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, August 26, 1861. New Series.---No. 34.

Valuable Real Estate at Summerside for Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby offers for sale his property at Summerside, consisting of two Town Lots each 80 × 100 feet, together with Dwelling House, 28½ × 23 feet, 13 feet post, nearly finished: a Kitchen attached, 20½ × 15 feet, and a good Cellar under the House 7 feet deep, perfectly dry at all seasons. This property is pleasantly situated, and commands a splendid prospect of the fine Harbor of Bedeque and the Straits of Northumberland in the distance. As a business stand, being located near the public Wharf, or as a private residence, it is unsurpassed by any that may be offered for some time.

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

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

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the following valuable property; 150 acres Wood Land on Lot 43, fronting on the line road between Lots 43 and 44, having a front of 14½ chains to the 100 acres; 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

For Sale or to Let,

And Immediate Possession given.

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

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

Rare Chance for Millers.

FOR SALE, A GRIST MILL, with OAT KILN, GRANARY, DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, and 20 acres of FREE LAND, part of which is in cultivation, the remainder can be cleared at trifling cost.

The above Property is situate on Lot 36, in the midst of thriving settlements. The Mills are now being put in good repair, and can be entered upon forthwith.

Part of the purchase money may remain on interest if required. For purchase or other particulars apply to

WILLIAM HEARD.

Queen Square House, Charlottetown, Aug. 12, 1861.

To be Sold or Let,

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

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

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

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

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

WILLIAM McKAY.

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

Cheap Travelling!

GREATLY REDUCED FARES!!

From Charlottetown to Boston for $7!

THE Subscriber having been instructed to sell THROUGH TICKETS to BOSTON and Intervening Points, viz., *Westmorland* to Shediac, European North American Railway, to St. John, and International Steamship Co's. Steamers to Boston—is prepared to issue Tickets at greatly reduced prices, as under:

Shediac,	$2.50	St. John,	$4.50
Eastport,	$5.50	Calais,	$6.25
Portland,	$6.50	Boston,	$7.00

Freight by this route forwarded with despatch, and at rates below any previous arrangement.

Aug. 12, 1861. tf J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

A CARD.

NEIL RANKIN begs leave to inform the MERCANTILE and TRADING COMMUNITY of Prince Edward Island, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that he has made arrangements for the immediate prosecution of business as an

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant & General Agent,

in each of which lines all Commissions with which he may be favoured (at home or from abroad) shall receive his prompt and best attention.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1861.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, J. H. TURNER, hereby gives notice that he has this day sold his whole STOCK IN TRADE to JOSEPH P. BENNET and JOHN DOULL, Esquires, of Halifax, Merchants, the Trustees of Mr. T. J. Jost, partner in the late firm of J. H. Turner & Co.

All unsettled Accounts contracted before the 1st instant must be paid to the subscriber immediately All debts or accounts owing by the subscriber will be paid on presentation to him.

J. H. TURNER.

Charlottetown, Aug. 9, 1861. tf

GREAT SALE OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Subscriber will

SELL OFF

THE WHOLE STOCK AT RETAIL, for a few months, at prices MUCH BELOW any regular Stock in Town.

Credit will be given, but settlement must be made by first day of November next. Where the amount is over £10, satisfactory Notes at three months date from November 1st. will be taken.

August 12, 1861. tf J. H. TURNER.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the very liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in the Confectionary business, and begs to state that she has now on hand a very large stock of MIXED CONFECTIONARY of the best quality; Eighty boxes assorted LOZENGES, fifty boxes of Peppermint ditto, 200 lbs. burnt ALMONDS, 100 lbs. Chocolate ditto, 80 lbs. LEMON GUM DROPS, 100 lbs. Strawberry ditto, 50 lbs. MOTTO LOZENGES; CAKE of all kinds, Tarts, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar furnished at the shortest notice for Wedding or Pic Nic Parties.

PRESERVES of all descriptions and in any size packages to suit purchasers.

ALSO

SUPERIOR GROCERIES, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail. A liberal discount made to country Purchasers.

MRS. A. McKENZIE.

Kent Street, Ch. Town, Aug. 12, 1861. (R.W. 4w)

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from last Examiner.)

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I was referring to the charge that the Government have placed Orangemen in office from the door-keeper of this building to the keeper of the bonded warehouse. I believe the door-keeper is an Orangeman, but the keeper of the warehouse, I understand, is not, and never was.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—What is the Assistant Postmaster General?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I do not know whether he is an Orangeman or not, but if he is, he was in office when the hon. member was in power, as well as now.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I did not know he was an Orangeman then.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Well, how is the Government to know now? The hon. member is evidently opposed to the Volunteer movement, for he asks what fear is there of invasion. At first, he said they would be employed to collect rent, and when that statement was denied, and he was informed that they could only be called out in case of a foreign invasion, he said pooh! pooh! What was his famous Company of Raggeds for?

Hon. Mr. COLES—To do garrison duty in place of the regulars.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Were they to collect rents?

Hon. Mr. COLES.—Yes, if required.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I am glad he has made the admission that they might have been used for that purpose; but in this Bill it is provided that the Volunteers can be employed in no such manner. That Rent Roll Bill brought in and passed by the opposite party when in power, was a real swindle, for it provided to tax the propietors to raise money to pay these Raggeds and their gallant Major, and the balance not required for this purpose was to go towards the support of Education, when they well knew that not as much would be raised by the proposed tax as would be required for the former object. The hon. member said that no minute of Council was ever sent home at that time without his knowledge. Here is the famous despatch sent home with the Rent Roll Bill, and I suppose he will acknowledge himself responsible for its contents. I will read it?

Hon. Mr. COLES.—Have you permission from his Excellency to read it?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—The hon. member can find it in the Blue Book—that book respecting which we have heard so much from him of late.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Where did you get it?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Is this House to be constituted into a Court to call every person into question? I will not say where I got it, but let them contradict it if it be a false document. But I must proceed to read it.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, May 19, 1855.

"My Lord;

"I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship copy of a Bill entituled—'An Act to impose a Rate or Duty on the Rent Rolls of Proprietors of certain rented Townships in Prince Edward Island, in order to defray the expense of any Armed Force which may be required on account of the withdrawal of the Troops, and for the further encouragement of Education.'

"The Bill, as its title denotes, is intended to supply the necessary means for the support of a permanent force, for the protection of the Colony, to fill the place of the detachment of Her Majesty's Troops withdrawn; and any surplus, after the attainment of that object, to be applied to the general purposes of Education."

What a desire to encourage Education! Oh me!

Mr. COOPER.—I do not see why this matter should be gone over now.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Let the hon. member prick up his ears, and he will hear something which he will not like. I thought he would not have interrupted me in this, as the force here spoken of was intended to put down Escheat.

"The nature of this Act rendered the insertion of a suspending clause necessary, and it cannot go into operation until it shall have received the Royal assent.

"It is certainly liable to the objection of exclusive, or class legislation, but I have seen with regret the impossibility of procuring any other measure which could effect the object contemplated, being the establishment of a force upon which reliance could be placed for the maintenance of tranquility, and the defence of the Colony.

"The paramount feeling in and out of the Legislature is, that the Proprietors, being the class most immediately and virtually interested in the maintenance of a power to enable the Government to enforce the Law, ought to bear the whole expense, and in that view the Bill has been passed in both Branches of the Legislature by large majorities. I regret to be obliged to assure your Lordship, that I can see no grounds for entertaining the slightest expectation that any less objectionable measure will be passed in the Provincial Legislature.

"It cannot be doubted that a general resistance to the payment of rents would follow from a continuance of the present powerless position of the Government, and that attempts to establish a Court of Escheat, and every other means to harass the Proprietors would be resorted to. It is from the anticipation of these evils that I feel impelled respectfully to urge the expediency of allowing this Bill to go into immediate operation.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"(Signed) D. DALY, Lieut. Governor.

"Right. Hon. Lord J. Russell."

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I rise to explain. [Cries of order! order! from several of the Government benches.]

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—The hon. member was unquestionably out of order in rising to explain: I brought no charge against him. Now, Sir, this was the Bill which was passed to provide for the support of an armed force. And that force was to be taken to aid in collecting rents and to put down escheat; but now the same persons who passed that Bill rise in determined opposition to a measure for the support of the Volunteers, who cannot be employed for any such purpose. I maintain that it is far better for our young men to be trained to the use of arms than to spend their evenings in taverns. This movement has been exceedingly popular in Great Britain, and in the neighboring Provinces. The hon. member no doubt will treat us to a long speech, but he need not try to deceive the people of this Island.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I may not treat you to a long speech; but I shall at least offer a few remarks. The Government appear to deny that there has been any exclusiveness in regard to the Volunteer movement, but I will try to prove that there has before I resume my seat. I do not say that they ever made any order in Council to this effect. I attribute no such improper conduct to them. But they say they have nothing to do with the organization of these Companies—that the control of them lies wholly between His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General. If this be true how can they account for a fact patent to every individual in the community that a certain class has been excluded from these Corps. I will prove that the movement has been of an exclusive character, Roman Catholics have been denied the privilege of taking part in it. An hon. member of this House (Mr. Kelly) applied to form a Company, and for arms, as far back as the 31st of March 1860. This gentleman, who had for a number of years been a Captain of Militia, made application in a most respectful letter to which he received a reply dated the 5th of April in the same years. [The hon. member here read the letter, which was to the effect that the application could not be complied with for want of arms, &c.] Now let us bear in mind that after that date no less than three Companies were organized. The Commission of one of them was dated the 29th of March, of another the 5th of April, and of another the 20th of April. How does it come, then, if there were no arms for Capt. Kelly, that there were arms for other companies?

Mr. BEER.—That is easily explained; for though the commissions were not granted until these dates, the applications were made some time previously to Mr. Kelly's.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Why, then, were they so late in being granted? But it is known that after these companies were formed, there were more arms in possession of the Government than there were hands to use them. Besides, had this not been the case, they might have been obtained, for it was distinctly stated by the Duke of Newcastle, on the lawn in front of Government House, when here on the occasion of the Prince's visit, that if more arms were required for the service of the volunteers, they would be furnished from the royal armonal. From these facts mentioned then, it is evident there has been exclusiveness on the part of the authorities. Again, when Mr. M'Gill applied, on behalf of the Celtic Volunteers, he was informed that it was not possible to accede to their request for want of arms; and shortly afterwards he was told that if they desired to join the movement they might go into other companies. But if there were no arms for them in a separate company, could they be expected to join other companies with broom-sticks? From these two cases it is evident there was a design to exclude Roman Catholics from becoming Volunteers. The hon. leader of the Government said that the only company which he knew to be exclusive was Captain Murphy's. That company was more national than denominational, somewhat like the Highland company under the command of Captain M'Leod. Captain Murphy's company, the Irish-Volunteers, was organized among the first in the Colony. I will read a letter from a person belonging to the Irish Company to show how it came to be formed. [Hon. Mr. Whelan here read the letter amid much interruption, several hon. members objecting, as they considered it out of order to read an anonymous communication.] I will give the name of the writer on one condition, namely, that he be brought to the bar of the House to answer for the satements which it contains. Let them do that.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I accept the challenge. Let the hon. member give the name.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I will give the name when the House commands such proceedings.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—How can the House take action until the name be given.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I will give the name in due time. I shall now read an extract from one of our newspapers, and I hope no attempt will be made to prevent me, as they have several times been referred to during the session. This paper called the *Monitor* is well known to support the party in power. In its issue of 6th March it says:—

"That many of the intelligent Irish are truly loyal, we are ready to believe; but we have again to repeat that caution is absolutely necessary where there exists any doubt as to the purpose which their training and arming may subserve. Mr. Coles was loud in his denunciation of the Orangemen. If they could be furnished with arms, he asks, why not the Celtic Volunteers? We answer, the Orangmen are loyal to the back-bone; their arms will never be used in defiance of law, or otherwise than in the maintenance of peace. If we have not the same confidence in others, they have themselves to blame. When they have become educated in the principles of religious freedom, and understand the highest duties of intelligent citizens, our views will be changed and our treatment modified."

Now, I say it is damaging to the Government to permit statements to appear in the *Monitor* without contradiction, which scandalize and libel a class in this Island who represent nearly the half of its whole population.

After a few other remarks from the hon. member, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of hon. Mr. Haviland, Charles Reilly was brought to the Bar of the House, by the Sergeant of Arms, to answer for a contempt of the House.

To a question asked by the Speaker—he said he did not hiss, that he laughed like others near him, and was sorry for it; and that he did not do it with the intention of insulting, and begged to be excused.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND who saw and heard the prisoner hiss, proposed to have witnesses called—and in the mean time the prisoner was removed. He (Mr. H.) said he did not know the prisoner's name, at the time, but as he had denied the charge it would be necessary to have witnesses examined.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said as it was the first offence of which he was guilty, and as he had expressed regret and apologized, if parties were satisfied he would move he be discharged.

A motion was made that John Maloney be summoned as a witness.

Hon. Mr. POPE said the House would have been satisfied had the prisoner acknowledged his fault and expressed regret at the offence; but, as it was, by denying he had only aggravated his offence, and he claimed the protection of the House. He was one who did not easily take offence, but he would not stand there to be insulted by persons whom the hon. leader of the Opposition liked to encourage.

Hon. Mr. COLES—I deny the charge. I was in my place and heard no hissing. Some persons laugh by hissing.

Hon. Mr. POPE said he did not care much about it, only the matter was turned into ridicule by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

After several other remarks were made by different hon. members, the prisoner again appeared at the bar and confessed that he did not intend to insult any one.

The House received the prisoner's apology, and he was discharged from custody.

A message from the Legislative Council announced that the Legislative Council had passed the Bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of St. Dunstan's College, in Queen's County, and for other purposes therein mentioned, without any amendment.

House in Committee again on the Volunteer Bill.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN resumes—I think I was, Sir, at the time of adjournment this morning, expressing some opinions on the connection generally believed to exist between the Volunteer movement and the Orange Lodges in this Island. I had expressed some surprise that the Government had not given any indication of the course they intended to pursue in reference to the branch of the subject which referred to the granting a sum to aid the Volunteer movement. In regard to the Orange Lodges, the hon. and learned member from Georgetown stated this morning that there was not any law in this Colony to prevent the organization of such societies, and I am ready to believe there is not. He stated farther that the Government in making appointments to several minor offices connected with the administration of affairs, was not influenced by the consideration whether such and such a person was an Orangeman or not.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—I said civil political offices.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—I cannot understand the distinction as practised by himself and colleagues. I cannot see the distinction they make between offices which are civil and those which are not. I presume he has not power to appoint to ecclesiastical offices.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The office of the Adjutant General I call a military office.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—I know of no offices to which appointments are made by the Government which are not, properly speaking, *civil* offices. And tho' there may be no law to prevent Orangemen becoming the nominees for offices in the Administration, there is, notwithstanding, we know, a strong moral sentiment against it—if not here, at least in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions—a strong moral sentiment against the appointment of Orangemen either to civil or ecclesiastical offices.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—Not in Canada.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—There is no law against it there, or in Ireland, but the hon. member knows as well as I do that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland laid down as a rule that no person known to be an Orangeman be appointed to the Commission of the Peace; and if the law carries out the instructions of the Lord Lieutenant, my argument is materially strengthened. He is also aware of another circumstance, that the E. Bishop of Down suspended two clergymen for preaching Orange sermons.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—It is the first time I heard of it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—Well it is a matter of no consequence.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—When an hon. member makes a statement he should be particular about it beign correct.

[Passing over the conversational part of the speech at this juncture]—

Hon. Mr. WHELAN remarked—I wish to show that there was a moral sentiment permeating many communities, against this secret, and as I believe, mischievous society. The case of the Bishop of Down is an instance of it in the north of Ireland. Again in England in the time of William the IV. the Duke of Cumberland was obliged to sever his connection with Orange Lodges or to retire from the army. Also in Her Majesty's instructions referred to last evening, it is stated that no non-commissioned officer should countenance or belong to Orange Lodges. Neither would the Duke of Newcastle give the slightest countenance to the organization in Canada, when there was a mean, paltry, contemptible, despicable, disloyal attempt made to inveigle the suite and cortege of the Prince of Wales to pass under orange arches constructed for that purpose. To come nearer home, are there ten men in this community ignorant of the fact, I ask, that in the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, held on the 12th of last July, a clergyman of this good city declared his intention of preaching a sermon in the established Church, in favor of the principles held by Orangemen, and in this way to give offence to a large portion of the community. He, however, was prohibited by his own parishioners. Even in this community then there is a strong feeling against the Orange organization—a sentiment sufficiently strong to prevent a minister from exhibiting his native deformities in the blaze of noon day. The hon. leader of the Opposition showed the connection between the Volunteers and Orangeism at Lot 49, where their arms are kept in the drill room where they go to take that fearful oath, that to carry out the intentions of this horrid society they swear by the Majesty of heaven to wade knee deep in papist's blood.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The hon. member has given a version of the oath entirely incorrect. I will read the oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly and voluntarily swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to her lawful heirs and successors, in the Sovereignty of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these Provinces dependent on, and belonging to the said Kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant Religion and the Laws of this Country; that I will to the utmost of my power, defend them against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them; that I will steadily maintain the connexion between the Colonies of British America and the Mother Country, and be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken British influence or dismember the British Empire; that I will be true and faithful to every Brother Orangeman, in all just actions, neither wronging him nor knowing him to be wronged or injured without giving him due notice thereof, and preventing it if it be in my power. I swear that I will ever hold sacred the name of our Glorious Deliverer, King William the Third, Prince of Orange, in grateful remembrance of whom I solemnly promise (if in my power) to celebrate the victory ever Tyranny at the Boyne, in Ireland, by assembling with my Brethren in their Lodge Room on the twelfth day of July, in every year: I swear that I am not, nor ever will be, a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now, nor ever will be, a member of any society or body of men that are enemies to Her Majesty and our Glorious Constitution; that I never was, to my knowledge or belief, rejected in or expelled from any Orange Lodge: I further declare, that I will do my utmost to support and maintain the Loyal Orange Institution; obey all regular summonses and pay all just dues (in my power), and observe and obey the constitution and laws of the same: And, lastly, I swear that I will always conceal, and never in any way whatsoever disclose or reveal, the whole or any part of the signs, words, or tokens that are now about to be privately communicated to me unless I shall be duly authorised so to do by the proper authorities of the Orange Institution, of which I am now about to become a member. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my Orangeman's Obligation."

Hon. Mr. WHELAN—I don't think the hon. member from Georgetown has thrown much light on the matter, in favor of the fraternity, for that oath is the published one, we know. Were I to analyze it sentence by sentence, I could make them ashamed of its obnoxious exclusiveness. Fraternal feeling and intermarriages are carefully prohibited; but it was quite unnecessary to put in that clause, so far as Roman Catholices are concerned. Orangemen are under the ban in England.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—I rise to order. Orangemen are not under the ban in England, for a Bill was introduced into the Commons last year relating to the regulations of that society; and they were recognised as having the same rights as men who formed themselves into Temperance, Free Mason, or any other societies.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—We have the facts as exhibited in the case of the Duke of Cumberland and in Her Majesty's instructions for the army, already mentioned; and the horrid thing was discountenanced in Canada by the Duke of Newcastle, when they made their disloyal attempt to insult the Prince. Even on the Sabbath they laid a trap for him, tho' they pretend to be a moral, religious, pious, chivalric people. Not contented with erecting arches and putting offensive pictures on them, they attempted to entrap him on Sunday, like sly secret, insinuating sneaks.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—They put up no offensive pictures. They only put up a picture of William Prince of Orange, and we have to thank God he was an Orangeman; and you may thank him too that you have the privilege of making a speech now.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I thank not him nor any of his phlegmatic breed, but a higher power for the immutable principles of liberty, which the hon. member from Georgetown speaks of so frequently, as being the inalienable birthright of British subjects. I thank the people who wrung from an English Sovereign the glorious charter of our rights and immunities, to which the hon. member has so often called attention.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Had it not been for William and Cromwell, I would not give much for your liberty now; this is my idea of the matter according to my knowledge of history.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Were I a slave then you would be one too. The excuse is petty and contemptible; for if slavery has any badge it is that of contempt, and servility is a necessary adjunct. The hon. and learned member would have no right to a larger amount of the privileges of freedom than I would possess.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Of course not; I include myself.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN then went on to speak of the proposition of the hon. member from Charlottetown. (Mr. Davies) who expressed himself willing to take £1000 from the educational fund for the purpose of giving instruction to Volunteers in military science. He contended that the speech of the hon. member [Mr. Davies was not in his place] was not correctly reported, for it was not mentioned that he stated that he was willing to take that amount from the education fund. He next spoke to the effect that if a grant were given for the purpose mentioned in the Bill that it would be an extravagant and needless waste of the public money; and concluded by again speaking at considerable length of the improbability of this Island being invaded by a foreign power, and of the ineffectual character of any attempts which might be made by the Volunteers at resistance, in the event of an invasion.

Hon. Col. GRAY said the debate had become so discursive and rambling, and that the same things were repeated so frequently, that he did not know how the business of the country was to be conducted if hon. members insisted upon pursuing the same course. If he were so inclined he could take up old despatches and trace the history of Escheat for 60 years, and detain the Committee till the hour of adjournment. There was a great difference, however, between much speaking and sound argument. Col. Gray then went on to say—The hon. member who has just sat down read an anonymous letter this morning, but I would say it was not at all proper or wise in that hon. member to read an anonymous letter on the floor of this House. I have had anonymous letters shown to me which, I think, no hon. member in this House would like to hear read here, or to have their ears polluted with their contents. Surely such letters are unworthy the consideration of any man of sense. I would give the signification the word "anonymous" in this instance as something dastardly, for a man who writes a letter and is afraid to put his name to it is a coward. In a certain paper published in this city, we find that the publisher has a great number of anonymous correspondents. We find letters there signed "The Tenant's Friend," "An Elector," "Aberdumbee Wilhock," etc—(Laughter)—which carry on their face their own condemnation. They show that the men who penned them are afraid to write over their own signature, which no honest man would be ashamed to do. Let the hon. member now stand up in the light of noon day and give up the name of the author of the letter which he read.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I said I would on certain conditions.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—Then the hon. member spoke of the *Monitor* as being the Government organ, as on a former day he said the *Islander* was. I suppose the next thing we shall hear will be that *Ross' Weekly* is the Government organ, then the *Examiner*.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—By and by!

Hon. Col. GRAY.—And by and by it will be told us that "Aberdumbee Wilhock" is governor. Abererombie Willock is an honorable gentleman well known in the community; and as to "Aberdumbee Wilhock," I believe there is no doubt about the real *simon pure* in this case. But it is absurd to hold the Government responsible for every newspaper paragraph. It is an easy matter for a man to write nine or ten letters and put anonymous names to them. Sometimes a large newspaper correspondence originates in the garret of one person; and in a quiet corner a man frequently writes murders and sudden deaths by the hour. Certain members on the floor of this House have been in some offices in London, I dare say, where a message would come for four lines to fill up a column, when some penny-a-liner would write—"In a certain village in——the wolves were very ferocious and devoured an old woman;" (laughter) or something about the pills of that benevolent man the benefactor of his race Professor Holloway—curing a disease yet unknown—(laughter.) I, however, seldom or ever waste my time in reading an anonymous newspaper letter. In the military instructions which have been alluded to mention was made of desertion, and we know, Sir, that desertion means something more than a mere forsaking of your colors; it also means perjury. Every man who enrolls in the army swears he will not do what he does when he becomes a deserter. Let the hon. members ask what the punishment of that crime is in military life before an enemy. In some cases it was sufficient to send a man to the pillory—in other instances it is death—and in other cases he had his ears cut off, and a man who has had his ears cut off does not stand up among men to crave the same consideration from society as him who has his ears on. In this debate we have had a variety of subjects discussed. Day after day, and week after week, since this question was first introduced has this been the case, but why hon. members pursue this course I can scarcely perceive. I hope hon. members on the opposite side will not inflict upon us the necessity of answering any more such puerile objections as they have already raised against the Volunteer movement.

Mr. CONROY.—I am accused, Sir, of getting in a passion whenever I commence to speak on the Volunteer question, and I shall now endeavor to say a few more words on the subject quietly and calmly. We have been told that Orangemen do not comprise a large part of the Volunteer force, but I would say, Sir, that when this force was being organized it was the duty of the Government to have seen that it was composed of men having the confidence of all the unprotected portions of the community. How can you go to an Irishman or the son of an Irishman and say to him he is to put confidence in a force which in part is composed of Orangemen? He would speak to you about his ancestors and of the rapine and blood which followed in the train of Orangemen; and he would tell you they were his deadly enemies, and were the enemies of his people for centuries past. I never thought the time would come when I would listen to such apologies for Orangemen as I have been listening to in this House this session. I will not see my people ill-used without rising up to defend them. Catholics are a part of the community of Christians who have spread over the world, but Orangeism and the Volunteer movement is for the purpose of crushing the Catholics, and I shall stand up and express my reprobation of them when I see them encouraged and fostered. Those who felt the persecution of that, I may say, cursed community, cannot look on calmly. (Laughter.) It is all well to laugh and sneer, but I could tell a tale of Orange rapine and blood. And I say, Sir, if you get up one community against another, that where one takes the rifle the other will take the firebrand; and, Sir, the scenes which would follow would be horrid to contemplate. Then we should try to suppress, rather than to encourage this movement; or at least to keep out of the Volunteer corps the sworn enemies of a certain class of Christians in this Island. For the promotion of the peace and well being of all, it should be suppressed, and not countenanced, by the Government.

Mr. COOPER followed, and charged the Government with fostering Orangemen, and with attempting to divide the people by setting Protestants against Catholics and Catholics against Protestants—which charges hon. Mr. Haviland denied as being wholly unfounded.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—The hon. member from Tignish, in his tirade against the Government has used language of an extraordinary character, he says [illegible] the Government are fostering Orangemen for the purpose of putting down his people—as he called them.

Mr. CONROY.—I did not say so.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—The hon. member used violent language just now, and in charge which he previously made, which was followed up by the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member from St. Peter's, I never heard such speeches delivered on the floor of this House, as those which were delivered on this question by these hon. members. I would say that the language by which they were characterized did not reflect any credit on this House, and the object which the hon. gentlemen had in view when they made them could not be mistaken; it will appear obvious when their speeches are read; and in my opinion they will not produce the effect of strengthening their hands. They may create animosity, but will not, I think, produce the intended effect. It is dangerous to make charges against parties or against the Government, which cannot be supported. The hon. member from St. Peter's, in his flowery speech brought charges against the Government of which not one of them was supported, and which were afterwards successfully refuted. In regard to the Orange question, I shall now view it as an abstract one. The hon. member from Tignish believes that Orange societies have been, or can be, guilty of the acts which he has mentioned; and thus he fancies that such is the character of these societies. In days gone by, he said, a great deal of feeling was shown and much blood spilled, in Ireland; but is he right in tracing that to the fact that Orange societies existed in that country? I say nor. There were societies of various descriptions in existence in Ireland such as as the "Ribbon" and "White Boys'" societies—and on various occasions there were collisions between the members of these societies and the Orangemen. It is wrong then in the hon. member to attribute all the ills of which he spoke to the Orange society. The hon. member from St. Peter's said the Orange society was illegal.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I said I admitted the truth of the statement made by the hon. member from Georgetown, that there was no law to prevent them from being organized, and by admitting that I could not say they were illegal.

(To be continued.)