CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir,—When the Land Purchase Act was passed, and *before* the Worrell Estate was purchased by the G overnment, for a sum nearly double what the sellers gave for it, it was fully expected by the public, that the provisions of the Act were just and equal, if honestly carried out, but, to the surprise of many, they have found, on applying to the Commissioner of Public Lands, that the practice of those entrusted to carry out the Law, have been very far from being either equal or in good faith, as was promised to, and expected by the people, for there are now to be seen a great many exceptions in the Commissioner's Office, and what astonishes people most of all is, these exceptions are not to be found in the "Documents relating to the Purchase of the Worrell Estate, which were laid before the House of Assembly as authentic, and ordered by them on 14th February, 1855, to be inserted once in all the newspapers published in Charlottetown." Now, it is a certain fact, that there is only one exception in all these Documents, viz., 984 acres to J. B. Cox, and one exclusion, 600 acres of Fishery Reserves, for which no payment is to be made by the Government, it is also stated in the Documents, "that two several deeds or instruments in writing made in form as required —All the said Real and Personal Estates were conveyed to William Swabey, the Commissioner of Public Lands, except Mr. Cox's tracts above referred to," and exclusive of the Fishery Reserves claimed by the Government, and the Commisioner of Public Lands also notified all parties, on January 4th, 1855, to pay no money whatever on account of said Estate to any other person than himself, who is the only person legally authorized to receive the same. It is very poor satisfaction indeed, to be told now, that the Attorney General committed an error in allowing any exceptions to be made; for our parts, we cannot see that he is any more to blame than his colleagues, as they are all alike responsible to the people.

Sir, we shall know by-and-by whether the House of Assembly will or will not make the Documents they ordered to be printed 14th February, 1855, to be authentic and *bona fide* true; or whether they will give their sanction to make them, as far as as we are concerned, a sham and imposition upon the public.

Yours, &c., &c.,

Exceptions.

Worrell Estate,
February 2d, 1856.

P. S.—We have purposely avoided saying anything about the price the Lands are sold for by the Government, as well as their selling the Fishery Reserves Land at the same rate to the settlers as the other land, although they gave nothing for them, our present business being the unjust way and manner we have been used as exceptions.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Dear Sir,—In one of your late Editorials some interesting remarks were made on the improvement in your city; if you would come over to Southport, you would see, that the merchants and mechanics of this flourishing village have likewise raised structures highly creditable to their enterprise and perseverance. We can show handsome houses on the most approved principles of *edification!!* A generous emulation generally prevails among the denizens. In truth, the progress and prosperity of this community afford pleasant proofs of the benefits and blessings secured by skill and sobriety, intelligtnce and industry; but, as we expect a friendly visit from you, I write to inquire, when we may have an opportunity of giving you a respectful reception in the Stratford Hotel.

This establishment is equal to any house for the special accommodation of the public in the Provinces, and Mr. Moore—the proprietor—has strong claims on public patronage. Great expense has been incurred in finishing and furnishing suits ef apartments and other necessary conveniences, to accommodate travellers of all classes, and also entertain such transient strangers as wish the combined enjoyments of neat, comfortable, private lodgings, and convenient access to your city.

Several of the Sons of Temperance in the city, and the Salem Division, appreciating such praiseworthy efforts in confirmation of their principles and doctrines, ordered a public supper to be prepared on the evening of Wednesday the 23d January. At this entertainment, in celebration of the opening of the House, a bountiful supply of a great variety of choice viands was prepared, and served in the best order. In her important department, Mrs. Moore knows "*what to do, and how to do it.*" And on the 4th instant, another large party of Sons, with their wives and other friends of both sexes, held a very pleasant soiree in the Stratford Hotel.

This establishment deserves general encouragement, and it is to be hoped, that the generous public will sustain the landlord in his efforts to secure their comfort and convenience.

Veritas.

Lot 48, 8th Feb., 1856.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 13, 1856.

The Mails.—The Couriers arrived with the Colonial and American Mails on Monday night about half-past eight o'clock. We expected to hear of the arrival at New-York of the new steamer *Persia*, but up to Friday morning she had not made her appearance. The *Pacific*, of Collins (United States) line, was to leave the same day, February 26. A telegraphic despatch from Washington to the *New-Brunswicker*, informs us, that the U. S. House of Representatives elected Mr. Banks to be Speaker, on Saturday last, by a plurality of votes, all attempts to elect by a majority, after numerous trials, having failed. The vote stood:—Banks, 103; Aitken, 100; Fuller, 6; Campbell of Ohio, 4; Wells, 1.

Mechanics' Institute.—We trust that this Institution is advancing, and regret that it has not been in our power to take any part in the discussions which have been consequent upon the lectures delivered there. We had fully intended to have been present at that given by Mr. Barnard, on Wood and its properties. As the next best thing, however, we solicited and obtained the perusal of his very able and well-written dissertation. The subject is immense, or may at least be made so. Take the acorn, walnut, beechnast or ashkey, and reflect, that in either of these you have the germ of a mighty tree, that you can with ease hold in the palm of your hand the makings of a little forest. Consider, also, the time it takes before these are developed into trees. Mr. Barnard pointed out to his hearers the difference between Exogenous and Endogenous trees, those which, like the oak or beech, have their principle of growth from without by yearly concentric circles formed with the bark and the last year's wood, and those which come to their size from pressure from within, as the palm, the cane, Indian corn, and all the tribe of grasses, whether gigantic or minute. It did not come within the scope of his lecture to advert to the interesting and wonderful manner by which nature works in bringing these favorite productions to an immense and gigantic size as in the mahogany, and other species of woods. Did any of our readers ever look with attention on a piece of well-made charcoal? Let those who have not, do so. The specimen of a good one, whether taken from the remains of the backlog or from the charcoal pit, will give the whole of the ligneous or woody parts of the plant in which the concentric circles or layers, will be as distinctly visible as in the original wood before charring, as will also the horizontal rays. The difference between the weight of charcoal and that of the wood before charring, shows how much of water. gum, resin, or other substances must be incorporated in the tree in order to account for the difference. These fibres are distinctly visible on the skeleton—if we may so call it—of the tree, and then comes the question of how it is produced. One thing we are certain of, that, by the agency of heat, this solid charcoal can be separated into a fine, invisible air or gas, called carbonic acid gas, fatal to animal life. as the police reports of Paris can testify, where a favorite method of committing suicide is, for a person or persons to lock themselves in a close room with a pan of ignited charcoal, the gas from which soon puts an end to their existence, the lungs refusing to act in the inhalation of the mephitic vapor. However fatal to animal, this gas is the principle of vegetable life, and the art of the agriculturist and horticulturist principally consists of furnishing it with a proper supply of this article. But how is impalpable air converted into solid wood: A century ago or less, this question must have remained unanswered. Modern chemistry has, however, furnished us with a solution of the enigma. It has been found, that by subjecting carbonic acid gas to an immense pressure it becomes liquid, and this liquid on exposure to the atmosphere rapidly evaporates, but during the process solidifies a part of the liquid, this experiment is performed every day in the season to the visiters in the pantechnicon in London. This merely proves the fact that carbonic acid gas may be solidified. Nature however adopts a different process. Carbonic acid gas which is a compound of oxygen and carbon is imbibed by the roots combined with water or in the gaseous state by the leaves and by some elaborations of her own, unknown to us, throws off the oxygen and leaves the carbon or charcoal. These were however no part of the lecturer's scheme, his business was with the wood as it already existed and not with how it was formed and his theory of the toughness elasticity, density and porosity of wood were philosophically and lucidly given. It affords us much pleasure to see mechanics thus ennobling themselves and their art by scientific expositions of the nature of the articles with which they have most to do, it is peculiarly gratifying to find that disposition in one whose duties as inspector of public works must necessarily call forth the exercise of judgment in the selection of the different sorts of timber in the construction of bridges, Lighthouses, piers and other public edifices or structures, of which wood forms a competent part. A few more such lectures will give the Institute a popularity based on the best of foundations, on utility.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. David Fitzgerald will lecture before the association, to-morrow, (Thursday) evening at the Temperance Hall, Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. The subject of the Lecture will be "The History of our English Bible in connection with the growth of our common Christianity."

The meetings will be held in future every fortnight, and are open to the public. A collection will be taken to defray expences.

Married,

At the Catholic Chapel, Charlottetown, on the 4th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Phelan, P. P., Mr Thomas McAvoy, baker, to Miss Mary Carroll, eldest daughter of Mr. James Carroll, Carpenter, all of Ch. Town.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr Brewster, Mr. William Edward Cooke, to Hannah, only daughter of Mr. William Vesey, all of Little York.

Died,

On the 9th inst., suddenly at Mr. Henry Shenicks on the Rustico road, Mr. Allan McKinnon, son of Mr Finlay McKinnon, North River, aged 51 years. The deceased was suddenly seized with cramp about one o'clock on Friday, and notwithstanding every attention paid to him, by Mr. and Mrs Shenicks and his brother, he died next morning. He has left a wife and five children.

Farm for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Tuesday the 18th February, instant, on the Premises, the Leasehold Interest of the Subscriber, in 92 acres of LAND, together with the Buildings, consisting of 2 HOUSES, a new BARN, 17 × 27, STABLES and other out-buildings.

JOHN HORNE.

Winsloe Road, near Mrs. Holroyd's,
February 9th, 1856. 2i—X.

FALL GOODS.

1855.

JAMES DESBRISAY has received by the *Majestic*, from Liverpool, and *Sir Alexander*, from London, his usual supplies of

Autumn and Winter Goods.

which are offered to the public at the lowest possible prices FOR CASH. A large lot of

Ready Made Clothing.

among which are some very superior Coats. Als on hand a few very good India Rubber Coats, Seamen's Caps, &c.,

Nov. 1, 1855.

City Tannery, No. 12, Grafton Street.

FOR SALE at the above establishment—
800 sides Neat's Leather,
300 sides Harness Leather,
200 sides light Sole Leather,
500 Calf-skins.

WM. B. DAWSON.

October 20.

BOARDING.

A FEW LADIES or a Married Gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated by applying to Mrs. H. B. DOUGLAS, Pownal Street, next door above Mr. Purdie.

Dec. 14. 1855.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wanting the services of children as Apprentices or otherwise, from 10 years old and upwards, can be assisted in procuring such, if early application is made at the office of Mr. T. Stewart, in DesBrisay's Buildings.

Dec. 15th, 1855.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,
August 5th, 1853.

COALS! COALS!!

40 CHALDRON Pictou COAL, Just arrived and for Sale by

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 5.

Published by authority of the City Council.

Law Relative to Pumps and Wells.

[*Assented to 7th February.*]

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 That from and after the publication of this law, the powers, authority and duties of the "Pump and Well Assessors of the town of Charlottetown" shall cease and determine and be from thenceforth transferred to the City council.

Sec. 2 All contracts duly entered into by the said Assessors shall continue in force and effect according to the provisions thereof.

Sec 3 The said Assessors shall make up their accounts forthwith and the balance of moneys now in the hands of the Treasurer with all bonds, contracts, specialities, books, papers, accounts and all other articles in his hands or in that of the Secretary of the said Board of Assessors shall be forthwith handed over to the City clerk.

Robt. Hutchinson, Mayor
William B. Wellner, City Clerk,
January 23rd, 1856.

Law Relative to Auditing City Accounts.

[*Assented to February 7, 1856.*]

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 That the accounts of the City Treasurer shall be audited by the City auditors twice in each year, that is to say in the months of January and July.

Sec. 2 The Clerk, Treasurer and other officers of the said City, shall in the first week of the said months submit to the said auditors the accounts of their respective departments together with all vouchers touching or concerning the same. The accounts when audited shall be published in such manner as prescribed in the twenty-ninth section of the "Act of Incorporation".

Robt. Hutchinson, Mayor.
William B. Wellner, City Clerk.
February 6th, 1856.

Law Relating to Drunkenness.

[*Assented to Feb. 7, 1856*]

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown:

Sec. 1 That the Police constables shall take in charge all persons found drunk and disorderly on the streets, squares, lanes, thoroughfares or wharfes in the city, and commit the same to the lock-up according to law, who on being convicted by confession, or on view of the Mayor or any of the City Councillors, or on the oath of one credible witness in the Mayor's or Police court, shall forfeit for the first offence the sum of Five shillings, and in default of payment be committed to jail for a period of forty-eight hours, unless said fine with costs be sooner paid.

Ses. 2 If any person or persons shall be convicted of a second offence of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the said city, he or they shall be liable to a fine of Ten shillings for such second offence and to a like fine for every subsequent offence, and in default of payment of either or any of such fines, be committed to jail for a period of ninety-six hours unless such fine with costs be sooner paid.

Sec. 3 In case of any person having been convicted of being drunk and disorderly, tendering payment of the fine and costs which have been awarded, it shall not be imperative on the mayor or presiding councillor to receive such fine and costs, in case the said offender shall be in such state of intoxication, as not to be suffered safely to go at large, but the said offender may be still detained in custody until he becomes sober, when he may be discharged on payment of the fine and costs or on payment of the said fine and costs, he may be given into the custody of his friends, if he have any, at the discretion of the mayor or presiding councillor.

Sec. 4 All persons found drunk or incapable of taking care of themselves or lying about the streets, squares, lanes, thoroughfares or wharves in the city, though not disorderly, may be taken in charge by the police constables and placed in the lock-up aforesaid, or the police constables may give them into the keeping of their friends, if requested so to do, and such persons so taken in charge shall subject themselves to a fine not exceeding five shillings or to imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours for each and every offence.

Sec. 5 Any person or persons who shall sell to, or supply children or apprentices with intoxicating drinks, or who shall harbour the same and encourage them to drink within this City, without the consent of their legal protectors, shall subject themselves to a fine not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for each and every offence, and on refusal or neglect to pay the same, warrant of distress may issue or the offender or offenders may be imprisoned for not more than sixty days.

Robt. Hutchinson, Mayor.
William B. Wellner, City Clerk.
February 6, 1856