

pleadings and judgments of the Court in the suit of the Canada Central Railway Company against the Queen, to compel the Crown to set apart and grant the said land to the said Company.—(Sessional Papers, No. 43.)

Also—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House a return of the names and residences of all persons appointed by the Government since December 2nd, 1871, as Land Valuers, the date of their several appointments, and the fees and emoluments paid or to be paid such Valuers for their services.—(Sessional Papers, No. 74.)

Also—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House a return of the amount realized from Lumber Duties, Sales of Timber Limits, and Licences, and all other charges or revenue arising from timber and lumber in Muskoka, Peary Sound, and Algoma Districts respectively, collected and carried to the Revenue Account of the Province (Canada and Ontario) from the 1st of January, 1863, to 31st of December, 1871, and designating the amounts collected from the several townships therein respectively.—(Sessional Papers, No. 75.)

Also—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House—

1. A copy of the Order in Council passed on the 29th day of June, 1872, authorising the sale of timber on lands on the north shore of Lake Superior at fifty cents per acre.

2. A copy of the advertisement or notice to the public of such Order in Council.

3. A statement showing when said notice was first published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and the names of any other newspapers in which the same was published, together with the date of the first publication in each paper.

4. A copy of each application made to the Crown Land Department to purchase land or timber on lands affected by said Order in Council, together with the plan or description attached to or accompanying such application, the names of the applicants, the date of purchase, the amount paid, and the date of carrying out the sale.

5. The report of the surveyor employed to lay out the townships of Blake, Crooks, and Pardee.—(Sessional Papers, No. 76.)

Also—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence which has passed between the Dominion Government and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, respecting the disallowance of any Acts of the Legislature of this Province, or the repeal of any Acts of this Legislature, on the ground that these Acts were unconstitutional.—(Sessional Papers, No. 77.)

Also—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Return from the Clerk of each County Court showing:—

1. The number of petitions filed in each such Court for the partition and sale of Real Estate under the Consolidated Act of Upper Canada, chapter 86, and the Statute of Ontario, 32 Victoria, chapter 33, and the number of cases in which sales have been made.

2. The number of suits in which the interest of infants, absent, and lunatic parties, in such real estate were sold.

3. The securities taken, and amounts paid into Court, or invested in what securities under each of the said Acts, or any statements or explanations regarding the non-payment into court, or non-investment of such securities.

4. Statement of moneys, bonds, mortgages or investments, published pursuant to the 39th section of the Consolidated Statutes, and 42nd section of the said Ontario Statute.—(Sessional Papers, No. 78.)

ORANGE INCORPORATION.

Mr. MACDONALD moved the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario.

Mr. FRASER said that he proposed to test the feeling of the House on the motion. He had already spoken at length on the subject on two previous occasions, when he gave expression not so much to his own views as those of others. He had quoted the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and also when a private member of Parliament, to show that he had distinctly declared that he

out Ireland but was spreading confusion throughout Scotland, and Mr. Hume took very decided ground against allowing the organization to exist. Even the leading men of the body in the House of Commons, when Lord John Russell's resolution was under consideration, only took the simple ground that the words "Orange societies" should be omitted, as they pointed out in an insulting or invidious sense, the Orange members held, that that organization specially was intended to be suppressed. There was also Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was not one who would look at the matter from a Catholic standpoint, but who was opposed to the existence of Orange and other secret societies, as was also Viscount Melbourne. A resolution had been unanimously passed by the English House of Commons urging upon the King the taking of such measures as would lead to the discontinuance of the existence of Orange lodges and secret religious societies generally. In answer to this address, King William expressed to the House of Commons his intention to discourage the order, and to discontinue it throughout his dominions. In consequence of this action of the King and Parliament a meeting of the Grand Lodge was held in Dublin, and a resolution was adopted dissolving the Order "in consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, and the answer of the King expressing His Majesty's disapprobation of the continuance of the organization, and expressing the belief that the end for which the society was originally framed had been accomplished, and that the necessity for its existence no longer remained. He said it was much to be regretted that the body in Canada had not followed the same wise course. He referred to the debate which had occurred in 1858, when it had been clearly proved by black and white that the Orange Order was a political one, and that it had then, by circulars sent from its lodges, largely influenced several elections; and also to the report of Ogle R. Gowan to the English Order, which said that the action of the Canadian branch would be governed by the course of the English Government. But it was not necessary for him to go so far back as those dates to show that the Order was a political one, and he alluded to the action of the Toronto Orangemen and the posting of large bills on the fences, calling a meeting of the body to condemn the action that had been taken by an hon. member of the House. He knew that in the constituency at least one Orangeman had been discharged from the Order for voting for him (Mr. Fraser). The political history of Ireland was then quoted from to show the active interference of Orangemen in the elections in that country. He said that in Britain the Grand Lodge had power to summon together at one point all the members of the Order, and he presumed that this power also existed in Canada. He maintained that he had pointed out what he had started to do, namely, that the organization was a secret and political one. He did not ask the House to go as far as the British House of Commons had done, and pray for the dis-

was opposed to the Orange Association and all other secret societies. He (the speaker) had also shown that within these very walls similar legislation to that now asked for had been refused twice by the old Parliament of Canada, and he had referred to the action of Mr. Robert Baldwin in the matter of secret societies. Lord John Russell had laid down his views just as strongly as Sir Robert Peel, and the Imperial Parliament had, after hearing the reports of a committee of enquiry, taken strong ground against the existence of all secret societies, including, of course, the Orange. He (the speaker) had quoted these past records with a view of showing that he was not taking a bigoted stand, or an illiberal one. He might, if he so wished, talk the present Bill out of the House; but he did not propose to do anything of the kind, for he did not desire that any ill-feelings which might spring up from the measure should, in any sense, be laid to his charge, and he wished to discuss it with quiet feelings, and to make a conciliatory speech. He proposed to still confine his remarks almost entirely to giving to the House the views of other persons on the subject. The New Brunswick Legislature passed a Bill some years since to incorporate the Orange Society; but the Attorney-General said that he would advise the Crown to disallow it, and it was disallowed accordingly. There was thus an additional substantial reason why this House should not give legislative sanction to a body which should not have it. The speaker proceeded to quote the opinion of Mr. Hume, the member for Middlesex, who declared that the Orange Society had not only extended its ramifications through-