

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SEPTEMBER 26, 1859.

ing containing the secret room with the chamber over it. He had then the courage to inhabit the house himself for a month, and a quieter, better-conditioned house could not be in all London. Subsequently he let it to advantage, and his tenant has made no complaints.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Correspondence.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

ORANGE ASSOCIATIONS.

Nec pluribus impar.

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esqr., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c.

May it please your Excellency—

Contrast, your Excellency, the conduct of the Protestant parson, Mr. McClelland, and his imitative son in distributing the peace of the country, and acting in opposition to the law, with the following testimony of the Hon. Baron Pennefather to the "very proper conduct" of the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, a Roman Catholic Priest in Donegal. The Londonderry Sentinel, a high Church Ascendancy and landlord journal, in its report of the Donegal Spring Assizes of 1853, has the following:—"RIBBONISM—Six men were being arraigned for being members of an illegal society, known as Ribbonism. Mr. Smyly, Queen's Counsel, said, that owing to the meritorious exertions of the Rev. Mr. Gallagher the persons were prepared to plead guilty, and he proposed, on the part of the crown, that they should be discharged on their recognizances. Baron Pennefather said, that at last Assizes he had occasion to allude to Mr. Gallagher's very proper conduct, which had tended so much to the peace of the district from which the prisoners came. The public were under a deep debt of gratitude to him for the part he had taken; and his conduct clearly shows what good effects are produced by such as he using the influence which they legitimately possess over their people to induce them to abandon wicked pursuits." The above, your Excellency, is one out of many instances which might be adduced to show the vigilance and anxiety of the Irish Priesthood, in the discovery and suppression of Ribbonism—a system called into existence by the cruelties of the Orangemen, in reducing to practice their worse than Diocletian code.

To show your Excellency that this language is not too strong, in designating the sanguinary cruelties of the system, I quote a few extracts from the address of Lord Chief Baron Fletcher to the Grand Jury of the County Wexford, at the Summer Assizes of 1813, in reference to agrarian outrages and their causes. You will see, your Excellency, that in the short space of 13 years from its institution in 1795, that it had produced "the most mischievous effects." Merciful God, how have these "mischievous effects" been augmented since that period! The loyal, kind, humane Fletcher uttered the following sentiments:—"In the next place the County has seen a magistracy ever active in some instances and quite passive in others. This circumstance has materially affected the administration of the laws in Ireland. In this respect I have found that those societies called Orange Societies have produced most mischievous effects, and particularly in the North of Ireland. They poison the very fountains of justice; and even some magistrates under their influence have sometimes violated their duty and their oaths. I do not hesitate to say that all associations of every description in this country, whether Orangemen or Ribbonmen, whether distinguished by the colour of Orange or Green—all combinations of persons bound to each other by the obligation of an oath—in a league for a common purpose, endangering the peace of the country—ever and I pronounce them to be, contrary to law; and should it ever come before me to decide upon the question, I shall not hesitate to send up Bills of Indictment to a Grand Jury against the individual members of such association, wherever I can get the charge properly sustained. Of this I am certain, that so long as these associations are permitted to act in the lawless manner they do, there will be no tranquillity in this country, and particularly in the North of Ireland. These disturbers of the public peace, who assume the name of Orangemen, frequent the fairs and markets, with arms in their hands, under the pretence of self-defence, or of protecting the public peace, but with a lurking view of inviting attacks from the Ribbonmen, confident that, armed as they are, they must overcome defenceless opponents and put them down. Murders have been repeatedly perpetrated by those Orange assassins on such occasions; and although legal prosecutions have ensued, yet such have been the baneful consequences of those factious associations, that under their influence petty Juries, participators in Orange guilt, have, on some occasions, declined to do their duty." And after having painted in bold hues the intrigue, perfidy and murder of the Parliaments, Rodens, Emiskillens, Beers, &c., of that day, he draws the following picture of the Protestant parsons, the McClellands, of the beginning of the present century, the instigator and abettor of civil strife, ecclesial insurrection, rapine, arson, and murder:—"Parsons there have been, differing widely from those described, (he had drawn the character of a Minister with the feelings of humanity and the hope of a Christian.) These men identify their professed faith with the welcome of the Church, and if you had believed them, whatever advanced the one necessarily promoted the other. Some clergymen there may have been who, in a period of distraction, perusing the Old Testament with more attention than the New, fancied they saw in the Catholics the Cannibals of old, and at the head of Orange yeomanry, wished to conquer from them the promised Glebe. Such men, I hope, are not now to be found in that respectable order, and if there be, I need scarcely add, their names should not remain in the Commission of the Peace."

Yes, alas, such men still exist to blast the brightening prospects of "lovely Erin"—to jeopardize the permanence and stability of the British Empire—to disturb the peaceful industry of the Colonies, and curse this beautiful Island with the disgrace of Orangeism. The race of bigoted Orange parsons is not yet extinct. The last English mail brought us the intelligence that an Orange meeting has been recently held in the Rotunda, Dublin, to denounce the Bill recently introduced into Parliament by Sir William Somerville, to repeal the clause in the Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, which debarred a Catholic lawyer from filling the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. A reverend emissary of social discord addressed the meeting, and threatened Catholic Ireland that if she dared to persevere in demanding the Chancellorship for even the most distinguished of her unrivalled sons, the whole Bill of 1829 would be repealed, and the Catholics be again reduced to the condition of Helots in their native land. Vain, impotent, contemptible threat, and just as likely to be realized as if the British Cabinet in its regret at having given France the ashes of her "glorious chief" should demand their restoration from the "man of destiny" at the head of his invincible legions, over whom float triumphantly the eagles of the Empire, replumed for new conquests with the victories of Magenta and Solferino. Catholic Ireland's reign of religious persecution has ended—her sojourn as a stranger in her own land (for the Catholics had no constitutional existence) has expired. The bright "land of promise" has burst upon their view; and although the Moses of the Irish wanderers in the desert of oppression—O'Connell—has been wafted in the spirit to his great Creator, there is a Joshua—there are many Joshuas—prepared to ford the Jordan, and take possession of the promised land. And a merciful God is kindly preparing the way for this glorious event. Party strife and religious animosity are becoming odious in Ireland. In the language of the present highly beloved and deservedly popular Viceroy, the Earl of Carlisle, when addressing the nobility and gentry of Ireland at the Castle Show, held in Dundalk in August of the present year:—"The party anniversaries," said his Excellency, "of the last month hitherto, so productive of religious animosity, have passed over without the provocation, insult, and outrage, on the part of the Orangemen, which produced collisions with them on the part of the Catholics, destructive of the peace and harmony which should subsist among natives of the same country and governed by the same laws."

Having dwelt at great length, your Excellency, on this branch of the subject, permit me to present another of its phases to the consideration of your Excellency. Orangeism, not contented with having saturated with blood the fairest fields on which the sun has ever shone, voyaged in an evil hour across the vast Atlantic—landed on the free soil of America, and has sullied by its deeds of blood the stars of the banner of the Republic. The burning of the Nursery in Boston, and the Philadelphia riots, are too recent to need any lengthened recital. The fiends in human shape who perpetrated these deeds of arson and blood were incited so to act by Ministers of the God of mercy and

love. The Mazzinis, the Garibaldis, the Gavazzis, and the Angel Gabriel, &c., of Red Republican Orange infidelity, have endeavoured by all the machinations which Satan, their real Grand Master, could devise, to extirpate Popery from the New World; but all their efforts have signally failed. Seated securely on the rock of ages, she bids defiance to the rage of the sectaries, and tells them contemptuously that she shall still rule the nations—"bright as the sun, fair as the moon, and unsteady light shall have set in the darkness of eternal night. Yes, your Excellency, wherever there is an Irish Celtic race the throne is secure. To use the language of your illustrious countryman, Lord Jeffrey: "No nation is so brave as the Irish—none so faithful to creed and country—with a courage and devotion unsurpassed, they are still true to their traditions. With the courage of their country they have clung with death-like tenacity to the faith of their fathers, through centuries of wrong and ages of persecution." And list, your Excellency, to the trumpet tones with which an intelligent Protestant and native born American sounds the praises of the "Gem of the Ocean!" "Ireland still has an existence as a nation. She has her universities and her literature. She is still the emerald isle of the ocean—an air of romance and chivalry is around her. The traditional tales that live in her literature invest her history with heroic beauty. But she has no need of these. Real heroes, the O'Neills, the O'Briens, and the Emmets, will be remembered as long as self-denying patriotism and unconquerable valor are honored among men. In every department of literature she still takes her place. Where is the wreath her shamrock does not adorn? Where the muse that has not visited her hills? Her harp has ever kindled the soul of the warrior, and soothed the sorrows of the broken hearted. It has sounded every strain that can wake the human heart to greatness or to love. Whatever vices may stain her people, they are free from the stain of voluntary servitude. The Irishman is the man that is last to be subdued. Possessing an elasticity that will rise under the heaviest oppression, he wants only a favourable opportunity, and a single spark to set him in a blaze."

With such noble qualities, and possessed of such indomitable courage, the Irishman would prove faithless to his great destiny in battling against oppression were he tamely to submit to Orange domination, and live contented in a land where a rebellious faction brands him as a slave. No, your Excellency, the Irish would prove unworthy of their noble descent, and dishonor their national spirit, if they did not use every legal and constitutional means to abate the evils of Orangeism in this Colony. You have the power, your Excellency, to prevent a "war of the forces"—exercise it in justice—exercise it in mercy—your Sovereign will confess you faithful to her interests—the Home Government will acknowledge your services with gratitude. The harbinger of future and higher preferment in the service of the crown, the peaceable and well disposed of this Island will look upon you as not only the representative of the Queen, but as the servant of the Most High; and your own conscience will prove to you a source of never failing joy and consolation, in the reflection, that you have protected the peace of the Colony, and watched over the interests of its inhabitants, and freed them from the evil machinations of a band of sworn blood thirsty assassins.

I shall not trespass at greater length at present than by giving an extract, illustrative of Orangeism in the district of Perth, Canada West. The Perth Courier, a Protestant paper, giving a description of election proceedings in his district on the day of Nominations, has the following remark upon the Brethren of the "Loyal Order," who claim the Hon. Attorney General of Upper Canada as one of themselves:—

"They (the Orangemen) appeared to fear neither God, man, nor devil, and were the most barbarous set of savage uncivilized ruffians we have ever set our eyes on. They call themselves Orangemen, we understand, and defenders of Protestantism. From such defenders of Protestantism we witnessed their ruffianly must be the prayer of every man who witnessed their ruffianly conduct. Conspicuous among them was McGill Chambers, and a red whiskered loafer named Dawson, with other scoundrels whose names we have forgotten. Such conduct is disgraceful to civilization. A few missionary preachers should be sent to Montague without delay, to try and convert these barbarians to Christianity. The Roman Catholics conducted themselves like gentlemen and Christians, and wished to give every man a hearing, he his views and opinions what they might."

In concluding this very long letter, your Excellency will please remember that I have produced none but Protestant authorities for all I have advanced. Their high position, great intelligence, and personal experience, must command the respect of your Excellency, and attach an importance to the facts which they would not otherwise possess. Their unanimous opinion of the iniquity of Orangeism and of its inutility, being, in the language of the present Premier, a thing of the past, belonging to the middle ages, should be your warrant in suppressing at once the rebellious organisation before it will have committed any mischief.

MENTOR.
[Since the above letter was put in type our correspondent has furnished us with an answer to two communications which appeared in the last Monitor. This answer is given in the shape of a Postscript to the above letter, and—although we promised to withhold further correspondence on the subject—we are willing to give it a place in our columns next week, our available space in the present No. being insufficient. It is only an act of simple justice to Mentor to give him this opportunity of punishing the temerity of the silly defenders of Orangeism, who have been unable to assail any of the positions assumed by him, and who, even if they had the materials, have not the intellectual power to reply to his arguments. Orangeism is clearly indefensible—the writers for the Monitor have established this fact by bringing nothing in support of it but twaddle and puerility; that it is a discreditable institution, in the opinion of the people of this Island, is proved by the fact, that during the several years an Orange Lodge has met in Charlottetown its meetings have been conducted with the utmost secrecy—that it never did any public act beyond presenting an address of condolence to the relatives of the late Miss Maloney, and even then had not the courage to append a solitary name to the published copy of that address. While the thing has the decency thus to hide its ugly visage, we see no reason to be alarmed about it; and as Mentor has given us a tolerably good history of its transgressions in the old country, we think it has little chance of obtaining power and influence in this Colony. The only danger there is of the Orange Lodge in this place acquiring any importance is in keeping up a newspaper war against it. If its members are silly enough to spend their nights in the back rooms of Mr. Desbrisay's building—swearing eternal enmity to the Pope and the Papists, when the Pope and the Papists don't care a rap for them—and worshipping the memory of a phlegmatic Dutchman that became scab food for worms 162 years ago—who had the chance of robbing his father-in-law of a Crown, and who, in order to keep it, resorted to all kinds of cruelty and spoliation under the pretence of defending the Protestant religion—let them by all means continue to waste their time and spout their nonsense, if they have a fancy for that kind of amusement. If they should ever attempt to do us any harm, why then we may get Mentor, and others of his kind, to "cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war."—EDITOR EXAMINER.]

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In your leading article of August 23rd, you draw comparisons between the several parties who have governed the Colony, and then ask the question—"Why then, with less ability, less influence, and less regard for the public interest, do the people submit to their rule, with less apparent objection than was shewn to their predecessors?" But in your attempt to solve the question you leave out the principal object for which the people in general have to contend. There are only a few persons comparatively in expectation

of office, and there are few offices but men of common ability may perform the duties appertaining to them. The mass of the people are cultivators of the land. What they want is, that their property shall be protected from persons demanding rent for forfeited land, and they have generally supporting men for office who, they believed, would be most willing to afford them that protection; but they have been so often deceived they scarcely know who to believe. The Liberals say they were deceived by Ministers refusing funds to purchase the land, and they promised. If they are seriously disposed to have justice done to the agricultural people, now is the time to declare it, and I have no doubt the people will give their assistance to effect a change.

We have frequently heard of step mothers and others confining their relations to starve in cellars and garrets, on purpose that they might have their property; and their victims would have remained to perish only for some fortunate circumstance which brought the subject to public notice; and as this Island has received the same step mother treatment from Ministers, there is a chance of being relieved by exposing the treatment as much as possible. It might attract public attention, and make the Ministers ashamed of it.

It is plain to any person that when a lie is told, however many may be told to support it, they cannot make it truth; they are only so many more lies; and in the same manner when an act of injustice is done, every act to support it, or proceeding from it, is a fresh act of injustice. As an inducement to British subjects to come to this Island, it was published in all the grants upon the faith of an Order in Council, that unless the land was settled with foreigners within four years, it should become Crown lands; but without the settlement of any foreigners, Ministers allowed the grantees to hold over and impose rents upon British subjects; and as this was a violation of the Order in Council, and a breach of faith with British subjects, it required other acts to support it; and the Ministers gave the defaulting Grantees the Government also, with a staff of Officers at the expense of the Imperial Government, to suppress the law and carry out a system of fraud and robbery. Although the Government of the other Provinces were in the hands of family connections, still the public business was carried on according to law, while in this Island the Government were not only a Family Compact, but they were a pack of land pirates, subsisting by robbing the agricultural inhabitants. It was an easy matter for Ministers to allow the inhabitants of the other Provinces to elect their own Government, but it was a difficult matter to make such a change in this Island. To allow a Government to be formed in this Island to do justice to the people, would expose the injustice which had been done by the former Government; therefore, another act of injustice had to be inflicted to support all the former acts of injustice. The Ministers would not allow the Government to be taken out of the hands of the Family Compact until the Liberals pledged themselves that they would not investigate the titles; but they were to purchase the land to settle the tenantry, and the Ministry promised to provide the means.

The people had been led to believe that the Land Question could not be settled without a change in the Government; and, therefore, they supported the Liberals to effect that change, not for the purpose of taking a salary from one man to give to another, but as a necessary measure to prepare for the settlement of the Land Question. But the people did not know that the Liberals could not effect the change without a pledge—that they would not seek an Escheat, provided the means were allowed to purchase; therefore, the people should be informed that when the Ministers failed to provide the means for purchase, the Liberals were released from their pledge, and have no other inducement or interest now but to carry out the wishes of the people.

About the time of the election in 1854, there was a murmur against the Liberals, owing to the delay in settling the Land Question, and a falling off of their support, of which the proprietary party took advantage, and gained some who were elected as Liberals to change sides, which gave them a majority. But the means they took to strengthen their party opened the eyes of the people to the danger, and produced a re-action, the Purchase Bill had been passed, but had not been acted upon; and it was the general opinion that the Liberals ought to have a fair opportunity to put their own act in operation, which shows the deep interest felt in the country to have the Land Question settled.

This country is not like any other country where the people's property is secured to them by law. The Ministers gave defaulting grantees a landlord's power over all the lands in the Island, in direct opposition to law. By law the lands are forfeited to the crown, but by a Minister's despatch the improvements and stock of the inhabitants are the stakes for swindlers and sharpers to gamble for. The people may see themselves that when they take the right course to try and bring the Land Question to a settlement, according to law, the landholder's claims become of little value. But when the people throw themselves in the power of the landholders, that enhances their claims, as appears by the vote of last session, when Col. Gray got eighteen members to declare that the landlords' titles shall not be questioned or infringed. It is quite a common thing for liberal men to defend the cause of the injured for no other consideration but the pleasure of doing good; but no person can sympathize with robbers without some interest or share in the plunder; and as the property of the agricultural inhabitants is at the mercy of swindlers, who have no title to it. If Col. Gray can render them good service, he will not doubt make a fortune for himself; but if the Liberals come forward, and do their duty, the intended robbery may be prevented. To enable the people to assist in their own emancipation, they should have more information, and leaders to keep them on the right path. Wm. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, Sept. 2, 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In perusing late Nos. of the Islander I would be led to believe, if I were a stranger in the Island, or a stranger to human nature, that our present Government and all its functionaries are the very pinks of perfection, and incapable of doing an improper act. There is one thing in particular which has attracted the attention of many persons besides myself, and that is, the praise which they give themselves for having used great economy in the expenditure of the public money for the service of roads and bridges. They say they have provided better roads this year with less than half the money expended on the same service by the late Government. They cannot prove this assertion. What new roads or bridges have they constructed since they came into office?—what wharfs have they built? If any such works have been done, will they compare with the Bridges at Souris, New London, Fife's, or the new Ferry Wharf in Charlottetown? Will our roads now compare with what they were at this time last year? In the Spring the sum of £4 Hs. was given for repairing Goff's bridge on the St. Peter's Road. The Overseer of the District, and a dozen more persons in the neighbourhood, will testify that 20s. was too much for that job; and since the repairs were made, the bridge has several times been more dangerous than it was before. This shows excellent economy on the part of our new Government. Verily, they have small reason to indulge in vain glorious boasting of their regard for the public interests so far as the Road service is concerned.

Yours respectfully,
St. Peter's Road, Sept. 24, 1859. R. N.

If you can paint fire with charcoal, light with chalk, and make colors live and breathe, then you can with words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is received with great favor in foreign lands.

We understand that some of our readers were a little surprised at the spirit in which we expressed ourselves in a late No. of this paper, touching the apparent state of public feeling with respect to our local political affairs; and some of those friends have gone to such an unreasonable length as to suspect that we were actuated by a desire to sever our connection with the Liberal party, about whose want of organization we had spoken so freely, and to coalesce with their opponents. We are equally surprised that our observations were so palpably misunderstood; and as to the suspicion to which we refer, we can only say that it could be harboured by no friend of ours; or if by a friend, his intellect and judgment must be of such a stamp as to render his opinion upon any subject perfectly valueless; and the loss of friendship from such a one is not likely to occasion us many disquieting moments.

That the Liberal Party—once so powerful—is sadly disorganized—that those who took a prominent part in advocating its principles are either not popular, or have, from some other cause unknown to us, ceased to take an abiding interest in its permanency—that this apathy on the part of the old leaders is become contagious, and extends its baleful influence to every part of the Island—that the Government, taking advantage of this state of feeling, exercise their authority in removing petty officials without fault being found against them, and in conferring official employments upon totally incompetent persons, which they would not, or could not do, if the Liberal Party were well organized, and under the control of a popular leader—are facts that cannot be disputed; they have been freely discussed in private by hundreds of our own party for months past; and all we have done was to give them a brief public expression. We see no good in maintaining a dogged silence about matters that are known to so many people.

The Islander assures us that the indifference of the people to the acts of the present Government is owing to the late Government having failed to keep the promises alleged to have been made to the tenantry to procure the establishment of a Court of Escheat. Those who composed the late Executive Council never made any such promise, either before they took office or after it; and this, we now believe, was one of the great errors they had committed. Their policy was—and we have no hesitation in saying that it was one which commended itself to our favourable consideration—to engage the attention of the Imperial Government to the condition of the tenantry by proposing an equitable purchase of the township lands, under which the claims of the proprietors could be fairly met and satisfied. This scheme was carried out to some extent in the purchase of the Worrell Estate and Lot 11; and by means of the encouragement and support of the Colonial Minister the operations under the Purchase Bill might have been vastly increased, if the proprietors and their agents had abstained from opposition and misrepresentation. But the former saw that the tendency of the Bill was to lessen the price of lands generally; and the latter could not fail to discover that if its operations were continued, their private incomes would be greatly diminished. Through the misrepresentations of the two parties combined, the Loan Bill was defeated—the Purchase scheme consequently fell to the ground, and the establishment of the present Proprietary Government was the result.

Now, if the Liberals had, before and after taking office, promised the tenantry that they would insist upon Escheat, there is no doubt they would have kept their promise—there is no doubt the tenantry hoped that something of the kind would be done; and if it had been done, we have every reason to believe that their tenure of office would continue longer than it did. It may be said that despatches from the Colonial Office forbade recourse to the Escheat agitation. The Liberals should have taken no notice of such despatches, further than as enunciating the opinion of the Secretary for the Colonies. There were despatches, as we all know, giving reasons for withholding the concession of Responsible Government; but the party who contended for that system gave little heed to the arguments they urged. It may be said that the Governor was not authorized to consent to the establishment of a Court of Escheat, or Enquiry—for we hold that one is identical with the other. Even so, it was not for his advisers to pause and say—Well, we shall not ask for a thing which your Excellency has no power to give. They should have told the Governor that they were sent to Parliament to promote the best interests of their constituents, without reference to any Minister's despatch—that they had obtained the right to govern themselves—that in seeking to establish a Court of Escheat they were merely exercising that right—that they believed the interests of the country required its establishment—that, in short, they wanted nothing but the revival of an old institution which had been given to this Colony, as well as to the neighbouring Provinces, many years ago. The Governor might, indeed, refuse to take their advice on the subject. In that case it would be their duty to resign. The same Assembly which sent them to his Council would not give him other advisers, and a dissolution would be his only alternative. But a new election, under such circumstances, would undoubtedly strengthen the spirit of Escheat. If by any chance it failed to do so, the question was then set at rest. But if—as we think would be the case—the question of Escheat should find more strenuous advocates in the new House than it did in the preceding one, the British Government would be compelled to assume the adjustment of that question; and if it did not concede the very boon demanded, it would do what would be nearly as good, and that would be to buy up the claims of the Proprietors. Thus would the principle of the Land Purchase Bill be enforced upon the most extensive scale, and thus would the wrong be remedied which Lord Stanley admitted had been imposed upon this Colony by the British Government. We may be told that before the British Government would assent to a measure of this kind they would take away our constitution, and annex us to another Province. This is a stale expedient for lulling the agitation of an inconvenient question. The British Minister dare not attempt any such sacrifice without the consent of the Imperial Parliament; and the English House of Commons is not now the place where any Minister could propose the nullification of one of the free constitutions granted to the American Colonies as their inalienable birth-rights. The proprietors may have influence enough to dictate the terms of secret despatches from the Colonial Office, in which a little Colony like ours may, with impunity, be made to feel