

The following Resolutions were presented:—By Hon. Mr. Leo, from Wm. Beagle, Lot 16; by the same, from Anthony McKinnon, Lot 4; by the same, from Jas. Gillis, Lot 11. By Hon. Mr. Whelan, from Thomas Keefe, Morrell; by the same, from Michael Rice.

Hon. Mr. Gray, by command, laid before the House documents: the first being a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in answer to one sent Home by Governor Daly, in reference to the appointment of a Commissioner to the Land Commission; and the second being a Despatch from Governor Dundas, in reply thereto. Read and referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—A Bill for the amendment of the Law relating to Bills of Lading; and a Bill for the amendment of the Act relating to Wills.

Hon. Mr. Haviland introduced a Bill to amend the Act for the appointment of Sheriffs. The object of a Bill, he said, was to do away with political Sheriffs, and to appoint the good old system of the Judges naming three for each County, out of which three the Governor appointed one.

On motion of Mr. Haviland the House went into Committee on the Post Office Bill, which after a somewhat lengthy discussion was reported agreed to without amendment, when the House adjourned.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 6, 1860.

"NO MORE SECRET DESPACHES."

When the party now in power were struggling to wrest the public offices from their predecessors, there was no subject in reference to which they gave utterance to so much rant, especially at political meetings, as the alleged concealment of public despatches by the Government. On the occasion of the lecture delivered by Mr. Ephraim Reid at the Temperance Hall, in the summer of 1858, the present Attorney General practised the "high faluting" style at amazing length on this interesting topic. The Government were accused in the most vehement tones of keeping up a secret correspondence with the Colonial Office, by which the lives and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects here were said to be imperilled, although the young and patriotic advocates of the people's rights did not condemn to produce a solitary instance of concealment of a Despatch—for the best of all reasons, he could not do it. The same cry, with about the same amount of truth to support it, was frequently heard on previous occasions on the floor of the House of Assembly, from the political friends of this gentleman. "Down with the Government that would resort to secret despatches," was the shibboleth which resounded at every public meeting. "Put the Conservatives in office," bawled those who wanted to get hold of the Treasury chest, "and we promise that there shall be no more secret despatches between the Government of this Island and the Colonial Office." Let us see how the promise has been kept.

Our readers are aware that the majority of the House of Assembly memorialised the Queen, last Session, complaining of obstruction alleged to have been offered to the measures of the Government by the Legislative Council, and praying that Her Majesty would authorize the Lieut. Governor to reconstruct that body, so that it might be made the subordinate tool of our model proprietary Government. Nothing was heard of the effect produced on the royal mind by this little piece of parliamentary thunder until a few weeks ago, when the organ of the Government announced in the most portentous style that the doom of the refractory Council was sealed—that the Governor was clothed with ample power to change the whole aspect of that branch of the Legislature whenever His Excellency should feel disposed to exercise his awful authority. When the leader of the Government resigned his seat in the House of Assembly, he intimated to his late constituents that the Governor was authorized to make this change, and that he accepted a seat in the Council for the purpose of inaugurating it. It was natural enough to expect that, from those announcements, the Speech with which His Excellency opened the Session would give some information upon this important subject. But the Speech made no allusion to it whatever; and when the members of the Government were called upon to explain the cause of this singular reticence, a vague promise was given that when the proper time arrived the correspondence would be laid before the House. It appears, however, that we are not destined to witness the arrival of that time. At the beginning of last week, the Leader of the Opposition stated that if the Government would not produce the despatches in reference to the contemplated change in the Legislative Council, he would move for the adoption of an address to the Lieut. Governor requesting them to be laid before the House. Anticipating the intended motion, on Wednesday morning a member of the Executive communicated the following very extraordinary message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor:—

MESSENGER.

"GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieut. Governor.

"The Lieut. Governor has received from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle an acknowledgment of the Address from the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, praying for a reconstruction of the Legislative Council, which was transmitted by Sir Dominick Daly to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, late Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"While acquainting the House that the Address was duly laid at the foot of the throne, the Lieut. Governor does not feel himself at liberty, at present, to make public the correspondence that has since ensued upon the subject; and he therefore trusts that the House of Assembly will be satisfied with the assurance that their Address has received the anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, while relying on the spirit of mutual forbearance to promote concord between the upper and the lower House, has yet placed in the hands of the Lieut. Governor the power of making such an alteration in the Legislative Council as will ensure the harmonious working together of the two branches of the Legislature."

"Government House, February 29, 1860."

We leave our readers to make their own comments on this very unstatesmanlike document. We must, however, observe that respect for parliamentary usage—to say nothing else—should have dictated to the Executive the propriety of making the whole House acquainted with the exact nature of the answer which had been given to an address from the House. The majority of the Assembly declared that it was necessary to make a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council—the Governor assures us that their application was favorably received, and that he has the power to make the change. But he has made no change at all, and his Excellency refuses to tell us how and when he is to make it. If the change be desirable, it was clearly the duty of the Lieut. Governor to effect it as soon as he received the requisite authority. If it be not desirable—as the conduct of the Executive plainly shows—we must then conclude that there was no necessity for the Assembly's address of last Session—that Mr. Palmer's declaration to the constituency of Charlottetown was mere flattery—that the statements put forth by the organ of the Government amount to nothing more than a very contemptible threat; and, regarding His Excellency's participation in the matter, we cannot but regret that the representative of the Sovereign should lend his high official character to cover the retreat of his advisers from a most embarrassing position. After this, we trust we shall never hear from the party in power a repetition of the cry that there shall be "no more secret despatches" on public affairs.

A MINISTERIAL QUARREL.

It is now generally known that, for several days past, there has been such a serious dispute between the Hon. J. C. Pope and the other members of the Executive Council, as to induce the former to tender his resignation; and we understand that the hon. gentleman has been very persevering in his efforts to gain popular applause for the act, by exhibiting a copy of his letter of resignation to his numerous acquaintances and friends. The cause of the rupture was the appointment of Mr. J. Simpson to a seat in the Legislative Council. Mr. Pope contended—and very properly we think—that the appointment should have been given to a gentleman from Prince County—that County having now only one representative in the Council, while Queen's County has no less than nine. There can be no doubt that Prince County has been shamefully overlooked in this matter. When Mr. Wright resigned his place it should have been filled by a person from the same County instead of giving it to Mr. Simpson, whose claims or superior fitness for the office we are at a loss to understand.

But the Executive Council, we are happy to congratulate the country, has got over its "difficulty" with the member for Bedouque. Mr. Pope's sulk was of very short duration. "Only consider, my dear Pope," said other members of the Executive, affectionately patting the spoiled child on the back, "what a talk it will make for you to resign—a man of your unbounded influence and superior statesmanship! what an advantage it will give to our enemies, if it's only proposed for a moment that we do not work harmoniously together! Besides, you must consider how awkwardly your brother the Colonial Secretary will be situated with his salary of £350 a year, if you do persist in resigning. We know that Prince County is entitled to great consideration—we can very well appreciate the interest you take in it, and we assure you that whenever another vacancy shall occur in the Legislative Council, we shall take your recommendation of Mr. Ephraim Reid, or of any other friend of yours in Prince County." The spoiled child was pacified—the letter of resignation was withdrawn—the Hon. Mr. Simpson has not resigned—the Government is safe—and Prince County must take comfort, as best it may, in its melancholy position as a waiter on Providence.

There is this, however, which we learn from the correspondence, that no arrangement can be effected without the consent of Sir S. Cunard, who, it appears, must continue to be as long as he lives, as heretofore, the arbiter of every man's destinies in this Island. If the contemplated Commission were to assume the character of an arbitration—and in that form only could it obtain any legal finality—there is no doubt that the consent of the proprietors should be obtained before the Commission could be organized; and Sir Samuel Cunard, or any other proprietor in London, might do well enough to procure the signatures of absentee landowners to the proposal of such remedial measures as they would be inclined to grant their tenantry. But the name of Sir Samuel is ominous; and he does not appear to favour the project of a Commission at all; for although he was applied to at the instance of the Colonial Minister, to consult with his brother landowners, early in September last, he appears to have treated the application with contempt, as he did not even deign to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Colonial Office.

The only one conclusion we can arrive at, from the perusal of the above correspondence, is, that the whole scheme of the Land Commission is fairly knocked on the head. The silence of Sir Samuel Cunard is too significant to be mistaken. He evidently will have nothing to do with the measure, and the other proprietors are sure to follow his example. Besides, the Duke of Newcastle says he will not advise the Queen to entertain the application of the House of Assembly, if they presume to indicate the line of duty which the Commission should pursue. And how do the Government of this Island meet the rebuff? They assure the Colonial Minister, through the Lieut. Governor, that they have no desire to interfere with the Commission in any way, or to tell them what course it would be necessary to adopt to improve the condition of the tenantry. "It is true," says the Executive, "we did pass some resolutions in the House last Session; but these were merely intended to point out to the Commission the causes of complaint which embarrass the question of landlord and tenant,—just as if there could be any doubt of the Commissioners arriving at the knowledge of the facts disclosed by the resolutions in less than ten minutes from the time they commenced to perform their duties!" "But," says the Government, "we don't wish to press our resolutions; we are willing to leave everything to the magnanimous disposition of the proprietors; only we hope the resolutions will not be lost sight of, as the country expected wonderful results from their adoption."

THE LAND COMMISSION BUBBLE.

The extraordinary spectacle which the Government, at variance with itself, exhibits in the face of day, must convince every man who observes passing events, not only of their unfitness to be entrusted with the affairs of the Island, but of their insincerity. His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session has the following statement in regard to the Land Commission, about which such inflated hopes were entertained by those who were credulous enough to listen to the promises of the Government:—

"The Address which, last Session, you submitted to the Crown, praying that a Commission be appointed to investigate and settle the whole question of the Land Tenures, was graciously received by Her Majesty; and a considerable delay has occurred in arranging the plan of the Commission, but that delay was unavoidable. A very short time will suffice to complete the formation of a Commission, from the labours of which I anticipate the best results."

Delay was, indeed, to be expected in arranging the preliminaries of the Commission; but it was nevertheless hoped by many that it would result in something tangible, until it became necessary to lay before the Assembly the correspondence which has taken place with the Colonial Office on the subject, and to which we invite the earnest attention of our readers. It is as follows:—

"From the Duke of Newcastle to Lieut. Governor Dundas. No. 11. (Copy.)

"DOWLING STREET, 6th SEPT., 1859.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge Sir D. Daly's despatch, No. 29, of the 13th May last, addressed to Sir E. B. Lytton, transmitting an address to Her Majesty from the House of Assembly in pursuance of certain resolutions of the House, praying that Her Majesty would direct a Commission to enquire into the existing relations of landlord and tenant in the Island, with a view to the passing of remedial measures. The House of Assembly also propose that this Commission should direct its attention to the Fishery Reserve question.

"The resignation of Her Majesty's late Government has prevented an earlier answer to your Despatch.

"The Assembly, in their address, not only pray for the appointment of a Commission, but they likewise indicate in detail the measures which, in their opinion, should form the basis of that arrangement between landlords and tenants which the Commission should endeavour to bring about. Now, without expressing any opinion adverse to the appointment of such a Commission, I am convinced that any prospect of a beneficial result from its labours would be nullified if its action were fettered by such conditions as the Assembly would thus impose.

"I cannot advise Her Majesty to entertain the question, unless it is fully understood that the Commission are at liberty to propose any measures which they may themselves judge desirable.

"I have communicated this correspondence to Sir S. Cunard, as representing the landowners in this country, with a letter, of which I enclose a copy.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) H. MERIVALE. LIEUT. GOVERNOR DUNDAS."

Mr. Merivale to Sir S. Cunard. (Copy.)

"DOWLING STREET, 6th SEPT., 1859.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you a copy of a correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and this department, upon the subject of the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the relations of arrangement between landlords and tenants in Prince Edward Island.

"With reference to this communication, I am to suggest that you would call a private meeting of such landowners as may be in this country, and ascertain whether there are any concessions which they are ready to make, with a view of bringing these questions to an amicable issue.

"I am, &c. (Signed) H. MERIVALE. SIR S. CUNARD."

"From Lieut. Governor Dundas to the Duke of Newcastle. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OCT. 3rd, 1859.

"My Lord Dukes,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's despatch, No. 11, of date, 6th Sept., in which, with regard to the proposed Commission to enquire into the existing relations between landlord and tenant in this Island, your Grace expresses your opinion that any prospect of a beneficial result from the labours of that Commission would be nullified were the independent action of the Commission fettered by its having prescribed to it by the House of Assembly any particular measures, as a basis of that arrangement which it would be the endeavour of the Commission to bring about.

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A HAT FACTORY BLOWN UP.—NINE WORKMEN KILLED.—Hat Factory, Feb. 8.—James and Monaghan's hat factory in Brooklyn has blown up. Ten to fifteen workmen buried in the ruins.

The building was an immense structure, and usually contained about 320 employees, including 100 females. Very few of the operatives were on the premises, the catastrophe having happened before the hour for commencing work.

The main building, which was of brick, 200 feet long, and three stories high, is almost entirely demolished.

There were about 25 employees in the building at the time of the explosion of whom nine were females.

The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the freezing of the water in the pumps. The boiler was torn into fragments. One piece passed through three 12 inch walls. Another crossed the yard, striking the building used as a drying room, and passing through both walls.

Four girls were found after the explosion, clinging to the rafters of the building; but were rescued with but trifling injury. The accident occurred about 15 minutes before eight; the greater part of the operatives were on their way to the factory to work.

The loss on the building is \$12,000; machinery, \$10,000; stock, \$15,000.

The St. John, N. B. Globe pays the following compliment to Bishop Sweeney:—"We learn with sincere pleasure that the Rev. Dr. Sweeney has been appointed Bishop of New Brunswick. This gentleman has been reared in our midst, and from youth to manhood he has, by his gentlemanly demeanor, benevolence and Christian charity, shown himself worthy of the position to which he has been elevated. We beg to offer Bishop Sweeney our congratulations on his elevation; and we are sure that few who have been elevated will shed brighter lustre upon the office. His earnest labours in promoting Emigration to this country is a good beginning, and will, we hope, be crowned with entire success."

The Government House at St. John's, N. F., came near being destroyed by fire on the 12th of last month. A defective stove ignited the woodwork in one of the rooms and set it on a blaze. It was got under without much damage.

On the 13th ult. the Gas House at Harbour Grace, N. F., was completely destroyed by fire.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—New York, Feb. 17.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, 2nd inst., a fire broke out in the basement of a six storey tenement house, situated at No. 142 Elm street. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity up the staircase, extending to the different apartments, occupied by some twenty families. The instant the alarm was given the scene that occurred throughout the building was one of the most heart-rending character—mothers and fathers screaming to save their children, and their poor children screaming as terribly, running from room to room in search of their parents. Ladders were quickly hoisted to the windows; and from front and rear, and from the third and fourth stories of some of the rear windows, the firemen rescued several women and children, and handed them down to the firemen below. Many of the unfortunate inmates who had gained the roof were seen running about from one side to the other in the wildest despair. Amid the volumes of smoke, now and then the forms of these poor people could be seen on the roof until the fire burst upon them; a crash was heard, the roof fell in, and they all disappeared. It is believed there cannot have been less than twenty-five or thirty lives lost.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. ENTHURP.—The body known by the above name is in our opinion, by their conduct, in a very fair way of relinquishing all pretension to that distinction. In these days in which we live it is the proud boast that an immense improvement has taken place in the manners and customs of society, as compared with those of bygone ages. This, we believe, true in many and almost all cases; but legislators say there is an exception to every general rule; and the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. form among ourselves the exception to the courtesies of social life, which generally prevail in our midst. If any proof were hitherto wanting of the fact, last night's proceedings in "the Hall" abundantly supplied the evidence. Notwithstanding the justly merited rebuke of the Association, by the "Conservative" in your last issue, as regards the very vulgar, unpropitious, and anti-Christian conduct of the meeting, when an Irish Catholic, who, for the present, shall be nameless—entered the room; yet, it was again repeated last night. Neither the President who boasts his well paid loyalty, and sets himself up as the pattern of all that is excellent in good society, nor the pious, the peaceful, and Christian Rev. Dr. St. Paul's, nor the Rev. Secretary who prays so fervently and sincerely, may be honestly, for the long life and prosperity of Napoleon the Third—the mysterious friend and detesting ally of England—interposed his authority to preserve order and secure that respect for the Institute which its name christian should command. And now, Sir, a few words with reference to the spirit of the lecture. Like those which preceded it, it was pronounced in a tone of authority, as if it were the voice of liberty, social order, and constitutional freedom. It followed on the programme of anti-socialism in public life, and antagonism to all sacred and divine institutions in church and state, inaugurated by the eulogized President in his opening address—in glorifying the regicide Cromwell. It was a sustained—an attempted one—of the principles propounded in the lectures—not original—of the Lieut. Governor to the Government of the Colony. It would appear, Sir, that the "bigot crew who marshal the motley throng in the Y. M. C. A." seriously imagine that the Church of England is not only "in danger," but that her doom is sealed—her days numbered; and with that instinct which informs the rats of the proper time to quit a ship destined to founder at sea, or leave the men, who, in times of peril, are regarded as very valuable, of reviving every memory which that church holds dear. But this is the spirit of voluntarism, and satisfactorily accounts for the union which subsists between the Rector of St. Paul's and the naval President who boasts so loudly of his descent from the regicides. The Church of England has very properly called Charles a martyr, and of consequence his executors murderers. The Court of Exchequer, in its legitimate session—the Parliament—calls the overthrow of the murderous usurpation of Cromwell, and the return of exiled monarchy, "the restoration;" but the Rector of St. Paul's, to please, no doubt, "the motley throng," calls it "an error in history." Alas! alas! "Oh Rome, they love thee least who love thee most!" But so it has ever been with men whose God is Mammon, and who have done so by principles but whose have their origin in selfishness. The Catholics, who have been faithful to their kings in all phases of their fortunes, are called rebels, branded as traitors, and called by way of contempt "Papists." The words "Popery" and "Papist" are repeated, as was last night, by the saintly Fitzgerald, until decency feels disgusted, and the ears even of intelligent and liberal-minded Protestants become offended. But the are the men, who, in times of peace, principles and selfishness, attract the flame of religious strife, and preach up the doctrines of political proscription—men who would behold the monarch to-day to suit their purpose, as did their ancestors, and then make her a martyr, who can pray with the same breath for Napoleon and Victoria, as did their ancestors for James and William—balancing their loyalty on the chances of war—now as they are a great variety, running out, "God bless King James," and then, as fortune veers, "God defend King William." Preserve us, Heaven, from such loyalty as this. The lip device of hypocrisy—the king—the heart-felt homage ever paid to its own interest—a traitor to his country, a traitor to his king—influenced by no principle of love, honour, or duty—turning, shifting, and changing its Protean principles, until true as the needle to the pole whose selfishness attracts, and where hypocrisy can dis-solve. As the lecture was not concluded, and as very little transpired in connection with its hearing, "William the Third and the Revolution of 1688," I shall, therefore, reserve till the conclusion of the discourse any observations which I intend to make regarding it. Ch. Town, March 2, 1860. X. Y.

CHARLOTTETOWN, February 29 1860.

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB.

The usual meeting of the Club was held on Friday, 2d inst. Subject of debate—Whether the Decimal Currency should be introduced into this Colony as has already been done in Canada and Nova Scotia? The question was decided in the negative by a majority of two, fifteen members voting in favor of the introduction of the Decimal currency, and seventeen against it. The next meeting of the Club will be held on Friday, 9th inst. Subject of discussion:—Are national wars compatible with Christianity? All applications for membership must be accompanied by the annual fee of 7s. 6d. W. McLEOD, Secretary. Charlottetown, March 5, 1860.

Hollow's Ointment and Pills are surprising remedies for bad legs and all kinds of wounds. The sales of these invaluable medicines in every part of the world is the most convincing proof of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and diseases of the skin. Thousands of persons suffering from these dreadful malaises have been cured by their use, after every other means had failed, and it is a fact, beyond all doubt, that there is no case, however obstinate, or long standing, but may shortly be cured by these wonderful remedies; therefore the afflicted should immediately try them.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Next Wednesday evening, March 7, Mr. James A. McDonald will lecture before the above Institute. Subject, "The Nineteenth Century."

Married.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. D. Crawford, Mr. Richard Weeks, of Southport, to Margaret Caroline, first daughter of William Hazell Esq., of New Glasgow.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, of Alexander A. McDonald, of Canada, to Miss Catherine A. McDonald, of Charlottetown.

Died.

On Friday, the 25th ult., Alexander, infant son of Mr. Roderick McLean, Lot 22, aged eight months.

At Guernsey Cove, on Wednesday, the 22d ult., Mr. John LeLachar, in the 35th year of his age, leaving 11 children, 7 grand-children, and 42 great grand-children. His place and amiable character secured for him the esteem of all who knew him. He parted with them in the full assurance of entering into the joy of his Lord.

On the 22d inst., after a short but severe illness, Nathaniel, infant son of Richard and Mary Westaway, aged 11 months.

On the 12th ult., of Pleurisy, after an illness of five days, Mr. William Fisher, of Scotchfort, in the 43rd year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., after a short but severe illness, Bridget, only daughter of the late William Murphy, of Fortage, 1476. The deceased bore her last illness with patient resignation to the Divine Will.

At Tryon Road, on the 12th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Sarah Wainwright, wife of Mr. James Wainwright, much and deservedly respected by all who knew her.

At Seven Mile Bay, on the 27th of Consumption, Miss Mary MacNeill. Her end was peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS, OAT SACKS, COTTON WICK, Molasses, Sugar, Alcohol, Brooms, Nails, Candles, Raisins, Rope, Wrapping Paper, Glass, Leather, Tea.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at the Suburban Sale Room, Queen Street, at 11 o'clock, a.m., a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Grey, White, Striped and Printed Cottons, Cotton Warp, Ready-made Shirts, Flannels, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., in front of the "Palace" Hotel, Queen Square—9 Puncheon choice MOLASSES, 6 Hds High-proof SPIRITS, 25 Barrels superior FLOUR, 15 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 14 Hds SUGAR, 5 Boxes Green COFFEE, 10 Half-casks Smoking TEA, 14 Cases VINEGAR, 6 Cases Wine Disinfectant, 2 Boxes Adamantine CANDLES, 40 Do Dugby HEERINGS, 2 Boxes SOAP.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Redden's Red Warehouse, Great George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 9th March, at 11 o'clock:—8 Puncheon MOLASSES, prime article, 12 Chests and half-chests TEA, 1 Hhd BRANDY, 2 Hds GIN, 1 Pun RUM, 20 Do CANDLES, 20 Do SOAP, 6 Do PIPES, 15 Barrels OAKUM, 20 Coils ROPE, 20 Doon Buckets, 2 Nests Tubs, 3 Nests Buckets, 20 Bags NAILS, 20 Barrels Putty, 20 Bags WARP, 10 Hds PITCH and Resin, 1 Keg Baking SODA, 1 Case Malines, 1 Keg PAINTS, assorted, 4 Boxes Canvas, assorted, 14 Cases TOBACCO, complete, 20 Boxes Wrapping Paper.

Entire Horse "Granite."

Entire Horse "Comet."

An Account of the Collections made in the Diocese of Charlottetown, during the year 1859, for the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.