prospect that the religious interests of the people will be cared for.

But we have almost forgotten that we commenced to write respecting a meeting of the Grand Division, and having said so much on other topics our space will require us to be brief on this subject. First, we may remark that Summerside is a very proper place to hold a muster of Temperance forces, because King Alcohol occupies several strong positions in the town. It contains a number of Taverns, but not one house of entertainment on temperance principles. We were also informed that there are three distilleries in the place. To counteract to some extent the influence of all these, however, we are happy to say there is a Division of the Sons of Temperance, numbering some 84 members.

At the meeting of Grand Division, four officers were present,—G.W.P., G.S., G.T., and G. Chaplain. At the first sitting eleven new members were admitted; these with two admitted at a special meeting in Charlottetown on the previous evening, make thirteen at the present time. After the initiation of new members communications were received, and the reports of Grand Officers presented and referred. From these it appeared that the Order in this jurisdiction is in a prosperous state. Two new Divisions were instituted during the last quarter, and some 115 persons admitted to membership. The total number of Sons in the Island is now about 360. The remainder of the sitting was taken up in an interesting discussion on several matters relating to the affairs of the Order.

At the sitting on Wednesday morning, the Committee on Grand Officers' reports presented their report, which recommended Deputies to be more punctual in their returns, the formation of Bands of Hope, and that every encouragement should be given to the admission of Lady Visitors into subordinate divisions. The Special Committee on the communication of S. M. Hewlett, Temperance Lecturer, recommended such subordinate divisions as may desire to secure his services for one or two lectures, in the event of his visiting the Island, to send immediate notice to the G.S. The report of the G.W.P., which was ordered to be published, will appear in our next. The meeting passed off very harmoniously, and every Brother present, appeared to be cheered with the prospect that the Order in this Island will probably ere long regain its former position. The most of the new members admitted into the Grand Division were from Cascumpec and vicinity; and more spirited and thorough-going Temperance men, never donned the crimson regalia.

Drowned from on board the ill-fated Brigt. *Union*, on the coast of New Zealand, in June 1860, Mr Alexander M'Gregor, aged 22 years, a native of Rosshire, Scotland. The deceased emigrated from this Island on board of the *Prince Edward*. He was highly esteemed in life, and now much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Fire.—A barn belonging to Admiral Bayfield, situated in the Common, a short distance from the City, was totally consumed by fire on the afternoon of Friday last, together with some two or three tons of hay which had been carted into it only a short time previous to the fire. The fire originated, we understand, from the ignition of a lucifer match with which a little boy, son of one of Admiral Bayfield's servants, was amusing himself.—*Isl.*

The coach-house at Warblington, in the Royalty of Charlottetown, was totally consumed by fire, between five and six o'clock, yesterday afternoon. It is only a few months since the extensive and valuable stables, on the same premises, were burned down. In both cases, the origin of the fire is involved in mystery; but we strongly suspect that tobacco pipes, lucifer matches, &c., had they tongues, might reveal the real cause of these disasters.—*Mon.*

Incidents, &c. in a Trip from Ch. Town to Canada West.

Mr Editor;

On leaving your city (4 p.m. July 9) we soon sought for rest and comfort on board the *Westmorland*. Among our fellow-passengers were the Rev. James Mairs, Presbyterian, of Martintown, C. W., and another minister from Shediac. We had also a yankee gentleman, of Universalist and Spiritualist principles. An earnest discussion soon arose between these gentlemen,—in which however, I was prevented participating, owing to the claims of my family.—It was very gratifying to me to find that my brethren of the Cloth and others nobly defended the Bible, Christ and religion, vanquished all opposition, and cut up Spirit knocking by the roots.

We had a pleasant run to Summerside, where we arrived about 10½ p.m. Here among others we shipped Mr Ben. Christmas, the Indian Preacher. My family recovered from sea-sickness, and enjoyed the rest of the voyage. We arrived in safety at Shediac at 2½ next morning, but remained on board until 6 a.m., when we took the cars and were on our way to St. John, which place we reached at 5½ in the evening of same day (Wednesday). We were comfortably entertained at the American House, 59 King St. On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, we found ourselves on board the *Eastern City*—a splendid boat bound for Portland. The whole way to Eastport, Me. was accomplished in a dense fog; the alarm sounding continually, which was from time to time answered from some neighboring ship, shut out from our view, however, by the density of the atmosphere. We stayed but a few minutes at Eastport, and resumed our way to Portland, reaching that "Forest City" at 6 on Friday morning—having thus far met with every kindness and respect we could desire. Portland is well worthy the designation "Forest City," for its various streets are lavishly adorned with all the varied tints of forest foliage—rendering it cool and highly ornamental. In my opinion, it must be a delightful place for residence. At 1½ p.m., we were again on the route, by rail, for our home in the West; and on we dash with great rapidity, through Brother Jonathan's romantic territory. Now a glimpse,—and but a glimpse at the husbandman, securing his hay crop, and now, again, such a rocky region as my eyes never fell upon before. On we sped, through Falmouth, Yarmouth, New Gloucester, Oxford, South Paris and Bryant's Pond—a beautiful place; still on—one by one appear and as quickly disappear—Bethel, Gilead, Northumberland and Island Pond. Here we hasted just before dark, and passed the Custom House—149 miles from Portland. Taking another train, we soon got the family and luggage arranged. The children sleep; and as the cars dash on, through the darkness of night, Mrs G. and myself keep watch over them. Daylight brought us to St. Hyacinthe, C. E. We had gone over 113 miles since the darkness overtook us at Island Pond. It is Saturday morning—very wet. We have lost sight of the sterile landscape of yesterday, which has given place to nice fertile farms. We reached Montreal at 7 o'clock. The celebrated Victoria Bridge claimed our spare attention. In passing through the arch, we sometimes found ourselves in total darkness. It is considered superior to any work in its line on this side the Atlantic—it certainly is a noble structure. At Montreal we take another train, re-load our baggage, the guard shouts "All aboard!" and on we dash, through a fine country, by Cornwall, Kingston, Napanee, and at 6:20 p. m. hear with joy the Guard shout "Belville." Here we are, then, resolved to rest till Monday—having travelled since we left Ch. Town, about 250 miles by Water, and about 628 by the cars—total 878 miles.

Monday, July 15—Took the stage for Huntingdon, my station. On my way, met brethren coming to Belville for me. These returned with me, and on the following, morning took the conveyances for my family and luggage. We arrived in health and peace at Huntingdon the same evening—All things have gone well and the Lord is with us.

J. Gaze.

A large volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Mount Salem, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr Kinne, Mr William Wood, of Lot 48, to Miss Catherine Jardine, of Crown Point.

At Middle River, Pictou, N. S., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. John M'Kinnon, Mr Simon D. Fraser, of Charlottetown, to Miss Jessie Cameron, of Loch Broom, Pictou.

DIED,

At Cornwall, on Monday last, Sela, wife of Mr Zachariah Mayhew, in the 41st year of her age. Her end was peace.

At St. John's, Nf. F. on the 6th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mr Richard Pochard, aged 67 years.

Special Notices.

Health and Pure Blood are Inseparable.

Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will so surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public had been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Reliable Preparations.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, of long established reputation. Their Tooth Wash is an excellent preparation for the purpose and has been highly approved. This, with the Kalleiton, for allaying irritations of the skin, the famous Cocoaine for the hair, and a bottle of exquisite perfume are neatly put up in boxes convenient for home use or travelling. Dr Burnett's reputation as a scientific druggist renders his preparations reliable.—*N. Y. Advocate and Journal.*

Sold in Charlottetown, by W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, M. W. Skinner.

DIPTHERIA.

In Halifax when this disease prevailed for many months, in its most malignant form, the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer was invariably attended with the most favorable results, when it was used ere the disease had made too much progress to preclude the use of so powerful a stimulant.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

TO DYSPEPTICS.

All who suffer the tortures which this disease inflicts in one form or another of its many phases, can be permanently and speedily cured by using

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The "Weekly Novelette" of Sept. 18, says:

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it has become chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

From Mr John D. Nash,

Well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

Halifax, N. S., June 16, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass.;

Gentlemen:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the Oxygenated Bitters, for *dyspepsia* and *debility of the digestive organs*, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of Dyspepsia, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of inestimable value to those whose stomachs have become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living. I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health.

Yours respectfully,

John D. Nash.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;

T. DesBrisay and M. W. Skinner, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally. m25–4i

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such as *Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds Influenza Hoarseness Croup Bronchitis Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills—*for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Fits, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by W. R. Watson, General Agent for P. E. Island.

PASSENGERS.

From Shediac, on the 29th ult.—Mrs, Burns, Mrs Hardin, Miss Hanford, Miss Gregory, Messrs. Monk, Mitchell, Goss, M'Geo, Mason, Morman, Wyatt, Duffy, Harris, Bell, Cannon, L. Carvill.

From Pictou, on the 30th ult.—Rev. Mr Ross, Rev. Mr Sutherland, Mr & Mrs. Caudell, Mr & Mrs. Eland, Mr & Mrs. Longard, Miss E. Longard, Miss L. Longard, Miss DesBrisay Miss Donohoe, Miss L. Woods, Miss Muncy, Mrs. Fraser, Messrs. Fraser, M'Kinnon, Allan, Harper, Bisson, Fraser, Keith, Regan, Lyons, M'Leod, Sand, Hartshorn.

From Shediac, on the 31st ult.—Rev. Mr Murray, Miss Gillis, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Pippy, Mrs Moody, Mrs. Ross, Messrs. Patton, Hook, Foster, McFarlane, F. Hawkins, Brothers, M'Donald, Simpson, Barclay. McBeath, Perkins, Dunn.

From Pictou, on the 2d inst.—Rev. Mr & Mrs. Ross, Rev. Mr Hanson, Rev. Mr Pratt, Miss Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Muncy, Mrs Muncy, Mrs Willson, & Family, Mrs Lee, Messrs. J. Fraser, Sinclair, J M'Donald, A M'Donald, Ogden, Bell.

In the Brig *Prince Alfred* for London:—Daniel Davies, Esq. Mrs. Davies & daughter, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mr Edward Robertson, of Newton, & daughter.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

July 25—Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Lancet MacPherson, Pugwash, limestone.

26—Cherib, Bone, Tracadie, shingles. Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, deals.

28—Mount Vernon, King, Sydney, coal. Mary Charlene, Babin, Halifax, goods. Mary Ann, Collett, Pugwash, limestone. Argo, Boudrot, N. York, goods. Portree, Nicholson, Sydney, coal. Mary Delany, Maignave, N. S., limestone.

29—Alpine Flower, Lowden, Pugwash, limestone. Argyle, Lutes, Shediac, deal.

30—Brave, Orchard, Pugwash, limestone.

Aug. 1—Mare Pollard, Buctouche, boards. Velocity, Marchand, Richibucto, do.

CLEARED.

July 25—Bee, Ogden, Bay Verte, bal. Lancet, M'Pherson, Pugwash, do.

27—Scamp, Swain, Halifax, oats, &c. Mary Ann, Collett, Pugwash, bal. Marie St. Croix, Frenis, Quebec, do.

29—Sarah, Boucher, Quebec, do. Betsey, Hume, Canso, produce. Geo. Dundas, Young, St. John's, N. F., bricks.

30—Brave, Orchard, Pugwash, bal. Brig Prince Alfred, Campbell, London, timber, &c. Schr. Argyle, Lutes, Shediac, bal. Lalee Ada, Scranton, Tracadie, N. S., do. Cherub, Bears dos, do.

Quebec, July 15—Arrived—Bark Atlantic, Sergeant, St. Helena—to H. Fry. 20d Cleared—May Dundas, for Sharpness Point.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from fourth page.]

Tuesday, April 9.

The House went into Committee on the consideration of the reports of John D. Woodman, Harbor master, Canoe pipe, and John Craig, Light Keeper, Richmond Bay.

Hon. Col. GRAY spoke at considerable length on the reports. He showed that the reason the officers at those Harbors were unable to collect light and anchorage dues was from no defect in the law, but from the difficulty in carrying out its provisions. On account of the number of fishing vessels which entered these harbors, the men had become bold, and refused to pay the dues. When the collector went on board of a schooner, he often could not find the master, and all the other hands avoided his enquiries; or one day they would refuse to pay him, and before he would return again they would have set sail. The question was, were we going to empower the officers at these Ports to collect the dues, or lose a large amount of revenue? Were we going to allow foreigners to trample our laws under foot? He believed that if the matter was only represented to the Home Government, ordering a British frigate would be anchored in one of these harbors. But he did not think this was necessary; the House had the power in its own hands to remedy the evil. Let the officers at these harbors have a row boat, and let 5 or 6 men well armed be placed at their disposal, and he considered that the first shot would be all that was required to bring them to submit to the demands of the law.

Mr CONROY was pleased with most of the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member who had just spoken. He believed the law was well enough; what was wanted was the power to carry it into execution. He had been asked by the Americans what right had we to charge for light dues, when there were no lighthouses on that part of the coast. He told them that he had nothing to do with that, and as it was the law of the Island that they should pay dues, they ought to obey it. Often two or three hundred sail of vessels came into Cascumpec at one time, and generally on such occasions a number of the men got drunk, and what could the collector alone do among them? Instead of only £6 being collected at that port, as was last year, he believed there should have been £600. If the dues could be fully collected one year, he thought there would be no difficulty afterwards.

After several other hon. members had expressed their views on the subject, the Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider further the letters of Harbor masters, and having discussed the matter for a considerable time came to the following resolution moved by the Speaker.

Resolved, That a sum sufficient be voted in supply, and placed at the disposal of the Government to carry into effect the Act relating to light and anchorage dues.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY presented a bill in amendment of, and in addition to, the Acts relating to judgments entered on record in the Supreme Court of Judicature, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on James Keefe's case was then taken up, and having been discussed, Mr McNeill moved that it be adopted.

Hon. Mr PERRY moved in amendment that it be adopted that day three months, and the amendment was carried—17 to 8.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 10.

Hon. Mr YEO from the Special Committee to whom were referred the several petitions praying for the establishment of new post offices, and all matters relating to the inland mail service, presented their report, which was committed to a Committee of the whole House, and reported agreed to with amendments.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider further of a Supply. Several resolutions were come to, after which the Committee rose and progress was reported.

On motion of Hon. Mr Thornton, it was resolved that no new matter on which a Bill can be founded, be introduced to the House after Saturday next.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Col. GRAY, by command of His Excellency, presented to the House the following message:—

George Dundas, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor deeply regrets to have to inform the House of Assembly of the melancholy death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, intelligence of which was communicated in the despatch the Lieutenant Governor now transmits.

Government House, April 10, 1861.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Circular.)

Downing Street, March 18, 1861.

Sir,—It is with the greatest regret that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Her Royal Highness expired at Frogmore House, on the morning of the 16th instant, at about half-past nine o'clock, to the great grief of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and of the Royal Family.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) Newcastle.

Lieutenant Governor Dundas, &c., &c., &c.

A true copy.

George D. Atkinson, Private Secretary.

The House then

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an address of condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Committee—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Longworth, Haviland, Thornton, and Messrs. Conroy and M'Neill.

A petition from Long River, New London, presented by Mr Montgomery was referred to the members of the district.

The House then took up the

VOLUNTEER BILL,

which was read a second time.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—It is unnecessary for me, Mr Speaker, to make a speech on this matter, for, like many other questions, it was pretty fully discussed in the debate on the answer to the Speech of His Excellency. I fancy, then, that the arguments for and against the Volunteer force will be pretty nearly the same as those which have been already used by hon. members who have spoken on this question. It is obvious, however, that a law should be passed to govern the Volunteer force of this Island; for 25 corps are now organized. Some contend that the Militia laws are sufficient for their regulation, and others, among whom I happen to be, hold that these laws have no relation to the Companies of Volunteers now formed; and that, consequently, we need a special law for the government of this force. Those who think the Militia laws are sufficient, agree upon the ground that the word *volunteer* is found in one or two of these laws; but if they would take the time to read calmly these Acts, they would find that the Volunteers therein mentioned, are different from the Volunteers now organized in this Colony. In Britain and her Colonies, and in all countries in which Volunteer corps are organized, they form a force distinct from all other forces; and the grand principle upon which they have been organised is to resist foreign invasion. Some hon. members have attempted to throw ridicule upon our Volunteer Companies by saying that they would be found wanting in the time of need, but these ideas of the bravery of the Sons of P. E. Island, as expressed by some hon. members, are anything but creditable to themselves. If the time should arrive when the Volunteers shall be needed to come forward for the defence of our firesides and homes, I doubt not but what they will exhibit quite as much pluck, bravery, and military spirit, as Volunteers in the sister Colonies. To those who thus run them down, we may well apply the old saying—"It is a dirty bird which soils its own nest." If our own legislators have not confidence in the Volunteers, or in the military spirit of the inhabitants of this Island, we may expect that our neighboring Colonists and foreigners will say, that, of that matter we ought to be the best judges. But I repudiate the slur cast upon the Volunteers in particular, and upon the inhabitants of the Colony generally. Our Volunteers can make as sure a shot as those in the neighboring Colonies, and in Nova Scotia the Volunteers rival the Regulars in the practice of the Enfield rifle. Great interest is taken in this movement in almost every place. In New South Wales, the Speaker of the House of Assembly commands a Volunteer corps, and I should like to see our Speaker dressed in a military garb. (Laughter.) One of their Judges too, and the highest personages in the land are identified with this movement. Some imagine that here the movement is a dark plot of the Government, that men are equipped with rifles, and drilled for the purpose of employing them to collect the rents of proprietors, but these stories have been already pretty well contradicted. The Bill expressly declares that they shall only be bound to serve in case of an actual invasion." I would have liked to have inserted the word *rebellion*, as it is in the Imperial Act, but I wished to avoid even the shadow of a suspicion. Any Volunteer, too, can retire from his Company at any moment, by giving up his rifle and accoutrements, unless there be an actual invasion at the time, in which case it would not do for him to show the white feather. The details of the Bill will be discussed in Committee. I presume the clause which provides that a certain sum shall be granted by the Government for a certain number of years for drill sergeants and other objects connected with the Volunteer movement will be the one which will principally meet with opposition; but on this point I think the House should not hesitate for a moment. In Britain and her Colonies, they receive liberal grants to render them efficient, and private individuals cannot be expected to support the movement. I think the money given for this purpose would be well spent. In 1855, the majority in the House thought it was absolutely necessary to have a military force organized to support the law and to resist invasion, and £500 were spent on one company—the Raggids—who were commanded by Major M'Gill—a very good Christian, as the hon. leader of the Opposition did say—but we would feel very well satisfied to get a grant to that amount for *all* the Companies of Volunteers now organized. The world, too, is now in a much more unsettled state than it was in 1855.

Hon. Mr COLES.—The Hon. Major has made a good speech in defence of the Volunteer corps; but the necessity for such a force is now narrowed down to a small compass—actual invasion; and if that were all the force is for, I think it quite unnecessary. If the Americans or French were to invade this Colony, is it to be supposed a few hundred Volunteers are going to resist them with effect? If the force is to be serviceable I think it should be for all purposes, to be at the service of the civil authorities as well as for the resistance of foreign invasion. But to talk of them being organized merely for this purpose is certainly ridiculous nonsense. The Raggids to which the hon. member referred, were organized in consequence of the troops having been withdrawn from this Colony, and it was necessary that we should have a force of our own. The Government of the day, too, thought it was nothing but fair that the proprietors of land should bear a part of the expense of keeping up this force as well as the inhabitants of the Colony, and to accomplish that object the Government passed the Rent Roll Bill, which, however was refused by the Home Government. We have a despatch from the Home Government authorizing drill sergeants to be sent here from Halifax.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—Their expenses were paid here.

Hon. Mr COLES.—The expense was only trifling, and it is not going to cost £500 to pay drill sergeants. If such a force, too, is to be supported by the Colony, other parts of the Island as well as Charlottetown will expect to receive their protection. I object to the principle on which the Bill has come in, for it provides for no protection in cases of riot or disturbance.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—If the hon. member will move to amend it by inserting the word rebellion in the Bill, I will support him.

Hon. Mr COLES.—It is not my duty to do that; till the hon. member introduces a perfect measure it is my duty to oppose it. I think, too, it interferes with our Militia laws, for we have seen the Militia sent out on different occasions to quell disturbances, and to do duty in the Barracks. This, however, is a new-fangled affair, got up to put favorites of the Government over the heads of other officers which cannot be done under the regulations of the Militia laws. I shall oppose it going into Committee.

Mr CONROY.—I, also, Mr Speaker, am opposed to the Bill going into Committee, for I think the Volunteer force is wholly unnecessary for the purpose contemplated. The exclusive principle upon which it has been formed, is calculated to arouse the apprehensions of a large body of the people of this Island. What are those parties to think when the officers and leaders in this movement are Orangemen—their sworn enemies?

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I rise for an explanation; I wish the hon. member to name the leaders in this movement who are Orangemen.

Mr CONROY.—These parties are known to be Orangemen, and with what confidence, I ask, can you expect these parties to look upon their enemies who are sworn and armed?—You will have a society formed in opposition for purposes of self-defence. Some years ago, we thought they were confined to unfortunate Ireland; but now, Orange societies have travelled as far as Bedeque and Summerside; at least it is so rumored, and I believe the fact cannot be disguised. Orangemen generally hold Commissions in the Volunteer service, and one class of the people are armed to keep the other class in terror. If the bill be passed, I believe it will be the most mischievous one which ever passed this Legislature.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—In reference, Mr Speaker to what fell from the hon. member from Tignish, just now, and when this matter was previously discussed, I may say I am not aware of the peculiar circumstances connected with that gentleman's intercourse with the body of men of whom he speaks so hardly;—I do not know whether he has applied for admission into a Volunteer corps, or whether there has been any misunderstanding between him and them, but whenever Volunteers are mentioned he appears to me to become exceedingly sore. I am not aware whether there is such a body in the country as Orangemen or not; but I have heard hon. members speak of them, and I was under the impression from a speech the hon. leader of the Opposition made on the answer to the Governor's Speech, that it was imperative on every member of a Volunteer Company to be an Orangeman.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I rise to order; I said no such thing. I said many were Orangemen.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—If the hon. member would hear more correctly, and give me a little time, there would be no occasion for him to rise in his place. I said I was under the impression from his remarks on the occasion referred to, that it was imperative on a Volunteer to be an Orangeman. I was referring to a gentleman whom I knew who was not an Orangeman; and from what transpired in reference to Captain Hunter, the hon. member should remember that he may have been misinformed about the Volunteers. In Volunteer Companies nationalities are set aside. You see an Englishman, a Scotchman, an Irishman, a German, a Swede or a citizen of the United States, side by side. I was under the impression that in, enrolling Volunteers there was not any natural distinction made. And these young men who enroll, do so for the defence of the shores of our country; and, for fear any might think they were enrolled for other purposes, even the word "rebellion" was left out of the bill. In the course of time, we may expect more rifles, and then, if he choses the hon. member from Tignish, will have a chance to enroll a company of Volunteers. Respecting the amount which the House may think proper to grant for rendering this force more efficient, that will be considered when we take up the details of the bill.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the details of the Bill—Hon. Mr Perry in the Chair.

The first few clauses were read and agreed to without a discussion. Some clauses further on having elicited a few remarks as they were read, were then severally agreed to.

The clause commencing, "The Lieutenant Governor may, during the continuance of this Act, draw from the Treasury of this Island a sum not exceeding £400," was next read.

Hon. Mr COLES remarked on this clause that he thought it ought to be with the consent of the Governor and Council.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said the clause was a copy of the clause in the Halifax Bill, in which there was no reference made to the Council at all

Hon. Mr THORNTON said money formed the sinews of war; yet they were asked to put their hand in the public purse to put arms into the hands of one class to the exclusion of the other. He would not be opposed to voting a sum were the movement not an exclusive one. And further, it was required that they should go on voting a sum of money for this purpose every year though there might not be a foreign invasion for half a century.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY thought it should be specified in the clause—with the consent of the Council, as the Council only were responsible to the House. He coincided with the remarks which fell from the hon. member from Cardigan in regard to the Volunteer movement, and thought it would not be a praiseworthy one, unless it were general. It could never give satisfaction were it exclusive; but he believed it was never designed to be exclusive, and he thought all parties would, to a greater or less extent, join in the movement. As regarded the amount, looking at the finances of the country, he thought a very small sum should be voted for the object proposed.

Hon. Mr POPE said—I believe, Mr Chairman, that there is not the slightest foundation for saying the Volunteer movement is an exclusive one. The Irish Volunteer corps, now organized, stands upon precisely the same footing as those throughout the country. The companies in Georgetown and Summerside comprise members of the Roman Catholic Church to the extent of about one-fourth of the number of men in each company. The hon. leader of the Opposition has thrown this firebrand in for political objects—for the purpose, I suppose, of recovering his lost position in the Government of this Island. I see here in a reported speech of his, made in the debate on the answer to the Governor's Speech, these words:—"And can you expect a secret and sworn party to protect the rights of those of a different sect?"—and then he goes on to state that "the Volunteer companies are composed of Orangemen." The hon. member from Tignish has stated that Orange societies have spread to Summerside, but I never heard of one being in existence there, though I reside in that locality. I do not belong to such a society. In fact, the attempt has been made by the hon. leader of the Opposition to turn the whole Volunteer movement into burlesque, and spirited young men from one end of this Island to the other, laughed at, and held up to ridicule by him. He need not speak of favoritism either, for, when he himself was in the Government, five members out of the Executive were made Lieutenant Colonels. To endeavor to create an ill feeling among the people of this country, by stirring up their passions and prejudices, in such a manner, is an act of injustice and dishonesty. I am prepared to vote for a sum to pay for drill instructors, and to encourage the Volunteer movement.

TEMPERANCE TEA!

A PUBLIC TEA PARTY WILL BE HELD in the Temperance Hall, Cascumpec, in connection with the "Pioneer" Division, Sons of Temperance, on Tuesday the 13th August, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Several gentlemen may be expected to speak on the occasion. Tea 1s. 6d.

Cascumpec, Aug. 3, 1861. RW 1i

TEA PARTY

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the Tea Party for the benefit of St. Alban's Church, Mount Stewart, advertised to take place upon the 12 of August, through unavoidable circumstances has to be changed to the 8th of August, when the Steamer *Ino* will leave Prince Street wharf at the hour of 9 o'clock, a.m., returning the same evening. Fares for the Steamer to be collected at the gate in the usual manner, and usual rate, viz: 1s. each way for Adults; half price for Children. Tickets for the Tea, 1s. 6d. each; Children half price—to be provided upon the ground.

Tea upon the table at 3 o'clock.

☞ Should the day prove unfavorable, the Tea will take place on the following day.

August 3, 1861.

A TEA

IN CONNECTION WITH THE WESLEYAN Church at Upper Westmorland, Lot 29, will be held on Thursday the 15th August.

Tea on the Tables at 3 p.m. Tickets to be had on the grounds.

Friends from the City are respectfully invited to attend.

Crapaud, July 20th, 1861.

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes, Forks, Rakes, Scythe stones.

BEER & SON.

LONDON HOUSE.

[Established 1820.]

SPRING, 1861!

By the "Fanny" from London, the "Isabel" from Liverpool, "Sage" from Barbados, "Annie" and other arrivals from Boston,

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE COMPLETED their Spring Importations, which are now open and ready for inspection. The GOODS from Great Britain having been selected by a member of the Firm, and bought on the lowest terms, wholesale purchasers can be supplied at as low prices as at Halifax or St. John. Present importation consists of—

70 Chests Prime Congou TEA,		5 Cases	HABERDASHERY,
20 Half-chests	do.,	1 "	HOSIERY,
10 Hogsheads SUGAR,		10 "	Linen Drapery,
10 Tierces	do.	2 "	Threads,
60 Puncheons MOLASSES		10 Bales	Cotton WARPS
5 Cases Ready-made Clothing		30 "	Grey & White Calicos
2 "	Ladies Boots & Shoes		Striped Shirtings, Printed
4 "	"Townend's" London		Calicos, Denims, Drills, Hollands, &c., &c.
	Made HATS & CAPS		
5 "	American do.	5 Bales	CLOTHS,
2 "	Straw Bonnets & Hats	10 "	Paper Hangings
2 "	MANTLES	5 "	Carpets & Woolens
1 "	Dent, Alcroft & Co's	2 "	Sacks and Sacking
	GLOVES	10 Crates	Earthenware
4 "	MILLINERY	14 Bundles	Cast, Spring and
2 "	Silks and Ribbons		Blistered STEELS
10 "	Ladies Dress Material	25 Tons	Bar IRON
1 Chest	INDIGO	40 Bundles	Sheet IRON
5 Hogsheads	Linseed OIL	22 Casks	Ironmongery & Hard-
1 "	Olive do		ware
1 "	Leaf SUGAR	300 Pieces	Hollow-ware
100 Kegs White LEAD, 14 and 28 lbs. each		100 Sets	Plough METAL
		100	Plough SHARES
200 1 and 2 lbs	Jars PAINT,	300 Barrels	FLOWR
assorted Colours			

Barrels Porter, Ale, Port Wine, Sherry do., Crushed Sugar, Ginger, Currants; Kegs Mustard, Gun Powder, Baking Soda, Nails, Cadbury; Boxes Soap, Candles, Pipes, Glass, Blown Raisins, Plums, Cavendish Tobacco, Extract Logwood, Paste Blacking, Wool Cards, Bags Cut Nails, Wrought do., Spikes, Sparables, Corks, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Table Salt, &c., &c.; Tins Copal Varnish, Blacking, Coils Manilla Rope, all sizes; Packages Cinnamon, Blue, Saltpetre, Alum.

D., G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 1, 1861.

1861 NEW GOODS! 1861

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED from England, per ships *Gazelle* and *Isabel*, a General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. ☞ Also, a good Supply of

HARDWARE!

Paints, Oils, Putty, Window Glass, and

GROCERIES,

Which are now offered very Cheap, for Cash.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Great George Street, June 8, 1861.

FROM EUROPE,

By Gazelle, Isabel and Steamers,

A Splendid Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

OF THE

NEWEST STYLES AND BEST DESCRIPTION.

Also the finest

TEAS, COFFEE, FRUITS,

AND

GENERAL FAMILY GROCERIES,

All now Selling at most reasonable prices, at

J. H. TURNER'S

British Dry Goods Store.

May 13, 1861.

1861 Spring and Summer 1861

GOODS

Per Ships "Isabel," "Wm. Douse," Fanny," &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED their Spring Stock, consisting of—

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sup. Souchong & Congo Teas,

LIVERPOOL SOAP

Some very superior,

SUGARS!

A LARGE LOT OF ROOM PAPERING

In great variety, some very low,

Price's Composite Candles,

☞ All of which are offered at such prices as cannot fail to please, for Cash,

A few half chests superior TEA by wholesale.

JAS. DESBRISAY & CO.

May 13, 1861.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONGST THE MANY ARTICLES THAT are enumerated and sold by the Subscriber under the above head, he recommends attention to the superior quality and low price of his crushed and ground preserving Sugars, Coffee, Tea, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

Queen Square, July 6, 1861. 6i

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

GENTLEMEN FARMERS WILL FIND AT the *Cheapside Store* an excellent assortment of the above articles, amongst which are Scythes, Sneaths, Scyth Stones, Reaping Hooks, Spades, Shovels, Hay and Dung-forks, Rakes, Mounted Hames of various kinds, &c., &c.

B. DAVIES.

July 6, 1861. 6i

ROOM PAPER.

BENJAMIN DAVIES HOLDS FOR SALE on consignment

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