Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. S. *Europa*, Capt. Leitch, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last at 2¼ o'clock, after a remarkably fine run from Liverpool via Queenstown. English dates are to 11th inst. Their contents are not very important. The sudden illness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer occasioned delay in submitting his Budget, and thus had an injurious effect on monetary and commercial circles. An impression that an opposition to the Budget had been organized aggravated matters, the Funds declined, and the Produce markets exhibited depression. On Friday evening Lord John Russell laid on the table the Commercial Treaty with France.

The Political news is not of any great interest. The Budget, and the French Commercial Treaty are the all absorbing topics of interest in the public mind. The long talked of Reciprocity in Shipping has at length had a fair hearing in Parliament. Mr. Lindsay having introduced the subject to the House of Commons in a lengthy and luminous speech, which with others delivered by commercial members, commanded the marked attention of the Legislature. Mr Gladstone is reported to have been most happy in making his financial statement. The ability with which he argued the question of free trade proved that he has no living superior in close reasoning and concentrated power of debate. The working classes are evincing some dissatisfaction at the present limited sphere of the volunteer movement in England, it being now confined to what is termed the middling classes of the population. A meeting of workmen was held at Deptford, at which a large number were enrolled, with the understanding that a uniform would be provided to to meet the pecuniary means of the poorest man.

The Emperor of the French appears to be doing everything to dispel the prejudice which exists in England against him. He gave long conferences to Mr. Cobden at the Tuilleries, and Sir John Bowring has been admitted to frequent interviews with him at the Imperial Palace on the Seine. It is stated that Sir John found in the Emperor an apt pupil with respect to commercial freedom. Louis Napoleon is certainly making great sacrifices in drawing the relations between France and England into closer intimacy. The whole of the protectionist interest of France is exasperated at the new commercial policy of the Emperor, and the priesthood, alarmed at the course of events pursued in Italy, are strengthening the Protectionists. The influence of these great bodies is not to be despised even by a Monarch so powerful as Louis Napoleon. United, their power is truly formidable; but Louis Napoleon has braved the might of both in carrying out a course of procedure which he might naturally expect would have been favorably received on the other side of the Channel.

All kinds of rumors preceded the annual exposition of the Finance Minister. It is the impression in Scotland that the duty on whiskey will be increased, and the dealers have paid large sums into the Excise, in anticipation of the expected rise in price of the article. The dealers in wine, knowing that the duty on that commodity was to be reduced, have largely exported to the Channel Islands, receiving back the drawback. Even the British brandy manufacturers have taken the alarm, and declare their inability to compete with the foreign article when admitted at the rate which the home made spirits pay. Again, the income tax payers are up in arms at the renewal of that impost, which was to have terminated with the very year in which it is now renewed, and some of the other classes who come under the grasp of the Budget. All this is bad, but worse remains behind. A strong political cabal is forming against the Government, levelled mainly on the ground of the treaty with France, which will bring the discordant elements referred to into a focus, and may possibly end in the destruction of the Ministry. We suspected from the first night of the session that such would be the tactics of the Opposition, and this game is evidently to be played out.

The Church Rates question is not likely to be settled during this session. Sir John Trelawney's bill was carried in a full House, but by a small majority, and Mr. Disraeli made a vehement protest against the abolition of this impost. When the division was announced—265 against 284, giving a majority in favor of abolition,—the Opposition set up a tremendous cheer, for the majority had so dwindled down, as compared with former divisions in the last Parliament, that the result was considered to be a victory. In this light the House of Lords will view it, and so reject the bill. The abolition will never be forced through Parliament unless it is taken up by the Government, and proceeded with vigorously. Lord Derby tried to settle it during his Administration, but failed. When Lord Palmerston has less work on his hand he ought to make an effort in the same direction.

The continental journals are discussing, with more or less acrimony, the annexation question, said to be pending between the French Emperor and the King of Sardinia. It is asserted that a treaty for the session of Savoy and Nice to France has been actually signed, and even the date has been mentioned, Jan. 27. This is denied by one of the Nice journals. Russia, it is said, is strongly opposed to such a policy, and has made its displeasure known in strong terms. France has enough on its hands at present, if the accounts are to be credited which have recently come to hand. She is preparing for some threatened catastrophe, which may explode at any hour, and she is about to occupy Tuscany with a portion of the army under Vaillant. The Marshal's head quarters are to be transferred from Milan to Florence, the alleged object being to prevent the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont until Savoy and Nice have been handed over to France. At Naples the police agents are active, on the plea that the secret societies are working mischief. It is again asserted that an understanding exists between Austria and Naples for the formation of an army to operate against Central Italy. Austria evidently thinks that stormy events are not far distant, having stopped the sale of cavalry horses, and the military trains between Vienna and Trieste are running with unusual celerity. In Austrian Italy matters do not mend. There have been disturbances at Mantua. The Spanish forces have entered the Moorish city of Tetuan, and victory will be hailed with joy at Madrid. It is said that the Queen of Spain has written to the Pope offering him an asylum, if necessary, and a Spanish army if he should need it. Some stir has been made in England by the announcement that silver mines of vast extent have been discovered in California, the yield of which is likely to be immense.

A medal has been struck at the Paris Mint to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France.

Edmund P. Lane and Gordon Hires, the two mates of the American barque *Anna*, have been committed by the Southampton magistrates to the borough jail for safe custody previously to their transmission to New York for trial for several murders committed on the high seas.

Mr. Rowland Hill, secretary to the Postmaster-General, is appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, (civil side).

The ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce between France and England have been exchanged.

The total number of the wrecks during the month of January was 229.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Nord* of to-day publishes the text of the despatch addressed on the 30th ult., to the French Ambassador at London, by M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign affairs, in reply to the propositions of the British Government, already made known in the House of Commons. To the proposition of non-intervention the French Government gives its implicit adherence. The proposition that French troops quit the Roman States and Lombardy is acceded to by the Imperial Government, on conditions such as that Rome is not evacuated till the Holy See is secure from harm, nor Lombardy is free from the tacit avowal of the Great Powers, and shall have guaranteed the new organization of Italy. The third point as to Venetia does not excite objections, but it must be left open to consider any concessions which Austria may at future time offer with regard to Venetia. In treating of the fourth point, that if after new elections the assemblies of Central Italy pronounce in favor of annexation, France and Great Britain shall not oppose the entrance of Sardinian Troops, M. de Thouvenel says—"We regard ourselves bound by previous negotiations upon it with the Austrian court, and we could not to-day, in the presence of the stipulations of Villa Franca, pledge ourselves in a formal manner." He adds—"The reception we have given to the three first propositions will prove the sentiments in which we have received its overtures, and he cannot have any doubt as to our sincere desire to combine for the solution which the situation of Central Italy calls for."

FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that a circular will soon be issued by the new Minister for Foreign Affairs to the French diplomatic agents abroad, and which may be considered in some sort the programme of the Imperial Goverment on its foreign policy. It will be couched in a sense entirely pacific and friendly to all. It is reported, at the War Office, that the order for the French Army in Italy to be ready to march at a day's notice has been countermanded.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. Grandguillot, declares that the signs announced from all parts of France concerning the deplorable effect which has been produced by the letter of the Bishop of Orleans, Monsigneur Dupanloupe (which the *Siecle* insists should be brought before the tribunals), imposes on us the duty of not aggravating the existing excitement by such a polemic, and therefore M. Gradguillot says he does not intend publishing the said letter in his principal edition for Paris.

British and For. American News.

United States.

SENTENCE OF STEVENS AND HAZLITT.—Stevens and Hazlitt, convicted of having been concerned in the Harper's Ferry invasion, have been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 16th of March next. The prisoners were brought into Court to receive sentence, by the usual officers, and a guard of twenty men of the Jefferson Guards. Hazlitt declared his innocence, and said that the witnesses had made false statements, but added that he was prepared to meet his fate. The Judge, in passing sentence, informed them that they had no reasonable ground to expect a pardon or commutation of sentence. Both prisoners expressed themselves satisfied with the exertions of their counsel.

New Brunswick.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 17th.—We learn that the sleigh containing the mails from Pictou to Amherst, was lost through the ice on Tatmagouche Bay, on Friday night last, with two horses attached to it, also lost. The driver and several passengers, with the mails, which they succeeded in saving, reached Amherst on Saturday evening. The baggage saved was saturated with water.—*Borderer.*

THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We have received the "Report of the Board of Commissioners, and of the superintendent of the provincial Lunatic Asylum of New Brunswick for the year 1859," printed by Chubb & Co. It exhibits a healthy and prudent state of affairs.—The Commissioners state that the neat expenditure, for the year was £3,991, and the whole number of patients amounted to 234. The Commissioners call the attention of the Government to the necessity of completing the north wing of the building, which is also strongly urged by Dr. Waddell, the Superintendent, and it should be done without delay. —*New Brunswicker.*

Nova Scotia.

The following is an extract from a Despatch to Mr. Hunter, agent for the Associated Press:—

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP HUNGARIAN.—On Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, Thomas Nickerson saw a steamer's light, which remained stationary for some time. He supposed she had struck upon the Horse Race, about two miles off the Cape. The light was then seen to move. At daylight a steamer was seen ashore—one mast standing,—Nickerson thinks he saw men on it when it went over, a little after daylight.

A report has reached Mr. Crowell, Postmaster, that the steward's pocket-book has been picked up, containing some passengers' names, with extra supplies charged against them. Mr. Crowell will inquire, and let Mr. Hunter know. On Wednesday, the body of one small child was found; yesterday, one man, supposed to have been a fireman. Coroner attending to them. Portions of mails and cargo still being picked up. If anything further transpires to-night, will telegraph to-morrow.

The Agent for the Associated Press, J. Hunter, Esq. placed the subjoined additional intelligence on the desk of the Reading Room, on Saturday last:—"Clearance of *Hungarian* found. Three hundred and sixty passengers on board." The ship's company could scarcely have been less than one hundred men, making a total loss of life by this most disastrous shipwreck of at least four hundred and sixty souls. They, probably, perished without having afforded them even an effort to save their lives.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

The Rev. D. Fitz Gerald on Thursday evening last entered upon his lecture on the "Life and Times of William III." William was born in Holland, while Cromwell was fighting in Scotland. By and by the Stuarts came back to the British throne. Charles II. employed every art to wheedle William, who was his nephew, first to profess Romanism, and then to conspire against the liberties and religion of Holland, even as himself was conspiring against the liberties and religion of Britain. Failing in this, he entered into a league with France to crush the Dutch States,—but to no purpose. The States, after severe fighting, and many reverses, were saved. It was William who led their forces, and kept up the heart of the people when they were ready to give up all for lost. And thus, years before he became the deliverer of the British empire, he stood before the world as the honored and successful champion of European Protestantism. Charles died, receiving at his death the rites of the Romish church. James II. succeeded him, and plotted and worked hard to replace the yoke of Rome on the neck of Britain. Bigot, and tyrant, and tool of Rome as he was, he overshot his mark. In less than four years he was driven from his throne. An outraged and wrathful nation rose up against him and his dynasty, and both were banished from Britain, never to find foothold there again. Mr. Fitz Gerald traced out the steps which led to these results. He brought his hero to the crisis which issued in the final elevation of himself and Mary to the vacant throne. The rest of the story, and the best of it, he will tell next Thursday evening. It is needless to bespeak an audience. The full attendance of last Thursday, unfavorable as the night was, guarantees a like, if not an enlarged attendance, to hear Mr. Fitz Gerald's conclusion.

We add, however, that it is not needless to bespeak once more the consideration of the friends of the Association in regard to money matters. The collections of late have not been equal to the expenditure incurred by the lectures, nor nearly so. Let each one who may attend next Thursday evening only contribute his penny, and the liabilities of the evening will be met. And if, in view of recent deficiencies, each one adds another penny, something will be done towards covering those deficiencies, and encouraging the Association in their work.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from our last.]

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Hon. Mr. Haviland thought the House ought to decide about the manner of printing the Debates. The Committee to receive tenders had not yet reported, and he understood some hon. members had changed their opinion since it was appointed, now thinking more information would be communicated by publishing the reports merely in the newspapers.

Hon. Mr Coles said, it was necessary something should be done. He thought the best method would be to publish the Debates in the leading paper of each party.

Though 20 copies were distributed by each member, that would not circulate them throughout the whole country. He was in favor of giving the Committee instruction to make arrangements with the publishers of the *Islander* and *Examiner* newspapers.

Hon. Mr. Laird concurred in what had been stated on a former occasion, that, in publishing the Debates, the Island papers might not be able to afford space to keep up with the business of the House. He would recommend, that if the publishers had more matter on hand than they could print in their usual issue, they be instructed to publish an extra.

Hon. Mr Longworth was not present when the question was formerly brought before the House, or he would have opposed the method then proposed. Publishing the speeches in the leading newspapers was a much better system. Members, sometimes, found much difficulty in distributing the copies, but when the Debates were printed in the papers, they were widely circulated without any trouble. As it was necessary, however, that a few copies, should be printed in a separate form, for the Legislature, this part of the work should be let by tender. Last year, Mr Ings and Mr Whelan both had furnished the House with copies of the Debates, for which they received £30 each. Putting up the printing of a sufficient number to competition, would prevent this double expenditure.

Mr Sinclair was opposed to printing the Debates in a separate form for circulation, as a sufficient number could not be published for all the electors on the Island. Though he had 20 copies, he would not send one—he would not show so much favoritism.

Mr Holm was of opinion the Debates should be published in all the papers. Many who took a paper had neither the *Islander* nor *Examiner*.

Mr Howat remarked, that hon members seemed to be disposed to make an alteration. His object in making the motion to have them printed in a seperate form was to economise public money. In his part of the country the people generally were in favor of that method.

Hon Mr Yeo said, what signified 600 copies throughout the country? Appropriating money for such a purpose was only throwing it away. It was far better to have the speeches printed in the newspapers

After some further discussion a resolution was passed to the following effect, viz: that the Committee, formerly appointed, be instructed to receive tenders for printing 75 copies of the Debates in pamphlet form, for the use of the Legislature; and that they make an arrangement with the proprietors of the *Islander* and *Examiner*, to publish the Debates in those papers within six weeks after the rising of the House. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Hon Col Gray presented a petition from Mary Lawrence, the wife of a private soldier, praying for aid. Referred to the Committee on Pauper petitions. The hon. member then stated, that the House spent considerable time yesterday in discussing the question of pauper grants, without coming to any decision. He was not disposed to allow the matter thus to drop; but would again move the resolution which he then introduced. The resolution, which was agreed to, recommended the Committee to exercise great caution in investigating the claims of paupers applying for aid: and that no money be granted to any individual, whose claim could not be vouched for by some member, or was not certified by some clergyman or magistrate in the district.

LAW CLERK.

Hon Mr Haviland said, as there was to be considerable business before the House this Session, a Law Clerk would be required. He moved that one be appointed.

Hon Mr Coles was glad to observe that the government, day after day, saw the necessity of adopting the course pursued by the late Government Last Session the majority were so desirous to economise, that they did not appoint a Law Clerk. It was necessary the House should have such an officer, as all hon. members were not qualified to draft bills; and those who were; could not be expected to perform the work. The motion would have his support.

Hon Col. Gray remarked, that one reason why the House did not call for the services of a Law Clerk last year, was the shortness of the Session. Another reason was, that the Colony, at that time, was in a state approaching to bankruptcy; but the increase in the revenue, now warranted the House in incurring the expense. To prevent inaccuracy, if possible, in the drafting of bills, it was necessary to have such an officer, as they were constantly called upon to revise Laws which had been too hastily drawn up.

Hon Mr Longworth was of opinion that the salary of a Law Clerk would not be money thrown away. He was pleased to think that by the appointment he would be relieved from labor which would otherwise in some measure devolve upon him. He thought Mr Coles ought to have congratulated the House with respect to the appointment they were about to make. The necessity for accuracy, alluded to by the hon. member for Belfast, was obvious. His own desire was that every Bill by whomsoever introduced, should be as perfect as possible

Hon Mr Thornton thought no objection need be raised on this subject. He always considered the House should employ a Law Clerk; it was a saving to the country because it facilitated the business and shortened the session.

Hon Mr Coles congratulated the Government because they had seen the error of their ways Col Gray had stated the Colony was in a state bordering on bankruptcy. He would like to ask if they had paid off one penny of the public debt. Surely the hon member could not be so ignorant as not to know that it was as great now as at this time last year.

Hon Col Gray in explanation of what he had stated respecting the bankruptcy of the Colony, said that last year Treasury Warrants had been purchased at 20 per cent discount, but now they could scarcely be obtained at par. He thought this was sufficient proof that his statement was correct.

On the motion being put that a Law Clerk be appointed, it was carried unanimously.

Hon Mr Haviland then moved that Benj. DesBrisay, Esq., be appointed Law Clerk to the House, stating that probably few in the Colony were better qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

Hon Mr Coles objected to Mr. DesBrisay, chiefly on account of his inexperience, and named Mr Chas. Palmer as a more competent person.

Hon Col Gray stated that he understood Mr Palmer would not accept the appointment.

After some further consideration Hon Mr Haviland's motion was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Haviland introduced a Bill to amend the Law relating to Bills of Lading, which was read a first time.

The Bill for the Amendment of the Act relating to Wills was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Haviland explained that the object of the Bill was to render Wills valid though the name of the testator happened to be signed at some distance from the end of the Will, or at the side of the page, or on the top of the next page. According to the existing law they were null and void unless the signature was close at the foot or end of the Will.

The Bill was reported agreed to without amendment.

The House then adjourned for an hour.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Committee on report of special Committee on the non-completion of the Journals of last session, after a discussion in which several Members took part, rose without reporting, with the understanding that the work would be completed as speedily as possible.

The Hon. Mr. Haviland introduced a Bill providing for the separation of the offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and for other purposes. The object of the measure was the facilitating the public business by providing an improved system, at a merely nominal addition to the sum already paid. After a few remarks, which will be given in due time, the Bill was read a first time.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

The following petitions were presented,—by Mr. J. Yeo from inhabitants of Lot 12; by Mr. Owen, from inhabitants of Dundas Settlement,—all praying for improvement of road communication.

Mr. McNeill, according to notice, introduced a Bill, requiring that all Government accounts be rendered and kept in dollars and cents, which was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Haviland presented a Bill for the better apprehension of certain offenders. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr Haviland then moved the second reading of the Bill for separating the offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Island, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Considerable discussion ensued in reference to the principles of the Bill, when it was read and committed to a Committee of the whole House. Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Committee was resumed, and the discussion occupied the whole of this sitting.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

The following Petitions were presented:—By Mr. Macneill, from Andrew Miller, praying remuneration for building abutment of a bridge; also from James Robertson, Montague River, and from Alex. McDonald, both praying compensation for roads run through their land. By Hon. Mr Kelly, from inhabitants of Lots 35 and 36, praying a grant to build an additional block to the wharf at Battery Point; also a Petition from a number of Mechanics and others, praying for the enactment of a law to detain ships until the workmen employed in their construction be paid—said petition was referred to a special committee, consisting of Hons. Messrs. Kelly, Thornton and Mr. Sinclair, to examine the same and report thereon.

Hon. Mr. Haviland, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the payment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom and Ireland —read and laid on the table. Some discussion having arisen in reference thereto, the Speaker called hon. members to order, as it was usual to take up the consideration of a Despatch when presented. Hon. Mr. Haviland then introduced a Bill to carry out the recommendation of the Despatch, which was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved the second reading of the Bill to enable the Controller of Navigation Laws in this Island to grant and issue Fishing Licences to Citizens of the United States for vessels built in Prince Edward Island, and owned by them. A lengthy debate ensued, in the course of which Hon. Mr Coles moved the following amendment:

RESOLVED, That it is inexpedient at present to go into Committee on the said Bill, but that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, requesting Her Majesty's Government to negotiate with the American Government, with the view of getting that Government to reciprocate in the Coasting Trade, and to admit Colonial built Vessels to American Registry, and that His Excellency be requested to invite the attention of the Governments of the neighboring Provinces to this important subject.

This amendment was lost by a division of 20 to 5. For the amendment—Messrs. Coles, Wightman, Doyle, McNeill, J. Yeo. Against it—Messrs. Gray, Haviland, Longworth, Laird, Kelly, Perry, Thornton, Whelan, Beer, Conroy, Cooper, Douse, Davies, Holm, Howat, Ramsay, Owen, McAulay, Sinclair, Sutherland.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bill, and after some time spent therein progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Committee on the Bill for separating the offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, was resumed, and Mr. Coles' motion that the Bill be read this day three months was lost, by a division of 20 to 7. For the motion—Messrs. Coles, Kelly, Cooper, Doyle, Sinclair, Sutherland and Whelan. Against it—Messrs. Beer, Douse, Davies, Gray, Haviland, Howat, Holm, Conroy, Longworth, Laird, McNeill, McAulay, Perry, Pope, Montgomery, Owen, Ramsay, Thornton, Wightman, John Yeo. Some petitions were presented.

SATURDAY, February 25.

Mr. Holm, from the Committee appointed to receive Tenders for Printing 75 copies of the Debates, reported that two proposals had been received—one from Mr Ings, stating that he would publish them for a similar sum to that which he received last year for like service; and the other from Mr. Whelan, offering to print them for whatever sum the House might deem sufficient. Hon. members seemed generally to be of opinion that neither of the proposals sent to the Committee were Tenders, and ought not to have been received. Some were disposed to leave the printing of the Parliamentary Reporter as it was last year. Others opposed this proposition, as they considered it unnecessary expense that the House should pay for two sets of the Reporter, one from Mr. Ings and the other from Mr. Whelan. With respect to printing the Debates in the Newspapers, Hons. Col. Gray, Haviland, Laird, Messrs Holm, Conroy, and others, thought it ought not to be confined to the *Islander* and *Examiner*, but thrown open to all. Hon. Mr. Thornton said, if the reports were to be published in all the papers, it would be necessary to see they were printed correctly. Last year a change had been made in the Reporter's manuscript in one of the Printing Offices. The expression "Thornton, Wightman and Conroy were absent," was made to read, "Thornton, Wightman and Conroy did not vote." He wished this statement to go abroad, in order that the printers might be more careful

The following resolution was then agreed to, viz:

RESOLVED, That the Printing of the Seventy-five copies of the Parliamentary Reporter be put up to public tender, specifying the lowest sum for which the work will be performed; and that the printing of the debates be thrown open to the public newspapers, subject to such gratuity as the House may deem fit to grant at the close of the Session.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider the Bill for the better apprehension of Offenders. The object of the Bill is to give effect in this Island to Warrants issued in the neighboring Provinces for the apprehension of Offenders who may have escaped to this Colony, provided that they be signed by one of the Judges of the Island, and executed within a certain time. The Bill was reported agreed to without amendment, when the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Haviland moved the second reading of the Bill authorising the indorsee of a Bill of Lading to sue in his own name; which motion elicited no discussion, and the Bill was agreed to without amendment or division.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27.

After the presentation of some petitions, Hon. Col. Gray reported from the special committee appointed to receive tenders for printing the Parliamentary Reporter for the Session.

The committee had received tenders, in answer to their proposal, for the printing and binding 75 copies of the Debates, from

Mr. John Ings—to furnish 75 bound volumes, and one loose sheet for each member of the House, as the work proceeded for £37 10s; Mr. J. B. Cooper—11s per copy, or whole work for £37 10s., and he would print them in the *Monitor* newspaper for such additional sum as the House might grant; Mr. Geo. T. Hazard—9s. 9d per copy.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thornton, the report was referred to a committee of the whole House. Mr. Howat in the Chair.

A protracted discussion ensued, in which it appeared that Mr. Hazard had, after the time specified in the proposals for the reception of tenders, withdrawn his first, and after communication with some members of the committee, had put in a second tender. This irregularity was objected to by Hon. Messrs. Coles, Thornton, and others, who reprobated the conduct of the committee as irregular and unfair to the other competitors. That the chairman had improperly held communications with Mr. Hazard in the House during the time of prayers, and while the journals of the previous day were being read. A long conversation, of a somewhat personal nature, took place. The result was, that the special committee admitted the force of the arguments against their report in favor of Mr. Hazard's tender, as not having been received in time; and after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Beer, who urged that Mr. Cooper's proposal be accepted, as Mr. Ings, being Queen's Printer, had already enough to do, Mr. Ings' tender was accepted. Hon. Mr. Coles, and others, intimated that they intended to impute no improper motive to the committee, but objected to the irregularity of the proceedings, which might render such a course liable to suspicion of favoritism.

The report, amended by omitting reference to Mr. Hazard's tender, and recommending that Mr. Ings' be accepted, was then agreed to.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Cooper to the Government, on the subject of a claim by John McLellan, Esq., contractor for altering a line of Road and building a Bridge over Black Pond, near Souris, the Hon. member Mr. Longworth stated that the records of the Journals and in the Road Correspondent's office were not sufficiently explanatory. One of the votes for the service specified that Mr. McLellan was to pay £20 towards the work, and there was no evidence that he had done so.

Mr. Cooper explained that by the award of the Commissioners that amount would have to be paid in cash by Mr. McLellan, but as a matter of course, when he took the contract, he was the only person to receive the money, and therefore an account of his having paid himself was unnecessary.

Hon Mr. Longworth expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.—Mr. McLellan had applied for the whole amount voted, without giving the Government credit for the amount referred to.

Hon. Mr. Longworth reported from special committee on Expiring Laws.

After presentation of some petitions, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition from Raymond Campbell, praying for a grant equal to a sum of money that he had transmitted through the Post Office, but which had never been received by the party to whom it was sent Read and laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee on the report of the Committee on expiring Laws. Several resolutions were reported agreed to, and a Committee appointed to bring in the Bible in accordance therewith.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed, viz: A Bill for separating the offices of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and a Bill for the better apprehension of certain offenders.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

Hon. Col. Gray presented a petition from inhabitants of Cherry Valley, &c., praying for the establishment of a Post Office; also from inhabitants of Lot 50, praying for a grant to build a Wharf.

Hon. Mr. Yeo presented a petition from Colo Arsneaux praying that extra money paid for Land Tax might be refunded; also a petition from Alex. E. Holland, Postmaster, St. Eleanor's, praying an increase of salary.

Mr. Ramsay presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Prince County, praying for the erection of Lighthouses on the North Cape and on the East Point of this Island.

The following Road petitions were presented:—By Hon. Mr. Yeo, from Wm. Beglole, Lot 16; by the same, from Anthony McKinnon, Lot 4; by the same, from Jas. Gillis, Lot 14. By Hon. Mr Whelan, from Thomas Keefe, Morell; by the same, from Michael Rice.

Hon. Col. Gray, by command, laid before the House two 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 Commission on the Land Question; 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, viz:—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 the Bill, he said, was to do away with political Sheriffs, and to adopt again 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.

We cannot afford space to publish all the debates of the House, but shall endeavour to give some of the most important. By the summary of proceedings which we publish, our readers will learn what measures are being introduced into, and carried through the lower branch of the Legislature.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers who wish to save a shilling and do us a favor, will please remember that another quarter of a year will terminate at the end of the present month.

Exchange Rooms, Charlottetown,

WEDNESDAY, 29th February, 12,30 p.m., 1860.

Hungarian's boats have been found broken in pieces near the wreck. One of them was found at Port Latour uninjured, with oars lashed to the thwarts. Every vestige of the wreck has disappeared, and the Shore from Tusket Island to Ragged Island is strewed with goods and pieces of the ship. No more bodies have been found yet. William Boultenhouse, of Sackville, was a passenger.

Divers have gone to Cape Sable.

Death of Dr Alexander, Director-General of the Army.

Not only the medical service, but the army and the country at large, have sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Alexander, who has been taken from us in the midst of a career which promised the largest results that could be effected by untiring industry, unswerving honesty, a clear intellect, the highest practical knowledge, and the warmest sympathies with the body over which he was so recently called to preside. Dr. Alexander entered the service on the Staff in 1834, and proceeded to the West Indies, where he did duty for the period of five years, at the end of which he came home in charge of invalids. He remained at home only nine months, when he embarked for Nova Scotia, where he did duty till he was removed, in August 1846, as Second Class Staff-Surgeon, to North America, where he served with the Rifle Brigade as Regimental Assistant-Surgeon, till he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1851 and served with the 60th Rifles for the next two years throughout the Kaffir war. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First-Class Staff-Surgeon, and received orders to join the Turkish expedition. He was in charge of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, and landed at Gallipoli with the first detachment of the expeditionary force, consisting of his old comrades of the Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, on the 6th March. With the Light Division he remained to the close of the war. At the Alma his tenderness, his inexhaustible endurance, and his noble devotion in the most terrible trial to which a surgeon, overwhelmed with calls on his utmost powers, and poorly provided with the means of relief, could be exposed, were especially remarkable. At Inkermann, for hour after hour, day after day, he toiled through scenes which those who have not witnessed a battle-field and the terrors of the hospital tents can never imagine or conceive, upheld by the noblest sense of duty: and many men now alive can bear witness to the heroic calm and skill which saved life and limb for them, and the prodigality of care he bestowed on others, regardless of everything but his sacred duties. All through the winter he never left his post—nay more, from the time he joined the Light Division till the British army quitted the shores of the Crimea he never was absent from his duty a single day. On the 12th January 1855, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General, and he went to Kertch with Sir George Brown as principal medical officer of the expeditionary force. In General Codrington's despatch of March 18, 1856, in answer to an address from the House of Commons, Dr. Alexander is also mentioned, and he was recommended by Dr. Andrew Smith for promotion to the rank of Local Inspector-General for service during the Russian war. Dr. Alexander remained at home just one month and twenty-one days, when he was again ordered for service in Canada as principal medical officer, but, after performing that duty for six months, Lord Panmure nominated him one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and he returned to England to discharge the functions of his appointment. He was also selected to draw up a new code of regulations for the management of barracks and hospitals, and, on the retirement of Sir Andrew Smith, on the 23d June 1858, Dr. Alexander was appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which appointment he held up to the day of his death. He was also one of the Honorary Surgeons to Her Majesty and a Companion of the Bath. He died on Wednesday morning at his residence in Norfolk Square, London, the immediate cause of death being, it is supposed, determination of gout to the heart. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and in her grief she has many deep sympathisers, for few men ever had a larger number of sincere friends among those whom he admitted to his acquaintance than Dr. Alexander.—*Times.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.