roughfares of the City, and each and every person offending against this Clause shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings.

Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of the Collector of Impost for this City to furnish the City Council quarterly with a written return of the quantity of gunpowder imported by every person into the City, and no person residing therein shall keep, or permit to be kept, in any dwelling house, store, shop, stable or out-house, any greater quantity than twenty-five pounds weight of gunpowder at any one time, nor shall any quantity of gunpowder be so had or kept, unless the same be contained in a covered copper, lead, tin, or pewter canister, or, if in a covered wooden keg or vessel, such keg or vessel shall be secured in a leathern bag, and all persons found offending herein, shall incur a penalty of Three Pounds for each offence, provided alway, that no person shall incur such penalty, for having gunpowder in his or her keeping contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, unless there shall be in the City or in its suburbs a Magazine for the reception and security of gunpowder, to which the public can have access.

Sec. 33. No stovepipe shall be passed through any roof, outside wall, or window of any dwelling house, out house, or other building within the City, but shall be carried into brick flues, of at least four inches thick; and every flue beginning on any floor shall be based and erected on a stone, at least four inches thick, and projecting at least six inches in every direction, beyond the bottom of such flue; and no stovepipe within any dwelling-house, out-house or other building in the City shall be passed through or near any partition of wood, or of wood and lime, or through a wooden floor, unless there shall have been left five inches clear between the pipe and the partition or floor, which pipe shall be surrounded with stone or brick (well plaistered with lime) or with a sheet of tin, lead, copper or sheet iron, to be nailed or fastened to every such partition or floor; and all stoves shall be set up in such manner, as that in all cases there shall be at least, eighteen inches in every direction except the bottom from any wainscot, laths or wooden partition, through or alongside of which, the same may be placed, or if at a less distance, then the wall or partition shall be well and securely protected by a sheet of bright tin or lead to the satisfaction of the engineers, and any person or persons offending in the premises shall incur a penalty of ten shillings, for each and every offence.

Sec. 34. All stoves now in use, or that may hereafter be used in any carpenter's, cooper's, tanner's, cabinet maker's, block maker's, joiners, wheel wright's, or other work shops, or any warehouse or manufactory whatsoever, before the same are used. shall have a covering on the floor immediately under such stove or stoves properly laid of brick, stone, or metal, extending at least eighteen inches beyond the stove on every side; and any person offending in this particular, shall be subject to the penalty herein last before mentioned.

Sec. 35. In the event of its appearing to any of the engineers that any chimney, flue or oven, in any building in their respective wards is improperly built or unsafe and unfit for use, it shall be the duty of such engineer to report the same to the City council, who, if they deem it expedient, shall condemn said chimney, flue or oven, order that the same shall not be further used as such, and give notice thereof to the owner, or person occupying said building; and in case any of the persons aforesaid shall afterward use the same without its having been repaired or renewed to the satisfaction of the fire department, he or they shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds for each offence.

Sec. 36. On the discovery of the breaking out of a fire, the different church and fire bells shall be rung, and all the inhabitants of the city shall be bound to render assistance to the engineers, who are hereby jointly and severally empowered to require such assistance for the purpose of securing or removing any property that may be necessary or practicable to save, for extinguishing or prventing the further spreading of such fire, and to suppress all tumult and disorder; any person or persons who shall wantonly or wilfully make any false alarm of fire, and be thereof convicted on oath before the Mayor's or police court shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Sec. 37. The board of engineers shall meet from time to time as may be required, but said board shall have regular annual meetings in the month of March, for the purpose of preparing a report of the year's proceedings and making an estimate of such sums as they may consider necessary for procuring a further supply of fire-engines, water carts, casks, buckets, bags, fire-bells or other implements, or to be distributed as premiums, or for any other purpose whatsoever the said board may consider it necessary to apply the same, which estimate and report shall be sent to the City council and if approved of by them they shall cause the same to be provided and handed over to the said board of engineers.

Sec. 38. Each engine company shall elect from among themselves, three persons who together with the Captain, first-pipeman and clerk shall keep the apparatus committed to their charge in good order, and ready for service at all times, and the said fire members shall each, receive annually from the city funds the sum of Twenty five shillings, and the remaining part of the company, shall each, receive a remission of city dues, not exceeding ten Shillings, *Provided* that each member shall produce a certificate signed by the captain, or in his absence the first-lieutenant, that the said member has not been absent from more than three regular meetings in the year.

Sec. 39. The regular days for training for each company shall be once in each month, from the first of May to the first of November and once in the first weeks of April and November, and any member who shall refuse or neglect to attend on the said days of training without a sufficient excuse to be allowed by the captain or commanding officer of his or their company, or shall be guilty of disobedience of the orders of said officers, he or they shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings, and any member of such company who shall neglect to attend for three successive days of training, without sufficient excuse arising from sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be liable to be discharged from such company by order of the said company, or the major part thereof and not be allowed any compensation whatsoever.

Sec. 40. No person hereby appointed a member of the fire department, shall be at liberty to resign or withdraw from any company thereof (unless with permission of the commanding officer of the same) until such person shall have served at least one year in the company and shall have given to such commanding officer at least three months' previous notice in writing of his intention to resign.

Sec. 41. If any persons or persons shall have in their possession, any articles or apparratus belonging to the fire department, or any fire buckets belonging to private persons, or public buildings, and shall neglect to return the same for twenty four hours after any fire, or shall be found using the same, except at the time of a fire, he, she, or they, shall be subject to a penalty of Five shillings.

Sec. 42. Any member of the fire department is hereby authorised to call to his assistance in conveying to any fire any of the apparatus belonging to the fire department, any person not exempted therefrom by the provisions of this act, and every person so liable who shall refuse his aid and assistance, when so called upon, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence any sum not exceeding five shillings.

Sec. 43. The City Council shall duly provide such houses and premises, as shall be required by the fire department for the safe keeping of the engines and other apparatus belonging to the department, in such parts of the city as shall be deemed suitable.

Sec. 44. The recovery of all fines and costs, not herein-before provided for, shall be before the Mayor's or Police Court, on the Oath of any member of the fire department, or other credible witness, such fines and penalties, to be for the use of the City, and in case of non payment, the offenders to be committed to Jail, for a space of time not in any case exceeding sixty days.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, Mayor.

WILLIAM B. WELLNER,
City Clerk.

EXPENSIVE ARTICLE —To make one of the finest Cashmere shawls requires the work of a family for a lifetime. They sell, in Cashmere itself, for five thousand dollars.

A YOUNG HUSBAND.—On making a call the other day, at the house of the American missionary in Jerusalem, I saw a little boy, in the Turkish costume, sitting on a sofa. My firrt thought was, "what an enormous turban that boy has on," and my second, "how very small he is!"

Judge of my surprise, when I found he was a husband; he being little more then ten years old, and his wife not quite nine! Truly this is beginning life young. —And this reminds me, that a friend of ours saw an Armenian lady in Alexandria, who' though but *twentysix* years of age, was a *grandmother*! This goes quite beyond early marriages in the U. States.—*Mrs. Fume's Travels in Egypt.*

An exchange says, that the following has a touching interest to housekeepers:—

The biting airs the shrinking flesh appal!
By sharp incisions;
And every thing proclaims the approach of *fall*
Except *provisions*.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 15, 1855.

RENT ROLL AND TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILLS.

WE were not surprised at hearing, that these Bills were disallowed, and we must confess, that we are not a little astonished at the rather intemperate article in the *Examiner* on the subject. When a suspending clause is tacked to a Bill, it must be presumed to be for the purpose which is expressed in it, namely: that the Queen may or may not assent to it, and that it shall not be law until that assent has been signified. These Bills are of a very peculiar nature, so very much so, that we question whether in the whole compass of Colonial Legislation, any consimilar Acts could be found passed by any Parliament or Assembly under British rule. They come under the head of what is termed "class legislation." We do not wish to proscribe class legislation in the whole, but we say, that it should be as seldom as possible resorted to, and when resorted to, should carry upon the face of its enactments, the absolute necessity and propriety of passing them. It is the principal characteristic of a free country, that life, liberty and property are held sacred, and in no country is the title to land held in such reverence and respect as in England. Now, the Acts in question were passed, according to Mr. Coles, for the purpose of harrassing the Proprietors, and forcing them to sell their lands to the local government, under the provisions of the Land Purchase Bill; his words are these,—"Believing that Escheat was impracticable, I have introduced and carried other measures for the benefit of the people *at the expense of the Proprietors.*" And again,—"I am satisfied, that this House has it in its power to mitigate the hardships on the tenantry arising from the original grants,—that remedy is by taxing the lands of the Proprietors, under that system the Proprietors will be glad to come in and offer their lands to the Government under the Land Purchase Bill." He subsequently, in the same Speech, alludes to the Acts in question as tending to effect the same purpose. This was plain, open dealing enough, but, whether it were politic is another thing. Mr. Coles should have known, that these expressions, so at variance with the preamble of the Rent Roll Bill, would have been taken advantage of by the Proprietors in their opposition to its receiving the Royal assent. The Title of the Bill states, that the purport of it is to defray the expenses of any armed force which may be requisite on account of the withdrawal of the troops, and for the further encouragement of Education; what connection there is between these two objects, is not very apparent. The Bill, however is for a general purpose, and the justice and policy of singling out proprietors of rented Township Lands over 500 acres, for the purpose of taxing their Rent Rolls should have been made apparent. Let us see what the preamble states, it says, "That whereas, the Proprietors of Town ship Lands in this Island have leased a large portion thereof to tenants from whom they derive large rents, and covenants, are generally contained in the leases of such lands, that the tenants or occupiers thereof shall pay all taxes imposed or to be imposed on the lands so leased to them, whereby the Proprietors evade the payments of said taxes, and the principal part thereof are paid by the tenantry, and whereas, such lands have greatly increased in value from the industry of the tenants, and from the prosperity and progressive state of the Colony." The first part of this preamble is intended to show, that the proprietory interest is adverse to the prosperity of the tenantry, and the second part contradicts the inference, for it avers, that the Colony is in a prosperous and progressive state. Where would be the injury if the lands of the Preprietors increased in value, provided the tenants are thriving and prosperous? But is it true, that the value of the Township lands have increased in value? What was the Worrell Estate purchased for, first by Pope and others, and secondly qy the Island Government? What is the latter to give Mr. Warburton for Lot 11? It was well known, that this Bill would be contested by those against whose interests it militates, and therefore, the utmost care should have been taken that it did not contain a single assertion, that was capable of successful refutatiou. But what is a military force wanted for in this Island—for defence against invasion? The sum to be realized would not have been anything like sufficient to have equipped and maintained an adequate force. Was it meant to aid the Civil power in the execution of the law? We should hope, that the day is passed when such interference would be necessary. We have noticed but a few of the anomalies in this Bill, we have foreborne to mention the injustice of taxing the gross rental, without any enquiry as to whether it were paid or still in arrear. Why a Proprietor who owns 600 acres, porhaps a widow, or an orphan, or it may be a lunatic, should pay, when an opulent owner of 500 goes clear, requires explanation. Should there not have been a diference between the resident Proprietor, who spends his income on the Island and pays his taxes, and he who absent, does not?

As to the Tenants' Compensation Bili, we can hardly believe, that the parties who introduced it could expect it to receive the Royal Assent, and we are heartily glad that it has been disallowed, for the sake of the tenant himself, for if the Bill had gone into operation, every landlord would have been compelled in his own defence, to have kept distraining upon his tenant in arrear, as long as there was a hoof upon the place. We have no wish to protect the Proprietor from paying his fair quota toward the expenses of the Colony, nor would we shield them from an income tax, provided something of the same kind is made general. We know of no better method of raising a revenue than a land tax, but we would make no difference between the owner of 100 acres and 100,000. We think this is not the way to increase the prosperity of the Island. Encourage immigration—pass good and equal laws—make property of every kind secure—see that the laws are properly executed, and you will do more to ensure the wealth and happiness of the people than class legislation of any kind will ever effect. We cannot see this matter in the same light that the Editor of the *Examiner* places it. The Proprietors were, in this case, personally interested; the suspending clause was inserted, that they might have an opportunity of being heard against the final passing of the Bill. They have shown, in the opinion of the Secretary for the Colonies, good and sufficient cause for withholding the Royal Assent. We trust, that there is too much good sense in the tenantry, that they will not even think of making a systematic resistance to the payment of rents, and we also trust, that whoever may hold the reins of government, will see that it is their duty to uphold the execution of the laws by all lawful and legitimate means in their power. Resistance to the execution of the laws is ever attended with ruin and misery to those who attempt it, and the country where the law ceases to be supreme, is in a state of the most miserable degradation, and can never rise to any height of opulence or refinement.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir:

In the *Examiner* of the 12th November, we are furnished with a list of Bankrupt Cities where the corporations have neither money nor credit; and their workmen have to go a begging for their wages which is due to them, and this improvidence of the authorities and beggary of the workmen, is attributed to Know-Nothingism!!

And in the *Examiner* of the 26th November, the Editor has censured our City Council for their slow motion, viz: They have been in office *four* months, and have not yet *borrowed money* to make *sewers* to *drain* the *mud* and water from off the *broad airy* streets of the City of Charlottetown!!!

The citizens may congratulate themselves upon their first election of City Councilmen who know something better than to *borrow money* to make sewers before the streets are *paved*, and before scavengers have been employed to scrape and sweep them: Sewers would be an expense exceeding the means of the City for many years, and if any thing was allowed to go into the sewers, which a scraper, a broom, or a shovel could take away, they would most likely, require to be opened and cleaned out, at a great expense and inconvenience, before the first cost was paid for.

It may soon become necessary to have cess-pools constructed in such a manner, that they could be emptied and their contents taken away in night-carts. In some Towns, the value of the manure will pay the expense of sweeping the streets and collecting it.

The Incorporation Bill was not popular with the people in Town, their representatives had very little encouragement from their constituents to proceed with it. The Towns-people were afraid, *and not without reason*, of falling into the hands of Know-Nothings; men who would *borrow money* to commence unnecessary, but expensive works, exceeding the means of the City, which would not be worth the cost to the public either for use or ornament, when they were completed. I supported the Incorporation Bill, but with a different motive it appears, to that of the Editor of the *Examiner*. It appeared to me, that country Members did not possess the information necessary to enable them to legislate for the people of the Town, and that they had men amongst themselves more fit to manage their affairs. And the *censure* of the *Examiner* is sufficient to satisfy me, that they have not fallen into the hands of the Know-Nothings, but have chosen practical men, who will study to understand the true interests of their constituents, in order to maintain their interests, and give them satisfaction.

W. C.

Sailor's Hope, Dec. 3, 1855.

☞ THE sum collected at the Soiree in aid of Providence Chapel should have been £16 instead of £10, as announced in our last issue.

Warrants from No, 311, of the date of the 20th of April, 1855, to No. 434, of the date of the 3d of May, 1855, (both inclusive), will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.