would call your Excellency's attention to the vacancy which now obtains in the First District of King's County by the retirement of John Knight, Esqr., from its representation. The way is open to your Excellency to succeed to that vacant seat in the House of Assembly. Permit me, then, very graciously to suggest the propriety of your immediately offering yourself for the suffrages of that constituency. Your Excellency's return would be certain, because of the high appreciation in which that people hold your *unbiassed* and *impartial* administration of the Government of Prince Edward Island.

Your Excellency's card, offering yourself for the representation of the First District of King's, or any other District within this Island, would be equally proper, and as legitimately within your province as Lieut. Governor, as it was for your Excellency to propound and enforce publicly and broadly partizan dogmas of your political creed and policy in your published extraordinary reply to the address of the 906 men and boys of Belfast. Make one other step, and your Excellency would arrive at the climax of your folly,—that step is to issue your card for the suffrages of the electors of the First District of King's County.

The unconstitutional position which your Excellency has assumed, as a political partizan, the monstrous exhibition which you have made in the defilement of your Gubernatorial office as a public denouncer of the policy of a party of politicians adverse to your Government advisers, and the lamentable prostitution of your high commission in that dangerous, indefeasible and unparalleled course—has evoked the indignant displeasure of the public, and obliterated respect and confidence in your personal administration of this Colony.

These facts, and your Excellency's deserts, induced this letter, and wholly precludes any apology for its appearance in public print.

Your Excellency's obdt. servant,
CENSOR.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq., LIEUT. GOVERNOR, &c., &c.

Sir—I wish Your Excellency to believe that my private avocations must form my apology for not having ere this noticed the official announcement of my dismissal from the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County. I trust, however, that the short delay which has been thus occasioned has not induced you to suppose that I intended to let the matter pass without public comment. As far as regards my own personal feelings, I assure you that the fact of my having been subjected to such a mark of censure from such a source, does and will afford one of the most gratifying certificates of character that I could desire. But there is a public principle involved in this matter which renders it right that my fellow-Colonists should be made acquainted with the admirable consisteney of character which permeates all the acts of yourself and your Government.

The man who, on the only occasion in which he opened his sapient lips in the House of Commons, had them closed at once and forever in that assembly, may reasonably be expected to gratify the refined delicacy of his nature when he is invested with the powers of the Queen's Representative.

Had I not recalled to your recollection the episode in your Parliamentary history, here adverted to, you would no doubt have allowed your malice to slumber, after gratifying your petty spite and displaying the little brief authority so congenial to a despotic disposition like your own, by removing me from the Militia Force. But I promise you that you shall be often reminded of this folly, as a proof of your utter unfitness to govern any free people. As an earnest of my intentions, I shall refresh your reminiscences by quoting the language of the great London *Times* in reference to the occasion when you displayed your shocking disregard of human life, and your prodigal taste for the innocent blood of your fellow mortals:—

"But if Mr Dunscombe's harangues were factious and mischievous, what shall we say to the more frantic suggestions of Mr. G Dundas—suggestions for which the only excuse can be, that they were uttered in a moment of passing frenzy. Mr. G. Dundas reminded Sir G. Grey that "prevention was better than cure," and that "nothing would frighten a mob more than the crash upon the pavement of the trail of a six-pounder" The crowd last Sunday was composed of "rascally boys" and *canaille*. In the name of all that is magnificent, what is this Mr. G Dundas, whose first idea is to blow his fellow subjects to atoms, and then to call them by vile names? Six-pounders, quotha! and where would Mr. Dundas and his fellows be six hours after his six-pounders were brought into play? *The best thing that can be said in his favour is*, that he acknowledged at a late period of the evening that he had spoken not as King Solomon would have spoken, *without his artillery*, and retired into private life."

We read in the papers of your and my native country, that your rumored appointment to this Colony, would be "a good thing for you, it true." Whether the observat on referred to any local circumstances, or to your removal from the British Parliament, where you had made but a sorry exhibition of *yourself, I stop not to enquire*; but your action since you assumed the Government of this Island justifies the reticence of the journalist in not anticipating any prospective benefits to the country over which you have been called to preside.

My removal from the Militia force for the crime of presiding at a meeting, whereat your conduct was freely and honestly commented on and censured, was worthy of your previously earned reputation. You had the giant's power, and you used it as a giant. You were not accountable to any superior for such a course. But you have seen fit, in order to gratify feelings which should never animate the breast of one in your situation, violated the positive commands of your sovereign, and in thus seeking to annoy me, have shown a wilful disregard of your solemn obligations to that power whose sworn servant you are, whose bread you eat, and whose commands you are bound to obey at all hazards. You removed me from the Magistracy in open and flagrant violation not only of your instructions, but of every principle of justice and honor. Your instructions require that I should be furnished with a copy of the grounds of complaint. I never received it. You are empowered merely to interdict an officer from the exercise of his functions pending a reference to your master at the Colonial Office. *You dismissed me.* I charge you thus publicly with having deliberately violated the constitution, and trampled on the rights of the people in your puerile and contemptible crusade against a private citizen.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM McGILL.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In the last *Islander* I observe the following statement, purporting to be made by me in reference to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in the debate on the Answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislature:—

"It was alleged by Mr. Coles, that on the 30th April last His Excellency wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, that "the Act to give effect to the award of the Commissioners on the land question" had, on that day, passed both Houses of the Legislature: whereas it appears that the Bill on that day only passed the second reading, and was not finally passed until the next day, the 1st May. Now, assuming that His Excellency had, on the 30th of April, so written to His Grace, is there another individual in Prince Edward Island so utterly destitute of all regard for truth and decency as, on such grounds, to charge His Excellency with being guilty of LYING AND FALSEHOOD."

I this morning addressed a note to the Reporter requesting that he would furnish me with what I did say on that occasion, and the enclosed is his reply; but I must say that if His Excellency will take a serpent like the editor of the *Islander* into his confidence, he must expect to be stung.

Yours truly,
GEORGE COLES.

Ch. Town, March 4, 1861.

"The Protestant Office.
"March 4, 1861.

"Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of this morning, requesting me to furnish you with the exact words you made use of in that part of the debate of Tuesday last which referred to the Despatch written by His Excellency on the 30th April last, stating that the Bill to give effect to the award of the Commissioners had passed both Houses—I have to write, that after alluding to the unwarrantable dependence which had been placed on the support of the new members in the Council or upper branch of the Legislature, you spoke to the following effect:—

"'I cannot say that this Despatch, containing such a statement, was the reason that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle thought the Royal assent should be withheld for the present from the Bill; but there is no telling what may have been the result. He is well aware of the uncertainty of legislative action. In no matter do we know what may happen in a day. *A nation may be ruined in a day.* Such a course as that Her Majesty's Representative should pen a falsehood to the Colonial Office is dishonorable to one holding his high position. But the Lieut. Governor is not so much to be blamed or held responsible for the statement in the Despatch as the members of the Government or those from whom he received the information, for it cannot be expected that His Excellency can be otherwise acquainted on any particular evening with the proceedings of the Legislature during that day from the members of his Council.'

"Yours very respectfully,
"David Laird.

"Hon. George Coles."

[We may observe, in reference to the subject of the above correspondence, that Mr. Coles on Saturday last called the attention of the House to the matter of the above calumny—refuted it most satisfactorily, castigated in very severe terms the calumniator, and fully exonerated His Excellency the Lieut. Governor from the imputation attempted to be fastened upon him to the prejudice of Mr. Coles. Mr. Pope's object is evidently to provoke a private misunderstanding between the Lieut Governor and Mr. Coles. But we think he has most signally failed; and we are sure His Excellency cannot feel thankful to his Secretary for giving such unenviable notoriety to the name of the Lieut. Governor.—Ed. Ex'r.]

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 4, 1861.

THE ANSWER TO THE SPEECH.

The most protracted debate we have ever listened to was that which commenced in the House of Assembly on Saturday morning, the 23rd February, two days after the meeting of the Legislature, and ended on Saturday, the 2nd March—occupying seven days, during which time no other business was transacted. The answer to the Lieut. Governor's Speech formed the subject of this debate. The paragraphs upon which discussion arose were—1st—the excess of the public expenditure over the revenue; 2nd—the apology for the Land Commission not completing their enquiry;—3rd—the lame excuse for the suspension of the Bill passed last Session for the purpose of giving effect to the award; 4th—the purchase of the Selkirk and Lot 54 estates; 5th—the illegal issuing of Warrants, bearing interest at six per cent., in place of Debentures at five per cent., given to the amount of about six thousand pounds in part payment of those estates; 6th—the application for money to pay the Volunteers, and an act to legalize their enrollment; and 7th—the paragraph relating to the visit of the Prince of Wales. These were the principal points in the Speech, as they were, of course, in the Answer, and were very warmly debated. Amendments were moved to all but the first and last of the paragraphs here enumerated.

The first amendment was that in reference to the Land Commission; and may be noticed more at length, as constituting the principal topic of discussion. It concurred with His Excellency in his views as to the importance of the Commission; but pending the award, recommended the adoption of some measure to relieve the tenantry from proprietary oppression, and from prosecutions for arrears of rent. It added that this would be only giving effect to the unanimous recommendation of the Commissioners at the closing of their Court in September last. The Government party opposed this as a measure that would be an unwarrantable interference with the rights of property—that it would be a breach of faith with the Commissioners and with the British Government to do any thing in anticipation of the award; and contended that the tenantry would get all the concessions they could reasonably expect if they would only wait patiently for the decision of the Commissioners. The Opposition replied, that in the meantime many of the tenantry might be driven to ruin and desperation by the coercive proceedings which land claimants and agents might adopt against them—that it was the duty of the House of Assembly to protect their constituents against oppression, irrespective of the opinions of the British Government or of the Commissioners; and that the passing of an Act to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners would be no greater interference with the rights of property than the appointment of the Commission itself—than the recommendation which the Commissioners made to the proprietors to abstain from the collection of arrears of rent; and no more liable to the objection of ex post facto legislation, than the Land Assessment Act, or many other laws upon the Statute Book. It was, however, in vain to argue with a party who were so deeply wedded to proprietary interests; and a remarkable instance of insincerity and inconsistency was manifest in the conduct of some country members on the Government side, who, before the Commissioners' Court last summer, spoke so warmly against the proprietary system—expressed such deep sympathy for the tenantry, and protested that the leasehold tenure could not, and should not be endured any longer. Now, their cry is—O, wait!—wait for the Commissioners' award. But they are very well aware that that award will never be ratified, unless it is perfectly satisfactory to the majority of the landholders; and that is the reason why the Bill passed last Session has been "hung up." It is scarcely necessary to observe that any decision which will meet the views of a majority of the proprietors will confer very little benefit on the tenantry. In order that the latter should know what sympathy and support they may expect from the present House of Assembly, we give the original paragraph from the Address on this subject, the amendment proposed, and the division thereon:—

Original paragraph in the Address—

6. We are gratified to hear that the Land Commission, which our Address to Her Majesty has procured, has investigated with the utmost care and diligence all questions submitted to it; and although it is to be regretted that the award of the Commissioners has, from various causes, been delayed—yet we are pleased to learn that it will be made as early as practicable in the ensuing summer.

Amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Whelan—

We are not insensible to the importance of the investigation made by the Land Commission, and we readily join with your Excellency in expressing regret that the award should have been delayed. We deem it advisable, however, in the meantime, that some measure should be adopted to stay proceedings for the collection of arrears of rent—from which proceedings, since the closing of the Commissioners' Court in this Island—many of the tenantry have been subjected to great expense and hardship. Such a measure as this would give practical effect to the unanimous recommendation of the Commissioners at the closing of their Court—it would also afford great relief to the tenantry, and be hailed with satisfaction by the inhabitants of the Island generally.

For the Amendment—

Messrs. Whelan,	Conroy,
Coles,	Cooper,
Perry,	Doyle,
Thornton,	Sutherland,
Wightman,	Sinclair—11.
Kelly,	

Against it—

Messrs. Gray,	Ramsay,
Haviland,	John Yeo,
Longworth,	Owen,
McAulay,	Montgomery,
Laird,	McNeill,
Beer,	Howatt,
Davies,	Holm—14.

We have not space at present to notice the arguments used *pro.* and *con.* respecting the suspension of the Land Commission Bill, or the illegal issuing of Warrants. These subjects we may comment on, in our next No., when we shall give the amendments proposed in reference to them. The amendments regarding to the purchase of the Selkirk estate and Lot 54, and the Volunteer movement, will also elicit some remarks from us at the same time. With respect to the latter, the Government made a feeble excuse for their demand on the public purse to pay the Volunteers. Col. Gray, and others on the same side, alleged that the Volunteers were only intended as a means of resisting foreign invasion—that there was great reason to apprehend a war with France or the United States; and that in all probability we should soon see a French corvette from St. Pierre or Michilon entering the Charlottetown harbour, shelling the Town, landing troops, despoiling the Bank of its treasure, rifling the stores of our merchants, and doing other damage about our hearths and homes. These supremely absurd and ill-founded excuses were laughed at by the minority, who contended that France had work enough to do on the continent of Europe without engaging in a war with its ally of Great Britain—that the American Republic had troubles enough within its own borders without thinking of foreign aggression—that if foreign aggression were contemplated by that power, it was not likely to select its best friends and customers, the British Colonies, as the first victims of its displeasure,—but the Minority argued that even if a foreign invasion were attempted, it would be ridiculous to suppose that the Volunteers—a mere handful of raw recruits—would be powerful enough to resist it. More than one member of the Opposition expressed his conviction that the organization was intended to reduce the tenantry to subjection, and to coerce them into the payment of rents, should they forcibly resist the demands of the proprietors; and showed that there was an intimate connection between some of the Volunteer Companies and some of the Orange Lodges in this Island. Of course the Government party contradicted these facts, but they adduced no proof to the contrary. They manifested great desire for a law to place the Volunteer Force, as a regular standing Army, or armed Police, at the command of the Government, and to make the poor people of this country pay for them. One member on the Government side said he would willingly take one thousand pounds out of the sum voted for the support of Schools and Schoolmasters, and give it in aid of the Volunteer movement. We leave the public to make their own comments on this extraordinary suggestion.

In connection with this part of the debate, Mr. Coles and Mr. Whelan particularly, and at great length, referred to the rejection of the Celtic Volunteer Company by the Commander-in-Chief—to his arbitrary dismissal of Major McGill from the Militia Force, and to the unjust and unconstitutional dismissal of the same gentleman from the Magistracy. They advanced these facts as proofs that there was a determination on the part of the Lieut. Governor and his advisers to have none, or very few, in the Volunteer Force but those who are known to be partizans of the Government. To this charge the Government made no reply,—and they were silent as death regarding the strong arguments used against them in connection with Mr. McGill's case. It was a clear admission that the conduct of the Lieut. Governor, and their own in advising the improper course he pursued, was utterly indefensible. As another proof of the partizan character of the movement, Mr Conroy alluded to the attempted formation of a Company at Cascumpec or its vicinity. A highly respectable gentleman was nominated to the Captaincy, but he was advised by some of the authorities in Town not to enrol any Roman Catholics in his Company. Even this damaging disclosure of corrupt motives was not disproved by the Government. Indeed, it was made abundantly clear that the Volunteer Force is intended to be used, if occasion should require, as the auxiliaries of Proprietors and Orangemen; and the people of Prince Edward Island, one-half of whom are Catholics are, forsooth, called upon to pay and legalize these corps. The majority of the House gave their promise on Saturday last that this arbitrary act would be committed. Let the people of this Colony—both Catholics and Protestants—who desire fair play and equal rights, and who are not disposed to bend their necks to the proprietary yoke, and to proprietary oppression in every form—take warning in time, and govern themselves accordingly. We shall give them further advice on this matter in our next No.

We are requested to say that the statements contained in a letter which appeared in the *Protestant* over the signature of J. D. Gordon, relative to the conduct of passengers at Cape Tormentine, are gross perversions of truth. There was no unnecessary detention of the mails—there was no intemperance whatever on the part of any of the passengers, nor unbecoming conduct in any of the persons *invited* to the entertainment.

From another source we learn that the bilious young man who penned the letter to the *Protestant* had the offer of a quiet retreat in the bosom of a Christian family, where his senses would not have been offended by dancing or profanity. Instead of which he preferred to sit in a corner of the room where dancing was carried on, apparently reading his Bible, and squinting over its hallowed pages to have a sly chat with the girls. Moreover, the subscription list which he prints was a private document, and as it disappeared mysteriously from the table, the supposition is that he took it *by accident*. And finally, that instead of concocting a ball over a bottle of rum on Sunday, the passengers attended a sermon delivered by himself,—and a poor sermon it was at that.—*Com.*

☞ We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. R. B Irving, in another column. Mr. Irving's qualifications as a Teacher, are so well known and so highly appreciated in this community, that, in that capacity, he stands in no need of commendation from us.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

The dwelling house and store of Mr. Herman McDonald, Black Bush, Lot 45, were totally consumed by fire on Saturday, the 22d instant, involving a loss of dry goods, groceries, &c, to the value of about £200, 109 bushels wheat, 100 bushels barley, 3½ cwt butter, barrels of pork, beef and flour, all the house furniture, all the book accounts, notes of hand, and other documents, together with a certain amount in ready money. The whole loss cannot be estimated under £2000. The most melancholy feature in this sad catastrophe was the loss of his child, about three months old. The fire originated in the kitchen. When the alarm was given, their first attempts were to extinguish the fire, or arrest its progress, by procuring water and snow, but the devouring element, with electric speed, took in a moment such complete possession of the entire building, that when they went to secure the child it proved beyond the power of man to rescue it from the flames. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are suffering severely from the effects of the injuries received in their desperate, but ineffectual efforts to save the life of their dear child.

A meeting of the inhabitants of this and neighbouring settlements was called by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, and held at Mr Donald McCormack's, on Monday, the 25th instant, to sympathise with Mr. McDonald for his severe loss, and to assist him in providing materials for a new habitation. It must have been quite consoling to Mr McDonald, under his trying affliction, to see the meeting so largely and respectably attended.—*Com.*

Charlottetown Debating Club.

The subject discussed on Friday evening last was, "Whether the dethronement and execution of Charles I. was justifiable?" and was decided in the affirmative by a majority of 4.

Subject this evening, "Was the withholding of the Royal assent from the Bill to give effect to the award of the Land Commissioners—announced in His Excellency's Speech—justifiable?"

Friday, March 1. M. McLeod, Sec'y.

An Account of the collections made in the Diocese of Charlottetown, during the year 1860, for the Association of the Propagation of the Faith:

Collected at Egmont Bay, per Rev. S. E. Perry,	£45	7	6
" at Fifteen Point per Do.,	17	6	8
" at Miscouche, per Do.,	13	15	0
" at Souris, per Rev. D. McDonald, D.D.,	32	18	3½
" at East Point, per Do.,	27	13	7½
" at St. Margaret's, per Do.,	12	11	7
" at Tignish, per Rev. Mr. Quevillon,	31	12	4
" at Cascumpec, per Do.,	23	15	10
" at Brae, Lot 9, per Do.,	7	0	0
" at Lot 7, per Do.,	4	2	7
" at Rustico, per Rev. Mr. Belcourt,	37	4	10
" at Charlottetown, per Rev. Jas. Phelan,	32	0	0
" at St. Dunstan's College, per. Rev. Mr. McDonald,	2	14	6
Collected at Indian River and Summerside, per Very Rev. James McDonald,	17	10	0
Collected at Grand River, per Do.,	11	0	0
" at South West, per Rev. D.S. McDonald,	15	3	4
" at De Sable, per Do.,	6	9	11
" at Lot 65, per Do.,	0	13	10
" at Tracadie, Cove Head, and Fort Augustus, per Rev. Thomas Phelan,	17	11	3
Collected at St. Andrew's, per Rev. P. McPhee,	7	15	0
" at St. Peter's, per Do.,	7	15	0
" at Vernon River, per Rev. Mr. Brady,	12	0	6
" at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, per Rev. N. C. Boudreau,	8	16	0
Collected at Havre Aux Maison's Island, per Rev. C. Miville,	8	5	3
Collected at Launching Place, Georgetown and Rollo Bay, per Rev. F. J. McDonald,	8	0	0
	£409	2	10

JAMES PHELAN, Secretary.

Died,

On Thursday, the 28th ultimo, of water on the brain, Bessie Edith, infant daughter of Mr. Alexander McKenzie, aged six months.

At Charlottetown, on the 25th ultimo, of Diptheria, William James, infant son of Captain George Hubbard, aged five weeks.

At Rustico, on the 15th ultimo, of consumption, Lucilla Agnes, second daughter of Thomas McNeill, Esqr., aged 13 years and 7 months.

On Monday, the 25th ultimo, after a short illness of affection of the brain, Christopher Cross, only son of Mr. W. C. Trowan, aged 13 years and 7 months.

On the 25th of February, of Membrance Croup, Jane Theodoria, eldest daughter of Mr. William Speeston, of this City, aged 5 years and 6 months.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

Portland, Feb. 17, 1861.—North American from Londonderry, 1st, arrived at two this morning.

It is reported that Garibaldi had quitted Caprera; destination unknown—rumored Dalmatia.

The Emperor of Austria has decided to give Venetia a Constitution, leaving Government to Italians; Venice for its seat.

Two thousand Sardinians fought reactionary troops at Como seven hours. Piedmontese and Neapolitans afterwards evacuated Pontifical Territory.

Gladstone has abandoned the attempt to extract a double income tax on the holders of India security.

Garibaldi writes thanking the generous people of England for their support to the Italian cause. He wishes to visit England, but cannot fix the time.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The frigate Junon was launched at Brest on the 29th ult., with the accustomed solemnity. On successfully reaching the water she was cheered by an immense crowd of spectators with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The steel-plated frigate Invincible is to be launched in the dockyard of the Mourillon, at Toulon, on the 21st of the present month. Orders have been received at Toulon that the ship-of-the-line Algeciras, commanded by Admiral Paris, and the steel-plated frigate Gloire, shall sail on a cruise on the 5th inst., however unfavourable the weather might be at the moment and remain at sea during eight days. The Minister of Marine has sent orders to Toulon that all captains of ships of war in that port shall remain on board their vessels. The Maritime Prefect at Toulon has advertised to receive proposals for the supply of 16,000,000 kilogrammes of sheet iron of the thickness of from 16 to 22 millemetres.

THE SYRIAN DIFFICULTY.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Marseilles announcing the letters had been received from Beyrout stating that the agitation was increasing. 1,200 Druses were assembled at Moktara, and intended to prevent the execution of those who had been condemned to death for taking part in the massacre. Fuad Pasha had returned from Moktaaa.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The firing at Gaeta is moderate on both sides. On Wednesday the Sardinian batteries blew up two of the enemy's powder magazines, and destroyed a portion of the curtain between the citadel and the St. Antonio bastion.

According to official despatches from Turin the Prince de Carignano had visited the siege works at Gaeta, and reports his conviction that some time must pass before the place can be taken. The Pope and Austria strongly recommend King Francis to hold out to the last, in hope that something will turn up.' All the Italian national elections are now known at Turin, The Cavour Cabinet has an immense majority.

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES IN DANGER.

A letter from Munich states that the Queen of Naple has just written to her parents to pray them not to feel any anxiety on her account, as her health is as good as could possibly be under the circumstances in which she is placed. The Queen adds, that by the bursting of a shell in the palace in which she had been struck in the face by some pieces of glass.

MURDER COMMITTED BY BOURBONISTS.

One of the most atrocious political crimes on record, is announced by the *Opinione* of Turin. While the elections were going on at Mirto, a commune of Naso, in the province of Messina, a party of Bourbonist partisans forced their way into the hall where he votes were being received, and in cold blood butchered the President of the Electoral College and his sons, who were present. The National Guard and Carabineers arrived too late to prevent the tragedy, but set out immediately in pursuit of the assassins. It is not yet known whether they have been captured.

RETURN OF THE SWISS TROOPS FROM ROME.

The Federal Council has received official information from Rome to the effect that the Swiss troops have again embarked at Civita Vecchia to return to their country.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The discussion on the Address has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies. The following amendment was proposed by M. Von Vincke:—That we do not consider it to be either in the interest of Prussia or in the interest of Germany to place obstacles in the way of the consolidation of the unity of Italy. After a discussion of six hours' duration, this amendment was agreed to by 159 against 146 votes, notwithstanding the urgent request of Baron von Schleinitz that it should be rejected by the Chamber. Baron von Schleinitz in his speech against the amendment of M. von Vincke, declared that the Prussian Government had not the least reason to be opposed to the development of Italy. But without underrating the national idea of that movement, the Government could not attribute to it such a high significance. Although the Government did not always consider the principle of non-intervention as binding, it had not actively interfered in Italy. He repudiated the reproach of yielding to certain influences in his policy, and said that Venetia was militarily and strategically too important for Austria, and indirectly for Germany, to allow of its cession being advised by Prussia. Austria and Sardinia, however, would remain on the defensive, and through the influence of all the Great Powers a conflict would, at least, be postponed, and, perhaps, entirely averted. The Prussian Government would for the future, also, not actively interfere with the Italian movement, so long as it remained a national movement and did not acquire such an extension as might render any active interference necessary, by reason more especially of its reaching, or expressly claiming, any portion of German Federal territory.

LATE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Friday, Feb. 15, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Martial Law is enforced in several districts, near Charleston, to quell insubordination. Southerners look upon Mr. Lincoln's speeches as arguing and foreshadowing a coercive policy, and a united Northern sentiment in favor of it. Postmasters in South Carolina give gloomy accounts of the state of affairs in their midst.

English and French Bankers are commissioned to obtain information as to the financial condition of the country.

New York, Feb. 15.—Exchange very dull. Freights firm, but quiet.

Boston, Feb. 15.—The obstructions in the entrance to Charleston Harbour being all washed away, by action of the tide, the Line of Steamers will resume their trips next week.

LATER.

Saturday, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Montgomery, Alabama, 15th Feb.—Arrangements have been made by the "Confederated States of America" for a loan of Fourteen Millions of Dollars. An Army of Fifty Regiments will be ready to resist coercion by the first day of March, and, in case of blockade of Southern Ports by the United States, will march on Washington!

Washington, Feb. 16.—A bill to enforce the collection of the Revenue at Seceded Ports, has been agreed to by a Republican Caucus, and will probably pass both Houses of Congress. Present indications are unfavorable to any adjustment of the Slavery question by Compromise. Senator Guthrie remarked yesterday that he had no hope of a settlement.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—Mr. Lincoln left this morning. He was accompanied to the depot by over a thousand persons, where, after shaking hands with all in his vicinity, he said:

No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness which I feel at parting. A duty devolves upon me which, perhaps, is greater than has devolved upon any other since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded but for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he, at all times, relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine assistance that sustained him, and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Loud applause with cries of "we will pray for you."

The president elect evinced great emotion, and his old neighbors affected to tears.

ANOTHER DUEL.

Cincinnati, Feb 9.—Two members of the Indiana Legislature have left for Kentucky to fight a duel with knives. The police are on their track.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC LANDS.

LOT NO. 54.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS will submit to Public Competition, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of MARCH instant, at 12 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House, in Georgetown,

A Mill Site, with 140 Acres of Land,

a little more or less, on the above Township, situated about a mile and a half from Grand River Bridge.

Plan and Description of the property may be obtained at my Office, Colonial Building, Charlottetown.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Office of Public Lands, March 4, 1861.

SPRING SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, Queen Street, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following Goods, viz:—

4 Puns. ALCOHOL,	20 Chests English Importation,
4 Puns. MOLASSES,	6 Kegs TOBACCO,
8 Bbls. SUGAR,	2 Boxes do.,
30 Sides SOLE LEATHER,	1 Box Indigo,
10 Boxes Pipes,	6 Kegs Nails,
1 Bbl. Cider,	10 Doz. Brooms,
1 Bbl. Raw Oil,	10 " Buckets,
20 Bbls. Pitch and Rosin,	5 " Bags,
20 Boxes Candles,	1 Cask Vinegar,
20 Gross Matches,	1 Cask Soda,
12 Kegs White Paint,	10 Boxes SOAP,
3 Boxes Glass.	

—ALSO—

A quantity of DRY GOODS, consisting of—

Printed Cottons, Blue do., Cotton Warp, Blue and White, Threads, Handkerchiefs, Grey Cottons, White do., Hats and Caps, ready-made Clothing, with a variety of other articles suitable for country dealers.

WILLIAM McGILL, Auctioneer.

March 4, 1861. (Isl &R.W.)

GRAND LOTTERY,

AND RARE CHANCE,

For Nine Most Valuable and Ornamental PRIZES

EVER exhibited in this Island; cost price nearly £100 STERLING. One of which is the most splendid PIANO ever offered for sale in this City, cost £75.

With one pair of COUCHES, to be seen at Mr. Mark Butcher's.

8 Superb Steel Engravings,

Art Union of LONDON,

in richly gilt frames, to be seen at W. R. Watson's, G. T. Hazard's, Hon. D. Brenan's and at the Royal Agricultural Society's Rooms, where tickets can be had, which are limited; and as but few are remaining unsold, parties wishing to win any of those rare and

COSTLY PRIZES,

will require to secure them in time from any of the Committee; W. R. WATSON, Treasurer; or P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The following is the list of Prizes.

First Prize.—1 Rosewood 7-Octave PIANO, new. Cost £75.

Second Prize.—1 Pair Mahogany COUCHES.

Third Prize.—Windsor Castle in the present day. A steel Engraving, by Atkinson, from the original picture in the Royal Collection, by Landseer.

Fourth Prize.—Harvest in the Highlands. A steel Engraving, by J T Welmore, R A A, for the Art Union of London; from the original Picture, by Landseer.

Fifth Prize.—A Water Party. A steel Engraving, by J T Welmore, R A A, for the Art Union of London; from the original Picture, by Landseer.

Sixth Prize.—Infant Children. A steel Engraving, by Cousins, R A A, from the original Picture, by Landseer.

Seventh Prize.—Summer. A colored Engraving, Lafosse.

Eighth Prize—Autumn. A colored Engraving, by Lafosse.

Ninth Prize—*The late Archbishop of Paris.* A colored Engraving.

☞ All the Engravings have ornamented Gilt Frames.

Drawn at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, P M Should the winner of the Piano not require it, SIXTY POUNDS CASH will be given for it.

The drawing will be conducted by a Commitee to be chosen from the Subscribers, on the principle of the Art Union of London

Charlottetown, March 4, 1861.

PRIVATE AND CLASS TUITION.

R. B. IRVING, Teacher of Writing, English, French and Mathematics, purposing to open Morning and Evening Classes for tuition in these several branches of education, most respectfully requests that any who may kindly feel disposed to favor him with their patronage, will call upon him for information respecting terms and hours of tuition, &c., at his Rooms, in the dwelling house next below the store of T. W. Dodd, Esq., Pownal Street, Charlottetown.

March 4, 1861. 3in.

Fat Cattle, Sheep, &c.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at "GLYNWOOD," the residence of the subscriber, on

Thursday, 7th March instant,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following FAT CATTLE, BREEDING STOCK, &c.:

8 Fat OXEN	10 Fat SHEEP
6 Leicester Breeding EWES (in Lamb)	
1 Durham and Aryshire COW, (just calved)	
1 superior young MARE, fit for carriage or saddle.	

Terms of Sale—£10 and under, cash; all sums over £10, three months' credit, on approved joint Notes of Hand.

March 4, 1861. HENRY LONGWORTH.

Boat Found.

A FLAT of about fifteen feet keel drifted on shore on the subscriber's premises in October last; said Boat, if not claimed by the owner before Wednesday, the 20th day of March next, will be sold by Public Auction on that day, to pay expenses.

JAMES BURNS.

French Fort, Lot 35, 4th March, 1861. 2i

In the House of Assembly,

Friday, 22d February, 1861.

RESOLVED, That no Petition praying aid for Roads, Bridges or Wharfs, or for any object of a local or private nature, be received after WEDNESDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of MARCH next.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be inserted in all the Newspapers published in Charlottetown.

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

Legislative Council Chamber.

Thursday, February 21, 1861.

RESOLVED, That the following Standing Order of this House be inserted three times in each of the Newspapers published in Charlottetown, for the information of the public, viz:

"XXXVII. That no Bill, Resolution, or other Proceeding, urnished upon any application addressed to the House of Assembly, be sustained by the Council, (except Petitions relating to the appropriation of moneys for the service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs,) unless an application to the same effect, with such documents as may accompany the same, be also presented to the Council in General Assembly."

J. BARRET COOPER, C. L. C.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS OF PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 18, 1861.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, from any person or persons willing to contract for the REPAIRS of the PRINCE of WALES COLLEGE, according to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works. Each tender to be accompanied by the names of two sufficient Securities for the performance of the work.

☞ Blank forms of tender to be had on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Province Building, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, under a power of sale contained in a mortgage made by Thomas Smith and wife to James H. Peters: All that piece of GROUND, situate in Charlottetown, and known as Town Lot No. 92 in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, together with all Houses and Buildings thereon. Terms Cash. Dated this 23rd January, 1861.

JAMES H. PETERS.

Feb. 4