

of Assembly, to commit prisoners in contempt to the common jail of Queen's County, with certain amendments, which were to the effect, that the same power might be extended to the Legislative Council. The amendments were agreed to by the House.

House resumed Committee, on the state of the Colony, with the view of adopting an address to Her Majesty on the Land Question.

Mr SINCLAIR acting conscientiously, felt bound to give his support to the Government on this question, for the simple reason, that he did not see any other course which they could adopt. He felt that if he was in their position, he could not act otherwise than they now were doing. A decision had been come to by the Commissioners, and the question was, were we entitled to have this decision carried into effect? He believed we were entitled to the award, and he hoped he would never possess so little patriotism, as to vote against any proper effort to obtain it, merely because it might have the effect of humbling a Government to which he was opposed. There was a difference of opinion on this side of the House, some advocating that we should take up the recommendatory part of the award, in reference to the loan. He was not opposed to the loan, but before we applied for it, he would like to see that it could be made available for purchasing land at a reasonable rate. And further, before we occupied time on this subject, he desired to see some probability, that the loan could be obtained; for, so far, the Duke of Newcastle had only said, that he could hold out no prospect of a loan. The loan was only a recommendation, and to receive it was a favor. But the arbitration clause, he (Mr. S.) contended was our right, and he did not feel inclined to give it up for another part of the Commissioners' report—a part, which if acceded to, would only be a favor. He considered that an address to Her Majesty, praying that the award might be allowed to go into operation, was the only ground we had to work upon at the present time. He was not one of those, who thought the award, if carried out, would be productive of very great benefits. Were he inclined, he could point many objections to it. There was one clause, however, to which the proprietors particularly objected, namely, the arbitration clause; and it appeared, that they had endeavored to get rid of it, by offering a compromise, in what was termed the proprietors' bill, as an equivalent. But it was not an equivalent, inasmuch as the sum agreed to be taken for their lands was 15 years' purchase, when it was known that some farms were not worth nearly so much. It had been urged by those who advocated the loan, that if we had the money, the proprietors would be ready to sell on reasonable terms. True, we had received a proposal of this kind, but the proprietors, as a body, did not appear inclined to sell. In his opinion, then, it would be important to gain the arbitration clause; for, as had been very well remarked by the hon and learned member for East Point, it might work so as to enable us to carry out the Purchase act. He believed, though the award was carried, it would not prevent us from making, at another time, an application for a loan. The Commissioners' recommendation for a loan, was only a matter of opinion, but the rest of the award he considered more than a matter of opinion. The Colonial Minister would have us treat it all as such; but he (Mr. S.) believed it ought to be binding on all parties, and therefore, he would support the resolutions before the Committee.

Hon Mr POPE could not see the object of the amendment proposed by the hon member for East Point. The words which he proposed to strike out, appeared to be the very pith of the whole resolution.

Hon Mr LONGWORTH expressed himself to the same effect as the last speaker, and hoped the hon member would not insist on his amendment. He was happy to hear the arguments of the hon member for Princeton; they were clear and sound and straight forward. We ought first to endeavor to get all the benefits we could from the award,

and then if we felt convinced that we could derive any advantages from the loan, we might make application for it in due form.

Hon Mr HENSLEY would not press his amendment; he would have preferred the reading which he had suggested, but would not divide the Committee upon it.

On motion of Mr Brecken, the hon member had leave to withdraw his amendment.

The question was then put on the amendment submitted by the hon Mr Coles, when there appeared—

FOR IT—Messrs Coles, Whelan, Kelly, Conroy, Warburton, Howlan—6.

AGAINST IT—Messrs Gray, Kaye, Col Secretary, Brecken, Longworth, Pope, Howat, Haslam, Davies, Thornton, Beaton, Sutherland, Sinclair, Walker, Hensley, McAulay, Green, Montgomery, Duncan, McLennan, Ramsay—21.

The original motion was then put and carried. The Speaker took the chair, and the question was again put and carried on the same division as above, reversing the order.

Mr Brecken presented a petition from the Committee of the Charlottetown Reading Room, praying for a grant to enable the petitioners, to supply the people of this Island, with more speedy and satisfactory means of obtaining foreign news, than is at present attainable.

Hon Mr Whelan presented two ordinary road petitions.

PETITION OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

A petition of David Kaye, Grand Master, and J. T. Leeming, Grand Secretary, of the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, was presented to the House by the hon. Colonial Secretary, and the same was received and read, praying for the passing of an Act of Incorporation.

Hon COL. SECRETARY, in moving that the petition be referred to a special Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, said:—Mr. Speaker, the petition which I now desire to bring under the consideration of this House, is signed on behalf of the Orangemen of Prince Edward Island. The petitioners, I am happy to say, Sir, are very numerous, and, permit me to add, highly respectable. The Orange Lodges in this Island comprise several thousands, among whom are Clergymen of the National Church, Clergymen of the Dissenting Churches, Members of this House, Members of the Upper House, and those of our population who may justly be termed "highly respectable"—men whose connection with the organization is, in itself, good evidence that in Orangism there is nothing inconsistent with those principles which should guide the conduct of every loyal subject of our Queen. The petitioners, Sir, ask that their Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges may be incorporated—that to them may be extended the same legislative favors as have been granted to Lodges of Free Masons, Sons of Temperance, and even to the Romish Bishop in this City. For the information of the House, I purpose to place upon the table a copy of the book containing the Constitution of the Orange Society. The following "Declaration" contains a full exposition of the principles and aims of every worthy Orangeman:—

" LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

"Thou shalt teach men ordinances and laws, and shalt show them the way wherein they must walk, and the work they must do; moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people, able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place them to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, and rulers of tens."—*Ezekiel*, c. xviii, vs. 20, 21.

" GENERAL DECLARATION.

"At all times nothing can be more natural, and at this time nothing can be more reasonable, than that those who have common rights to protect, and common interests to defend, should act together and know each other. It is by division, that the benevolent objects of true patriots are frustrated, and their best and noblest efforts for the public good defeated. In these distant but important appendages of our Great Empire, it must be obvious to every loyal and reflecting mind, that a union of intelligence, an increase of means, and a knowledge of each other are essential.