecked four miles of Cape Race, on the noon of the 17th, during a dense fog. Seventy-three persons escaped from the wreck by means of ropes and spars, and 24 in two life boats. The total number saved is 97. Boats Nos. 4 and 6 had not arrived off the Cape in consequence of the dense fog, and seven more on a raft, are also missing. There is a heavy sea with a dense fog.

The commander of the *Anglo-Saxon* is supposed to be among the number drowned. The Purser, 1st and 2nd Engineers, and the Doctor among the saved, as also one cabin passenger, Lieut. Sampson of the Royal artillery. Hon. John Young and family are supposed to be in one of the missing boats.

The Associated Press boat's crew went immediately to the wreck.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

St. John's, N. F., April 28.—The steamer *Dauntless*, at 9 a. m. to-day picked up to boats belonging to the *Anglo-Saxon*, containing 90 persons. The following passengers are reported to be in the *Dauntless*:—Hon. John Young, lady, seven children and servant, Miss Hope, Miss Bertram, Mrs. Capt. Stoddart, Mr. Greene, (mail officer), Mr. Towers, Rev. Mr. Eaton, Capt. Cassidy, Mrs. Jackson and Child, John Martin, James Kirkwood and sister, Mrs. E. James, Catherine Cameron, Mary A. Thomas, Mary A. Adams, E. Mans, Thomas Cladwell, Mr. Hart (1st officer), R. Allan (3d officer), Mr. Scott (4th officer), J. Henderson (4th engineer.)

The steamer *Bloodhound* has gone to Cape Race for the rescued persons there.

The weather is very fine and clear on the coast to-day.