

banding of the Order. But he asked the House to stay its hand now. He believed that if this Society was incorporated it would lead to the asking for charters by other religious societies. The time had come when expression should be given to the belief that there was no further necessity for the Order. He concluded by moving, seconded by Mr. DAWSON,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following words be substituted therefor:—"Inasmuch as by the constitution and laws of the Association proposed to be incorporated by the said Bill, it appears that each member of the said Association upon his admission thereto is made to take an obligation under oath in the words or form following, namely, "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 her against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them, that I will steadily maintain the connection 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 in my power. I swear that I will ever hold in reverence 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 his victory over James 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 married to nor will I ever marry a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor educate my children nor suffer them to be educated in the Roman Catholic faith, if in my power to prevent it, 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 suspended 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 (if in my power) and observe and obey the Constitution and laws of the Order; 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 authorized 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."

And inasmuch as it also appears by said constitution and laws that any members of said association divulging or communicating any matters, proceeding, or thing, or the substance or meaning of any matter, proceeding, or thing had or transpired in open Lodge to any person not being an actual member in attendance on some Lodge of the Association under warrant, whether the facts transpired or the business transacted were in his presence so transacted or transpired, or whether communicated to him by a brother, or who shall publish or cause to be published any proceedings of the Lodge without the sanction of the Lodge or the Grand Master given in writing shall be deemed guilty of a violation of his obligation, and shall be expelled, or otherwise dealt with, as the majority of the Lodge shall determine."

And inasmuch as from the foregoing recited matters and otherwise it appears to this House that the said association is a politico-religious association excluding persons of different religions, and using secret signs and symbols and acting by means of associated Lodges or branches.

And whereas this House should not encourage political associations excluding persons of different religions and using secret signs and symbols and acting by means of associated Lodges or branches.

Therefore be it resolved, "That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that the same be read a third time this day three months."

Dr. CLARKE (Norfolk) said there had been an anomaly in having the Eastern Bill of Incorporation thrown out and the Western one passed, so that he had voted to have the report of the Private Bills Committee referred back in order that it might be seen how their decision had been arrived at. He had also voted for the second reading of the Bill, for he liked fair play, and was anxious to learn what its promoters had to say in favour of the proposed legislation and what those who were opposed to it had to say against the measure. He had carefully listened to the arguments brought forward on both sides of the question. He must frankly state, however, that after having listened to the views of the supporters and promoters of Orangism, he could not say that the Society was of much benefit to Canada. His original opinions on the matter were unchanged; the Society was one that was not needed here. He (the speaker) quoted from *Blackwood* to show that the organization was on the whole a pernicious one. The strong arm of the law had been invoked to put down Orange lodges in the British army. The question was whether the principles of the Orange body were necessary here for the maintenance of the Constitution. At a convention in Kingston in 1849 of the Orange organization, Mr. Ogle R. Gowan brought forward a resolution asking that the Earl of Elgin be impeached. Other leading gentlemen in the Order warmly supported the resolution, basing their hostility to that noble man on his action in signing the Rebellion Losses Bill. No longer were the Orangemen to be loyal than while the Sovereign was a Protestant. By having Orangemen on juries it had been clearly shown that verdicts had been given clearly antagonistic to justice. There were other features about the organization which he would not at present allude to, for he did not wish to be under the suspicion of making anything like an inflammatory speech. We were a young nation, and we ought not to be distorted in our growth by the keeping up of Old World prejudices. He called upon the House and the country to form a united Canadian national society, letting the old differences sink in the waves of the Atlantic, and allowing Protestants and Catholics to live together in amity. The Catholic hierarchy had no power to tyrannize over us. A leading dignitary of the Catholic Church in this city had eulogized it as the patron of science and art and liberty, while it was well known that it had been the opposite. He was a Protestant himself, and speaking as such, he looked upon the Bill as one calculated to promote discord, and hoped it would be withdrawn. There was no danger here from Catholic ascendancy; and should the Orange Bill not become law, as he hoped it would not, in ten years from now the promoters of it would feel thankful for it. An Englishman himself, and loving his native country, he yet loved still more Canada, the land of his adoption, and was therefore in favour of doing away with all prejudices which stood in the way of Canada becoming a nation in which all its people could live on complete terms of amity.

Mr. MACDONALD, although a member of the Orange body, would feel sorry, in a deliberative assembly of the kind he was now addressing, to allude to the Church of Rome in the manner the previous speaker had done, whatever he might say in a religious assemblage if the question were under discussion. There was surely nothing wrong in Orangemen taking an oath to support the King or Queen so long as the Protestant religion was maintained by them. As for the importation of Old World feuds, he was just as much opposed to anything of the kind as any honourable member could be; but the Society having lodges in all parts of the Province and holding property, only sought by the Bill legislative sanction in regard to their holding real estate. Their transactions, their by-laws and discussions would bear the light of day, and there was nothing illegal entertained by them. He repudiated the charge that the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had thrown out against him the other evening, that by the introduction of the Bill he was sowing the seeds of discord, and thought that the charge would apply with more truthfulness to some of the opponents of the Bill. In reference to the address of the Canadian Orangemen, sent to the Queen after the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, he reminded the House that Her Majesty had appointed a special day for receiving the deputation bearing the address from the Orangemen of Canada, and had given them a verbal answer, thereby giving them greater honour than was usually accorded to addresses. The quotations made by the hon. member for Grenville were from infidels and persons of the same style as the hon. member for Norfolk. The hon.