THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

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

Vol. XI. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, April 8, 1861. New Series.—No. 14.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE following valuable Property adjoining Capt. Orlebar's residence, and one of the pleasantest situations for building in the City of Charlottetown, will be offered at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

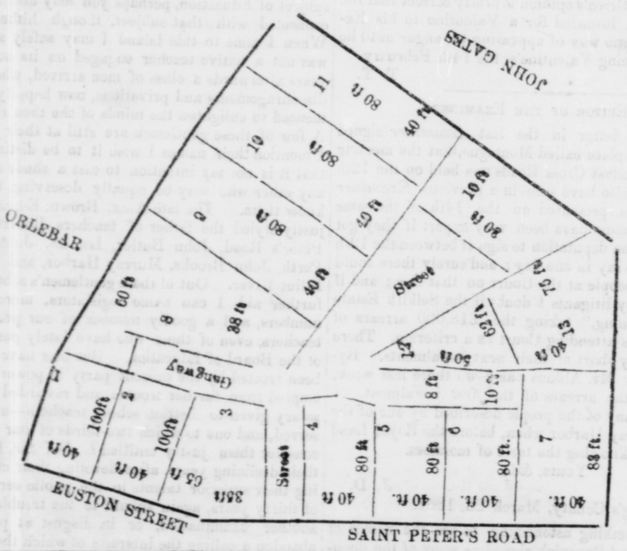
On TUESDAY, the 28th of May next,

in THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS in accordance with the following Plan.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid down on approved joint notes at 3 months. The remainder of the purchase to remain on mortgage for three years.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1861.



NO CREDIT,

BUT all Goods at lowest paying rates and Cash. Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, Wool, and other Produce taken in payment at market price for

PORT WINE	TEAS	FLOUR
Sherry	Coffee	Pork
Claret	Sugars	Hams
Champagne	Molasses	Bathchaps
Brandy	Tobacco	Butter
Holland's Gin	Cigars	Pickles
London Gin	Starch	Sauces
Scotch Whiskey	Soap	Anchovies
Old Tom	Blue	Sardines
Jamaica	Indigo	Candied Peel
Demerara	Candles	Currants
Maraschino	Compo. Candles	Raisins
Noyau	Sperm Candles	Figs
Milk Punch	Tallow	Spices
Lemon Syrup	Lard	Washing Soda
Crackers	Cordage	Blacking
Cheese	Oakum	Buckets & Brooms

and other small articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. Grain Cargoes purchased on commission, and liberal advances made against consignments, by

SWABEY & ROBERTS,
Commission Merchants.

Great George Street, P. E. I., March 18, 1861. 1slRWly

Flour! Flour!

IN Store, a lot of very choice Family FLOUR.

J. S. CARVELL.

April 1, 1861. 1m

TEA! TEA! TEA!

A FEW more Half-chests of choice TEA—"Benefactor" and "Chrysolite"—for sale by

April 1, 1861. 3w J. S. CARVELL.

Nails! Nails!

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Cut NAILS, which he is prepared to sell very low.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

CASCUMPEC MARINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of Shareholders in the Cascumpec Marine Railway Company will be holden in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of APRIL ensuing, at the Office of JOHN INGS, Esqr., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES YEO,
WILLIAM B. DEAN,
G. M. RYDER.

Charlottetown, March 25, 1861. 4i

Muscovado Sugar.

IN Hogsheads and Barrels. The cheapest in the market.

J. S. CARVELL.

April 1, 1861. 2w

Sewing Machines.

FOR SALE, Scovel & Goodell's SEWING MACHINES, which are giving such general satisfaction.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARNELL.

TIMOTHY SEED!

WANTED, One Hundred Bushels of TIMOTHY SEED, in exchange for cash.

April 1, 1861. 2w J. S. CARVELL.

BUTTER.—The subscriber has on hand a quantity of very superior BUTTER—for sale low.

April 1, 1861. J. S. CARVELL.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

Important to Country Dealers.

THE attention of Country Dealers, and the public generally, is called to a sample stock of CLOTHS from New Brunswick Manufactories, which for *price defy competition*.

April 1, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL.

Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE cheapest and best Silk HATS, English and American styles, Cloth Hats, Velvet Hats, British Enamelled Glazed Hats, Manufactured in this City, at

J. HOBBS'
City Hat Factory,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Hats and Caps made to order.

April 1, 1861. 1m

Tobacco! Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE subscriber offers for Sale, at his Manufactory, a quantity of the best manufactured TOBACCO in the City, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere. Persons wanting to purchase will please to call at the Factory in the west end of the Building known as the City Tannery, and judge for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

April 1, 1861. 3m CHARLES REILLY.

Carpetting, Floor Cloth, &c.

AT the Subscriber's ESTABLISHMENT, Cheap Side, Queen Square—

A few pieces choice Patterns of good Wool, Kidd'r and Tapestry CARPETS, together with an assortment of Wool and Oil FLOOR CLOTHS, MATS, &c, at a reduced price.

March 25, 1861. 4w BENJ. DAVIES.

PARAPHINE OIL LAMPS, &c, OIL at 6s a gallon, with a stock of Linseed Oil, and Paints and White Lead—at the Store of

March 25. 4i BENJ. DAVIES.

On Sale—Salt & Barrels.

800 HERRING BARRELS, superior quality, 200 bbls. SALT, in barrels, for sale low by

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, March 25, 1861. 8w

Valuable Residence and Business Stand
TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
In Prince Edward Island.

THIS Property consists of a handsome and commodious COTTAGE, recently erected, and well finished in every respect. The Farm Buildings comprise Barns, Stable, Cart House and Sheds, all recently built. There is a good supply of Well Water conveniently situated on the Premises, and a Stream of Water runs through the Farm sufficient for mill purposes.

From 40 to 200 acres of LAND partially cleared and under cultivation, may be rented along with the Buildings.

The DWELLING HOUSE is beautifully situated on the bank of the Montague River, of which it commands a splendid view, and is within 100 yards of the Bridge, where there is always a large amount of farm produce shipped every Fall and Spring, as the depth of water admits of vessels of large size loading at the wharf.

For further particulars apply to the proprietor, WM. WATSON, Montague Bridge, who is about leaving the country, or to W. W. IRVING, Esqr., Charlottetown.

Montague Bridge, Feb'y 18, 1861. 1st 2m

SUPERIOR CONGOU TEA.

10 CHESTS of the above for sale by

ALEX. McKINNON.

Charlottetown, March 25, 1861.

THE LATEST!
THE LATEST!

EX "HELENA" FROM NEW YORK:

40 CHESTS and half-chests TEA, warranted,
4 hhds Muscovado SUGAR
10 bbls. Crushed do
25 kegs NAILS
2 bales COTTON WARP
2 bales BUFFALO ROBES
10 boxes Ground COFFEE (very superior)
25 bbls. FLOUR
3 puncheons High WINES.

Wholesale and Retail.

Dec. 31, 1860. J. & T. MORRIS.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following valuable property; 150 acres Wood Land on Lot 43, fronting on the line road between Lots 43 and 44, having a front of 14½ chains to the 100 acres; 21 acres being part of the reserved lands adjoining Georgetown Town Lot No. 8, First Range, Letter E, in Georgetown, and Pasture Lot No. 83, in the Royalty of said Town. Also, 50 acres Land, four of which are cleared on Lot 32, fronting on Anderson's Road, 7 miles from Charlottetown Three Building Lots in Charlottetown. For further particulars apply to

JOHN McGILL.

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

City of Charlottetown,

TO ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, &c. &c.

PLANS, Elevations, and Estimates for a Building to be erected in the reserved area at the western side of Queen Square, as a PUBLIC MARKET HOUSE, to be built of BRICK, two stories in height, 150 feet long, and 50 feet broad, will be received at the Office of the City Clerk until 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

The following Premiums will be awarded and paid, viz:—

For the best Plan, Elevation and Estimate,		£10	0 0
For the second best	do do	£7	10 0
For the third best	do do	£5	0 0

Persons intending to compete, and desirous of further information, will please apply at the City Hall, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

March 18, 1861.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Sale, several BUILDING LOTS on the East side of the Malpeque Road, opposite Spring Park. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots to suit intending purchasers, on or about the First of MAY, of which notice will be given. Apply to

March 27, 1860. WILLIAM FORGAN.

For Sale or to Let.

THE OFFICE and WAREHOUSE in WATER-STREET, recently occupied by Mr. ALEX. McKINNON. It is a good Business Stand, and suitable for Wholesale or Auction and Commission Business.

Terms liberal. For particulars, apply to

Feb. 25, 1861. 3m P. W. HYNDMAN.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM McKAY.

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

J. S. CARVELL,
Ship Broker, Auctioneer,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

BANK BUILDINGS,

March 18. 1y Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

ALEXANDER McKINNON,
AUCTIONEER
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

☞ OFFICE in the same Building as A. H. Yates, Esq.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued from the last page.

Hon. Mr. COLES—I am surprised to hear the remarks which have fallen from the hon. member who has just spoken. It appears the hon. member will be a good subject and serve Her Majesty just so long as he has his own way. But it is strange to me if he has not attempted to hood-wink the tenantry by telling them they must lay down their heads and tamely submit to the proceedings of their proprietors. Her Majesty's coronation oath will not allow Her to interfere with the Courts, we are told. Is a law which passes both branches of the Legislature here going to interfere with the Courts of Judicature? No, Sir. The people of this Colony were deprived by the predecessors of Her Majesty's representative of legal power to investigate the titles of proprietors. It is a wonder to me a gentleman who has fought the battles of his country should now be cowed down in this manner, and be afraid to give his vote for a Bill of this character. We have a law on our Statute Book already which has interfered with them; for it prevents a proprietor from selling a tenant's stock between the months of December and June. Now certainly the one would be quite as constitutional as the other.

Mr. SINCLAIR—Hon. members appear to steer a course as far as possible from the question at issue. By running into the actions of the late Government, they keep up a continual skirmish. When the question was about to be put, it received quite a new turn. We discovered that instead of Debentures, which were authorised to be issued at 5 per cent, Tressury Warrants were issued without the consent of this Legislature at 6 per cent, for the purchase of Lot 54. Till then I was prepared to vote for the original paragraph. I think it was very bad policy in the Government to purchase a Township at the present juncture; and especially when it is in a wilderness state, and more liable to be escheated than any other Township. The reason for purchasing it could not have been to reach a large number of tenants, for there are only 40 settlers on the Lot; and, under all the circumstances of the case, supposing they could have bought it with Debentures, I think it would have exhibited very bad policy to have done so. But to purchase under such an extraordinary stretch of power, deserves, in my opinion, the censure of this House. We should look with a jealous eye upon any Government that would do so. It is our duty to tell them they have exceeded their authority, and therefore cannot allow them to pass an Act to justify their conduct. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOWAT—We have been told the whole affair about the Land Commission has been knocked in the head—that the Bill sent home to give effect to the award of the Commissioners has not been graciously received. Last year had we not resolutions introduced to upset the establishment of that Commission. On listening to their plausible arguments too, I was almost shaken myself, tho' there was not one word of truth in them. (Laughter.) Their idea was the country could place no confidence in these gentlemen; but, I would like to know, what confidence can the country place in *them*? I caution the country against listening to their insinuations, or in taking heed of their gloomy assertions—saying the whole thing is a failure. There is every prospect of a fair termination of the question. Gloom is, we know, produced by various causes. In listening to them I was reminded of what an elderly gentleman in my neighborhood once told me, and his grey head denoted he was not far from his end. Being in a very gloomy mood one day he said he thought there was going to be a terrible winter—six feet of snow. He saw something on the breast-bone of a goose which led him to think so. I tried to pacify him. The winter, however, passed away, was very fine, and the old man died before spring. (Laughter.) Now what may be the cause of the gloom on the part of these gentlemen, I leave you to infer. I gave my vote for the purchase of the Selkirk Estate, because I believed it would be self-sustaining. I desire to see every man a freeholder at his own expense. As to the legality or illegality of the question at issue, I do not enter upon it. The Land Commission was established by the action of the majority, tho' in various stages of its progress the minority tried to claim the merit. If the hon. Commissioners do not understand their position, they have received hints how they may back out; but I believe they are not like children who take hold of a toy, play with it a while, and then throw it away. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—The hon. member has related an anecdote about an old man and a goose; and we know, Mr. Chairman, a goose once saved the imperial city of Rome. (Laughter.) I believe the results of the Land Commission, in which the hon. member places so much confidence, will be as in the case of the old man with the breast-bone of the goose—it will die before winter is over. He talks of the Commission having been brought to its present stage of progress by the action of the majority. Will he tell us what progress? I rather think it is the retrograde movement. The law to give validity to it is declared nullified by the British Government, notwithstanding this great majority which had such influence at Downing Street. In spite of the influence of these gentlemen it has been hung up there, which is the next thing to being disallowed. There is a stronger influence than theirs at the Colonial Office, whose tools, servants and minions, I believe they are. The hon. member has paraded his own disinterested feelings in reference to this matter; but I would ask what have I to gain from landlord or tenant? He often accuses others of private motives to make a display of his own disinterestedness.

The Speaker now took the the chair, and the Chairman reported progress.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1861.

House resumed the consideration of the Address.

Mr. DOYLE.—Last year we passed a Bill to enable the Government to buy the Selkirk estate. I supported it because I thought the terms on which it could be purchased were as favorable as the award of the Land Commission would be. I think, too, the Government deserves credit for saving £800 on the bargain. I was willing to vote for the paragraph till, I learned £2 000 were issued in warrants at 6 per cent, for the purchase of Lot 54. Now I think I am in duty bound to support the amendment.

Mr. COOPER.—I have one question to ask. In the Speech of His Excellency there is no mention of Lot 54; but the affair is spoken of here as being made public. Is it intended to be kept to conceal the transaction from Her Majesty's Government? This question deserves some answer from this Government.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—The hon. member, Mr. Chairman, knows well it has not been omitted, for it states:—"The unusual expenses of the past year, which were incurred, principally, by the purchase of the Estates of non-resident Proprietors, &c," which has been read and re-read during this long debate, in which there has been a rehash of the same arguments. As he has found fault with the principles of the present Government, I would ask him to find a panacea for the evils of this country. How does he expect to do it? Year after year he has tried E-cheat. The Land Purchase Bill and the Land Commission were tried, and he has repudiated the whole three. Will he propose a fourth remedy?

Hon. Mr. YEO.—Here we are now five day discussing these points, and spending £30 or £40 each day. Many poor people in the country would be glad to get a shilling of the money. And what benefit will these discussions be to hundreds of poor people. Here they are jumping up one after another like merry-andrews with their master. (Laughter.) I think it is most ridiculous, and against the interests of the country to be spending the time in the way hon. members are doing.

At this point the discussion again turned on the probable benefits of the Land Commission.

Mr. HOLM remarked that the hon. leader of the Opposition throughout every stage of the proceedings connected with the establishing of the Land Commission had expressed his opinion on the floor of the House that it would do no good; that he did so both before and after the Commission was established. Members in the minority now appeared to manifest much sympathy for the tenantry, and in these things he (Mr. Holm) saw their inconsistency.

Hon. Mr. COLES denied having ever said he had no faith in the Land Commission; and said such could not be shown.

Mr. COOPER, after referring to matters connected with the oppointment of the Commission said—he believed when the subject would be fully investigated by the Commissioners, and their award given, that the Royal assent to a Bill to confirm it would not be withheld. He could not see it would be the duty of the Ministry to give their assent to an Act to confirm their decision, as it would enable them to give a decision favorable to one party. But he (Mr. Cooper) believed the Commissioners would do justice to all parties, and in such a manner as would leave no doubt about an Act to confirm their decision receiving the Royal assent.

Hon. Col. GRAY said he was heartily glad to hear the hon. member express his sentiments in the manner in which he had just done. However much he (Col. Gray) may have been opposed to Mr. Cooper's views in reference to his hobby—Escheat, he was then glad to be able to say he coincided with him; and would also bear testimony to his consistency during the long period Mr. Cooper held a seat in the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. COLES addressed the Committee; referring to the Despatches of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and showing that a great change had evidently taken place in the views and feelings of the Duke in reference to the Act to confirm the Award of the Commissioners.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH addressed the Committee at considerable length. After referring to the discursive character of the debate, Mr. Longworth said he thought good would result from the labors of the Commissioners; and that their investigations would terminate in such a manner as would bring satisfaction and peace to the home of the poor man. Notwithstanding what he had heard about hon. members in the minority being actuated by the purest motives to have the Government carried on well, he was afraid if their motives were probed to the core the contrary would appear; for he was apprehensive they were not prompted by a desire to see this long agitated question finally settled.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said he would defy the hon. member to put his finger on one speech of his, or vote given by him to justify such an imputation, and that it was a base insinuation to hint it was from a desire to get office. Much had been said about the desire to purchase Lot 54 to avert the consequences of the interference of middlemen, but he (Mr. Whelan) thought there was no great desire on the part of any one to purchase it. According to the last census there were only 10 tenants there! but the member from that District says there are 40. His statement, however, as given before the Commissioners at Georgetown differs somewhat from the one given here.

Mr. OWEN—I said it would compare favorably with any Lot in the Worrell Estate, with the exception of 38.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—Well, we will take his own correction. The impression to be conveyed to every man's mind was, that it was equal to any Lot in King's County. He asserted there were only a few rent payers on it. When asked respecting the value of 51, 53 and 66, he stated the actual value was about 10s an acre.

Mr OWEN—I beg his pardon; I did not say they were worth as much per acre as Lot 53, but that the people on that Township would rather pay 10s an acre than be in the position they were.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—There is his statement—that the land in King's County is worth no more than 10s an acre. He did not say the people would make an effort, but that 54 was of inferior quality; but here he states it is one of the best in the County.

Mr. OWEN—I valued Lot 53 on account of its position, and not on account of the quality of the land. I said I would not value 51, 54, 56, and part of Lot 52, as highly as Lot 53; because three of the finest rivers in the County flowed through this Township.

A few other hon. members on both sides having addressed the Committee on the subject of the Land Commission and Lot 54, the Chairman put the amendment, which was lost on the same division as the previous amendments—11 to 14.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House again in Committee on the Address.

The tenth paragraph in the Address was taken up.

Hon. Mr COLES.—As this is a military affair, Mr Chairman, I would like to see the Majors, Colonels, Captains, and all present. Last year, it appears, nothing was voted towards keeping up the Volunteers; and I think the clause which is now before us is rather premature, as it goes to pledge this House to give a sum for the support of these Companies. At present, I think the Volunteers are very efficient; and I, in all sincerity, I may state, I appreciate their effort to make themselves more efficient; but I am not prepared to assist in pledging this House to vote a sum of money towards their support. In answer to this clause in His Excellency's Speech, I may say, I imagine the Lieut. Governor has not understood the law of the Island. Is not the present Militia law applicable to the Volunteers? I think it is; but it would appear such is not the case since the parties have been endeavoring to ride rough-shod over old Militia officers. This has been done, inasmuch as Commanders have not been appointed in accordance with the Militia Act.

Hon. Mr. M'AULAY.—There is no Act.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—You had better find proof for that assertion. There is indeed no law to authorize the Commander-in-chief to appoint men to ranks over the heads of old Militia officers. I regard the Volunteer movement as merely a party one. In all other countries, ours excepted, I have been given to understand it is not a party movement; but that they are men appointed for the protection of all. And can you expect a secret and sworn party to protect the rights of those of a different sect? No; they are not the men to protect all in their rights. The Volunteer companies are composed of Orangemen, and I know a Captain of one of these who is an extreme partizan. Yes, such is the case, the Lieut. Governor knowing at the same time that the military instructions on this point are positive, for these say that none of Her Majesty's officers shall belong to Orange Lodges. Yet the men in this society are armed without law, and the Legislature is called upon to legalize the act. Now, if an officer of one of these companies is known to belong to such a Lodge, his name is ordered to be struck out. But this Government repudiates the idea of a Roman Catholic stepping forward and taking an office unless he bow down to them as supreme. And they make no secret about it; for we are told it is necessary to amend the Militia law in order to give effect to the Volunteer force. But, Sir, in the enrollment of volunteer officers there should be no distinction of creed; and, any Government depending upon such a force would be committing a great error. What did we see a few days ago when the Prince of Wales visited Canada? We all know. But the Duke of Newcastle put his veto on the Orange movement in that Colony. In that Country these Lodges banded together, erected party arches, and resolved that the Prince should pass under them whether willing or unwilling. But the noble Duke was made of stuff too stern to put up with such conduct, and signally frustrated their designs. After this event occurred they sent a delegate to the Duke to complain that he would not allow the Prince of Wales to make a partizan of himself. Now, had that force been armed with rifles, imagine what would have been the result. The Duke, however, showed them that true loyalty to the British Throne consists in obeying the Laws of the land. He showed them that the Prince of Wales came not to Canada to make a partizan of himself by walking under any Orange flag. Under the guardianship of the noble Duke he was protected from such an insult. Up to this day we have lived in peace in this Colony; but if under oath one party is sworn against another, I could almost weep for my country.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Crocadile tears.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—It will now be necessary, going back, to review the Militia laws for some years, to discover whether or not they are sufficient to promote the peace of this country, without introducing any new-fangled notions at all.

Here the hon. member referred to Captains Sims, Robertson and Moggito, and to amusing circumstances which occurred when they were Captains in the Militia some years ago; and having referred to the Moccasin corps said—Upon a certain day the whole Militia force was obliged to turn out for a general review. Some would have guns, others none; and as there were not swords for all, some used their scabbards instead, and thus made a formidable appearance. When Col. Rollins, mounted upon a charger, gave the command, "Present arms!" up would go a number of sticks. From a statement which fell from the gallant Major and Colonel, I imagine it is their impression the Volunteers will not be required to turn out to suppress civil commotion—that they will only be required to repel a foreign invasion; but I think it would be a pity to allow them to be deceived in reference to this subject. I desire to make them acquainted with their true position.

At this point Mr. COLES having directed attention to an old Military Act passed in 1780, which referred to persons who were exempt from serving in the militia, to military wages, and regulations, said: Every man in this Island must belong either to a militia or volunteer corps. There is a seperate law which relates to the enrollment of volunteers. It is found in the Act of 1846, which is entitled *An Act to render the Militia more efficient*. It is stated in this Act, that as there are "many loyal inhabitants of this Island who desire to become more perfect in training, and to have the use of arms and accoutrements when under drill, in order that they may be enabled to give speedy and effective service when required;—therefore to encourage a patriotic spirit: Be it enacted by the Lieut. Governor to receive Volunteers from the several companies to be enrolled for any term not exceeding two years; to appoint officers to each volunteer company respectively; and to require them to assemble for muster and training a number of days, not exceeding twenty in any one year." Will any one say that another Act is required to make them more efficient. We must have one, however, in order that the pets of the Government may be placed over the heads of old militiamen. If the Volunteers wish to go for training every day in the year, this Act does not prohibit them. Still farther, it is enacted that these arms and accoutrements shall only be given out during periods of training, and shall after that time be returned into custody. It does not compel them to take arms, but after taking them and refusing or neglecting to return them, they are liable to fine. We find, too, under the militia laws of this Island, that even death may be inflicted. This appears in the Mutiny Act, passed in 1857. Now, from this Act it is evident the Sheriff has power to call out this force to enforce the laws. We have been told, however, that if the Commander-in-Chief call out the Volunteers for this purpose, they are not bound to obey. Then follow the penalties, under which no militiaman is subject to corporal punishment—death excepted—which may be inflicted for a violation of the laws. From this Act it is obvious that volunteers are bound to turn out if required, to assist in enforcing the laws of the land. I am of opinion, too, it is a bad precedent to set, to allow one officer to step over another, as in the cases just mentioned. Capt. Rankin's company is very efficient. In making it so he spent much money and exertion; and if any man was entitled to the honor of promotion, to be Major or Colonel, he was the man. But what do we find? We find the Commander-in-Chief—no doubt acting by the advice of his Councillors—taking an Executive Councillor and making him Captain of the Militia under Col. Longworth; and, after holding that office a few days—not as many days as Capt. Rankin held it years—appointing him Major of the volunteers over that Captain's head. Is that the way to encourage Volunteers in this country? No. Nor is it the way in which we managed affairs when in power; for Capt. Nelson—a determined enemy to that Government—and several others, were promoted in regular succession, irrespective of party considerations. We know, too, that the advice of the Duke of Newcastle was to encourage the volunteers, and if we had not a sufficient number of arms he said he would supply us with more. But what did we see a short time ago? We saw a gentleman who had offered his services—with the approval of the Colonel, I think—to the Commander-in-Chief to raise a company of volunteers, have his offer rejected. Yes, a gallant Major, who had kept a garrison for months, with his company in full attire; who was accustomed to march with them to the different churches on Sabbath days, and who took his stand as a Christian, was rejected by our God-fearing Government! At the same time I believe there were on hand 200 stand of arms fit for service, among which were 100 percussion rifles; yet he was informed there were none. Then he was advised to enrol in other volunteer corps. But was it likely the gallant Major would consent to go into a junior officer's company with his men? No, Sir; if they desired to encourage volunteers, what better man was there to command them than Major McGill? Politics must have had something to do with the matter. Again, because at a public meeting held by some of the citizens of Charlottetown, who wished to enrol under him, and of which he was Chairman, a resolution was passed to the effect that an account of the whole affair should be forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle,—because he attended that meeting and acted as Chairman, the gallant Major was cavalierly dismissed—dismissed because he had dared to use freedom of speech! No doubt His Excellency, when he did that act, was acting under the advice of his fickle followers. Subsequently, for writing a letter in the *Examiner*—to which, perhaps, in the multitude of business, he did not give sufficient consideration, though the truth of its statements may be shown from books in our Legislative Library—his name was struck off the list of Magistrates for this Island. So it appears a magistrate dare not speak his sentiments but at the risk of losing his office! If so, and they submit, then they are the most degraded class of Her Majesty's subjects. I was under the impression it was only for corruption in the discharge of his duty a magistrate could be dismissed. What say the Royal Instructions on this head?—Before you dismiss an officer you must submit to him the charges preferred against him. In this case the Colonial Secretary asked him if the letter in the *Examiner*, over his signature, was his production, and he acknowledged its authorship. Shortly afterwards he received a letter addressed, "Wm. McGill, J. P." This showed how the wind blew. *Major* McGill was gone; and, because he acknowledged the authorship of the letter, the *Magistrate* soon followed the *Major*. Now, the Royal Instructions say the whole of the charges urged against him should have been communicated to him in writing before his name should be struck off the list; and the same instructions declare that if circumstances require his immediate suspension, he should be immediately suspended. Was such required in this case? No. The Government, I think, should come forward and publicly make recompence to that Major, and again place his name on the list of magistrates with an humble apology (Laughter). I say it is no laughing matter to have the magistrates of this Island subservient to the Government. Now, it would appear the magistracy have lost all independence. Now, a public meeting may be held to discuss public matters; a resolution may be moved which censures the Government for some act; but if a magistrate takes part in the proceedings, off the list he goes at once. Did the late Government act so? Did they ever curb a free expression of sentiments on the part of the magistracy? No, Sir; but in this instance we have an example of an act the most arbitrary, I believe, on record in the dominions of Her Majesty. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Whelan, I shall now read his amendment of the paragraph under considerations:—

"We highly appreciate the spirit that has prompted numbers of young men to enrol themselves in the Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Companies lately formed in this Colony; and we shall carefully consider the propriety of legislating in reference to these Corps."

This amendment does not pledge us to any particular course,—neither to give favoritism, nor to vote a sum of money, but just respectfully answers a paragraph in His Excellency's Speech. I must now say I would have been gratified had nothing occurred calculated to mar the harmony of the Volunteer movement.

Hon. Col. GRAY—The question before this hon. Committee is this—Shall we have a Volunteer force in this Island similar to that which has been organized in the neighboring Provinces and Great Britain? If we resolve to organize such a force it must be apperent to all we shall require a law for the purpose of securing their better government. Are we then willing to give any pecuniary support to Volunteer Companies out of the