LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE FRENCH.

It required but little political sagacity to foresee, that the difficulties of Louis Napoleon would by no means be brought to a termination by his success in the great object of his ambition. It required tact, prudence, courage, and good fortune for such a man to change the temporary Presidentship of an unpopular Republic, into the hereditary dignity of Emperorship; but all these high qualities, admirably well as they may have been displayed, will need to be exerted in a far greater degree, together with many others equally essential—if he expect to secure his own happiness, and that of the country, which he has called himself to govern. Many as were his difficulties while merely President—they are all increased a hundred fold now that he is Emperor. Curiosity is sated—he has reached the goal; his foes and his friends know the best and the worst of him: his foes take the measure of his life, and weigh their chances against it; while his friends clamour for the reward of their exertions in his behalf, and for the most part reckon their services at values impossible to admit, and inconvenient, if not dangerous, to deny. And these are, perhaps, the least of the evils he has to confront. Individual foes may possibly be conciliated, and importunate friends may be put off with instalments; but nothing will satisfy the great bulk of the nation but the realization of hopes which the ablest and most honest of men would find it difficult to fulfil. Finance, that prosaic monster, is greater than Emperors, and more insatiable than their ambition. A fair balance-sheet—the income equal to the expenditure—a well-fed and a well-employed multitude, these are the matters which no Cæsar, however haughty, can despise or neglect without the usual penalty—liability to civil strife and impending revolution.

Already these difficulties have commenced. A commercial crisis, staved off from day to day by incredible shifts, manœuvres, and sacrifices on the part of the Government, threatens to burst over the country. The public securities, kept factitiously at a high nominal price, are finding, like water, their natural level. Their downward tendency—without a panic, but simply from the collapse of the energies and the cunning that kept them at an unnatural rise—betokens the general sense of insecurity.

There has no doubt been some increase in the occupations of the people in Paris: builders and house-decorators have been largely employed, and trade has to some considerable extent enjoyed the advantage of the comparative but forced quietude of the political world during the last few months; but, with a system of taxation which is already oppressive, and in face of a deficit of two millions sterling, with an expenditure estimated to be greater this year, than it was during the year that is past, by nearly 60,000,000 francs, and with the chances of a bad harvest all over Europe, it is impossible not to fear that the first year of the French Empire will be an anxious, if not a dangerous one, to France as well as to the Emperor. Upon the question of the Emperor's marriage, it is as yet premature to express an opinion. The French themselves, who are more interested in the matter than the rest of Europe, do not seem to look upon it with much favour. The downward tendency of the Funds has, in the meantime, been aggravated by it.—*Illustrated London News.*

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A London Church.—St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, cost $7,000,000. The clock in the tower has a pendulum 14 feet long, the weight at the end 112 lbs., the minute hands 75 lbs. each, on four dials, and 8 feet long, the hour hands 44 pounds each, and 5½ feet long. The dials are 19 feet in diameter. The figures are 2½ feet long. The bell that strikes the hours is heard 20 miles distant on clear days; being 10 feet in diameter and 4½ tons in weight. It is tolled on the death, of the Dean, the mayor, Bishop of London, or a member of the royal family.

The Earl of Aberdeen is the first prime minister who has not been a member of the Church of England, since the expulsion of James II. from the throne and the restoration of Protestant acendancy by the revolution of 1688. His lordship professes the faith of his forefathers, and is a regular member of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Business at Australia.—Some idea of the business done at Melbourne, Australia, may be obtained, from the fact that the Argus of that place, of Sept. 1, a daily paper, contains over *forty-two columns* of advertisements, seven of which are auction sales.

From Bermuda and the West Indies.—The arrival of the mail steamer at Halifax has put us in possession of Burmuda papers to the 25th ult. On the 23d, a gale was experienced at Hamilton, which drove two or three vessels from their anchorage, unseated a few houses, uprooted several valuable fruit trees, and injured the young potatoes and other growing crops.

The Petrel arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, with large files of West India papers. It is lamentable to read the record of the many valuable and notable lives which have fallen by the scouring ravages of the Fever throughout the Antilles.

Butter.—The Boston Post says that a large quantity of butter, imported some time ago from England, was sent back again in the steamer which left last week, butter being cheaper there than in England. It is said that large quantities of butter are in hands of speculators in Boston, and the price of the article is higher than in New York or Albany.

By Nassau papers, 47 deaths by Fever, had occurred from the 12th to the 19th Dec., and about 1-8th of the population of New Providence have been taken away by sickness.

Reciprocity.—The New Yok *Journal ol Commerce* says, it appears that a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the British North American Provinces, has not only been concluded between the British Minister at Washington, and the United States Secretary of the Treasury, but ratified on the part of the British Government. In that shape it was returned to the American Government by the last British steamer from Liverpool, which explains the cause of her detention. The fisheries are embraced in the stipulations of the treaty, but precisely what are its provisions, we are not informed.

The objects of this arrangement are unquestionably good, and being approximation towards free trade, its results will be good, if the basis of the arrangement are mutually just and equal.

If the United States Senate should concur in the ratification, an act of Congress will still be necessary, in order to carry into effect such parts of the treaty as refer to revenue.

New Brunswick Revenue.—We learn from the St. John *New Brunswicker* the revenue of the province of New Brunswick for the year just closed is considerably larger than it has ever been known in one year, and amounts to £138,220—being an increase of £20, 857 over the previous year.

New Work on Colonial Policy.—The London papers announce a new work as forthcoming, on "The Colonial Policy of England from 1847 to 1851, by the Right Honourable Earl Grey." It is supposed that this work will comprise a history of his Lordship's administration of the Colonies, during the period named, and it may be expected to contain much matter not only curious but interesting to Colonists.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 19, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."—*Shakspeare.*

TOWN MEETING.

Proposition to procure an Act *to enable the Inhabitants of Charlottetown* to assess themselves, for objects of local improvement.

In accordance with a notification, published in the newspapers, a meeting of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, took place on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of endeavouring to procure *an Act of Incorporation for Charlottetown.* The representatives of Charlottetown, the Hon. Edward Palmer and Francis Longworth, Esq. presided. The meeting was a large one, and several questions, arising out of the main one, were discussed with *sufficient* warmth and freedom—mingled, perhaps, occasionally with too much of the spirit of party and personal prejudice.

The majority of the meeting, we are sorry to say, appeared to be decidedly opposed to *an Act of Incorporation*, and the original Resolution for the incorporation of the town was superseded by the following amendment, viz:—

"That application be made to the Legislature, for an Act to enable the Inhabitants to assess themselves, for objects of local improvement, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up a Bill, to be approved of at a General Meeting of the Town, before it is submitted to the Legislature; and that it be an instruction to such Committee, that all officers employed in the expenditure of such assessments should be elected by the rate-payers, by ballot.

"That the Town to be divided into wards, and each ward to elect an Assessor."

Committee to prepare the Bill.—Mr. John Longworth, John Williams, D. Brenan, L. W. Gall, R. Hutchinson, J. Gainsford, G. Beer, H. Haszard, J. N. Harris.

By means of such an Act as that contemplated by the above Resolution, many very desirable improvements may be effected, and many important advantages may be secured by the inhabitants of Charlottetown; but altogether they will certainly fall very far short of the many public improvements and advantages, material, moral and judicial, what might be secured to the people of Charlottetown by an Act of Incorporation.

The extension and preservation of good order, greater security to life and property, summary redress for outrage, the immediate removal of nuisances, the suppression of nurseries or hot-beds for the growth and encouragement of every species of infamy and villany, together with many other social and moral improvements, either necessarily implied in the above, or which, it is obvious, would naturally arise out of them, are, we take it, the grand objects to be obtained by an Act of Incorporation, and in fact, the only objects which are sought to be attained, through its agency, by *all*, we believe, who most eagerly desire its accomplishment.

It is very true, that an *Act of Incorporation* would not be productive of *unmixed* good. It would here, as well as elsewhere, have its attendant evils; but they would be found light in comparison with its many substantially beneficial results.

Amongst many of "the friends of order," as amongst many who covet the consolations and benefits which arise from virtuous friendship, the case appears frequently to be pretty much the same:

"All like the purchase,—few the price will pay."

The Incorporation of Charlottetown would certainly entail upon the inhabitants a certain annual amount of expenditure—varying with circumstances—for its support, and the constant, vigilant, and efficient working of its machinery. But apprehensions of excess in that respect,—guarded against, in the first place, by most jealous and stringent provisions in the Act itself, as it ought to be,—and, in the next, subjected, as it would be, to the most scrupulous public investigation,—need not, and indeed, we think, do not, much alarm the many zealous and enlightened friends of the measure amongst our fellow townsmen.

Although, by the determination of the Public Meeting, the desire to have the Town incorporated, appears to be suppressed for a time; we do not think it ought yet to be abandoned, as entirely hopeless. We are of opinion, that, if a Petition to the Legislature, praying an Act for the Incorporation of the Town, were to be prepared, and due diligence taken, by the friends of the measure, to procure signatures to it, the result would prove that *Incorporation* is earnestly desired by the great majority of those on whom the burthen of its support would, in a *direct pecuniary point of view*, fall most heavily; and, therefore, we cannot think it would be wise to allow the present movement in its favor to subside without another effort for its accomplishment. And, further, we beg to hint, to the friends of the measure, that, whatever opposition they may now have to contend with, delay will not strengthen them, and enfeeble their adversaries; but will positively have a contrary tendency.

In connection with this subject, we beg leave, both for ourselves and fellow-townsmen, to thank our intelligent and practical correspondent "A Friend to Improvement," for his valuable communication, which we subjoin; and to which we cordially invite the attention of our Town subscribers, and, generally, of every "*friend to improvement*" in the place, into whose hands it may fall.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The House having waited upon His Excellency, in the Legislative Library with their Address, His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentleman of the House of Assembly.

I receive your Address with satisfaction, and thank you for the promptitude with which you have evinced your readiness to give a favourable consideration to those matters of public importance which I brought under your notice on Thursday last.

I embrace this opportunity to supply an omission, on my part, in reference to the convention of 1818. I stated that the American fishermen have the privilege "to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks on the South part of Newfoundland and coast of Labrador." I ought to have added, "but so soon as the same or any part thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for said fishermen to dry or cure fish, without previous agreement, for such purpose, with the Inhabitants, Proprietors or possessor of the ground."

I apprehend that similar stipulations would be required in this or any other Colony, where similar privileges to be conceded. In several Townships in Prince Edward Island, Fishery Stations are reserved for the free use of Her Majesty's subjects. Such, I imagine, cannot be otherwise appropriated. In other reserves and a much more numerous class the soil remains in the Crown, and in requiring your Civil list Act of 1851 to be amended, the Colonial Minister wisely pointed out, that "the maintenance of the Crown over the soil itself is essential, if it were only for the purpose of the various legal proceedings which it may be necessary to take, in reference to such lands." Nor did Lord Grey understand in what manner the Legislature intended to supply that deficiency. It has been since rectified by the amended Civil List Bill, which recently received the Royal Assent.

I therefore merely pointed out to Her Majesty's Government the position in which the Colony now stands, and the favourable aspect which, in my opinion, it presents for an amicable and easy settlement of the Fishing question, in so far as its interest are concerned;

I again thank you for your Address.

On their return, the Hon. Mr. Lord presented to the House the petition of Philip MacFadyen of Charlottetown, Trader, praying to be refunded the amount of certain duties paid by him on the importation into this Island, last Fall, of 19 Barrels of Herrings, alleged to have been purchased at Louisburg, Cape Breton; and a motion being made to lay the same on the table.

The Hon. the Treasurer opposed the motion, on the ground that, the Petitioner had not complied with the requirements of the Law. It would appear that he had not cleared out his vessel at the Custom House, and he now petitioned the House to grant him a permission for violating the law. The authorities here had no means of knowing where these Fish were caught, or where they come from, and therefore, were very properly treated as a foreign article.

The Hon. Mr. Lord thought it was not fair to condemn the Petitioner unheard. He states in his Affidavit appended to the Petition, that the fish were purchased from British subjects in Louisburg, and if so, he thought he ought not to be deprived of the privilege of importing the same duty free, simply on account of absence of necessary formalities at the Custom House. He (Mr. L.) was well aware that smuggling was too prevalent, but he thought the petitioner, in this instance, was only demanding his just rights.

After some further conversation, it was agreed that the petition should be referred to a Committee of three members, to examine the same and report thereon, viz: Messrs. Lord, Yeo and Wightman.

The Free Education (amendment) Bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Wightman in the chair.

This Bill supplies an omission made in the Free Education Act, in the 63rd section so much thereof as enabled the Lieutenant Governor to appoint Assessors for Charlottetown and Common thereunder being left out. It also provides against two schools established under the old Education Act, being nearer together than three miles, receiving Government allowance at the same time, and enables the Board of Education to take conveyances to themselves of the sites of School Houses. It also enacts that Teachers under the old Act whose period of service, under an agreement to teach, may not have expired when the new Act goes into force, shall receive a proportion of their salary up to that time.

The Bill to improve the administration of Criminal Justice, was read a second time, and thereupon committed to a Committee of the whole House—Mr. Haviland in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the Bill was reported agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The House was engaged for some time in Committee of the whole, on the Criminal Justice (amendment) Bill—which was finally reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Hon. the Treasurer said, he observed by the Order Book, that Mr. Palmer—who was not then in his place—had given notice that he would to-morrow (Thursday) move that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of passing an Act to authorize an issue of Treasury Notes. The subject was one of great importance; and as he was aware that, the Government was in possession of information with reference thereto, which might prove valuable to the House, he should move that a Message be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to cause copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Government of this Island and the Imperial Government, on the subject of a further issue of Treasury Notes, to be laid before the House.

Mr. Mooney was added to the Committee on the Public Accounts.

Mr. Haviland asked, whether any answer had been received to the Address of last year, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to apply to the Imperial Government for various Parliamentary Journals, and other works, including Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, subsequent to 7th April, 1830, for the use of the Legislature of this Island?

[Some debate followed, in which Mr. Speaker, Mr. Coles, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Whelan, and Mr. Davies took part, on the subject of Parliamentary Debates.]

The Hon. Mr. Coles intimated, that a gentleman had recently died in England, who had, by Will, appropriated a large sum for the purchase of Books for the Libraries of the several British Colonies. Those for this Island are to be sent out in the spring.

The following documents were this day transmitted by Message from the Lieut. Governor, to the House of Assembly, and the same were read by the Clerk, as follows, viz:—

No. 1.—Despatch in reply to the Address to the Queen of last year, on the subject of a Bill agreed to by the House of Assembly, to compel the Registration of the original Grants or Patents of the Lots or Townships of Land in this Island.

Nos. 2 and 3.—Despatches on the subject of the Act passed last year by the Legislature of this Island, relating to Light and Anchorage Dues.

No. 4.—Attorney General's opinion thereon.

Nos. 5—12, inclusive.—Sundry Despatches, enclosing Orders in Council approving of certain Acts passed by the Legislature of this Island, in the Session of 1852.

No. 13.—Copy of Treasury Minute, dated June 29, 1852, on the subject of a uniform Currency for the British Provinces.

No. 14.—Map of P. E. Island, delineating the Fishery Reserves.

No. 15.—Attorney and Solicitor General's opinion on the Resolution and Address passed by the House of Assembly last Session, on the subject of certain Fees, alleged to have been illegally retained by Mr. Haviland, the late Colonial Secretary, and requesting that the Government would cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted for the recovery of the same.

On the first Despatch being read—

The Hon. Mr. Coles said he deemed a little explanation necessary, with reference to that Despatch. The Bill alluded to therein, differed very materially from that passed by the Legislature in 1832, although the Duke of Newcastle evidently seemed to think the two Bills essentially identical. Good and sufficient grounds could, he thought, be shewn to the Home Government for the passage of a Law similar to that of last year; and he seemed to entertain no doubt, that, on a proper representation being made, the Bill would be left to its operation.

The Hon. the Treasurer thought the Duke of Newcastle had taken up and decided upon the matter very hastily. One reason why such a Bill as that of last year should be passed was this: the Government at Home had assented to a Bill placing all the Crown Lands at the disposal of the local Government. It was, therefore, necessary to ascertain what Lands had been actually ceded to the Colonial Government by that Act; and this could only be accomplished by requiring the proprietors of Townships to place their Grants upon record. If, therefore, a Bill were brought in this Session, limited in its operation to the five or six Townships of which no Grants were upon record, he had no doubt His Excellency would assent to it, and would recommend Her Majesty's Government at Home to do so also.

Mr. Montgomery said, he thought it must be taken for granted, that all lands of which no grants were upon record, had not been granted, and were, therefore, Crown Lands.

Mr. Mooney understood the despatch to say, that even if an individual had no title relative to land, but simply called himself a proprietor, and was fortunate enough to get people to acknowledge him as such, that was all that was necessary to constitute him a proprietor. All that the Bill of last year required was, that the Grants of six or eight Townships, (if there were any in existence,) should be recorded. If it turned out, however, that there were no legal owners for these Townships, they might then be sold towards defraying the public burdens. He now perceived, that all is not lost that is in danger, and he was glad to perceive that the hon. member (Mr. Montgomery,) would render him assistance, in order to help the House out of the difficulty. He wished to know whether the hon. the leader of the Government, (Mr. Coles) would take the new Bill under his charge?

Hon. Mr. Coles had no particular desire to interfere with other people's bantlings. If, however, the hon. gentleman could provide a nurse, he would endeavour to supply a cradle for it. The Law Clerk might be instructed to draft a Bill, and when that was done, he promised the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) that it should have his cordial support.

The hon. the Coeonial Secretary, by command of the Lieut. Governor, presented to the House a Petition of John MacNaughton, of Caraquet, in Lower Canada, addressed to His Excellency in Council, praying to be refunded the sum of £6 12s. 2d. being the amount of Impost Duties paid to the Collector of Excise at Charlottetown, in the month of November last, on certain articles intended to have been landed here, but which owing to the sudden approach of winter, were taken back to Canada and landed, were afterwards at the Port of New Carlisle, as appeared by the certificate of the Coast Officer at that Port, attached to the said Petition. Laid on the table.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House a communication from the chairman of the Board of Juslices appointed to superintend the expenditure on Roads and Bridges within Charlottetown and Royalty, together with an Account of Receipts and expenditure for the year ending Feb. 16, 1852.

[We have been furnished by the Reporter with the proceedings of the House up to Friday but are unable to insert them in to-day's paper.—Ed Gaz.]

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Georgetown, 26th January.

Public Demonstration.—On Wednesday afternoon the Sons of Temperance Brass Band arrived from Charlottetown; and the weather being exceedingly propitious for such a display, it was resolved to have a Public Procession, or Demonstration. Accordingly, at Four p. m., the Brethren assembled at the Division Room, and having clothed themselves in Regalia, from thence proceeded, in good marching order, through the principal streets, headed by the Band, who caused the welkin to resound with their spirit-stirring and enlivening strains. The Banner of Crystal Stream (Vernon River) Division led the van. Having in this way sufficiently prepared the lieges of Georgetown for the subsequent proceedings, at about Five o'clock the procession returned to the Hall, and dispersed.

Tea Soiree and Public Meeting.—About half-past Six in the evening, a large party assembled in the Division Room of the "Diamond of the Desert," which had been beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags, portraits, &c., for the occasion. At the lower end of the room were displayed, in graceful and friendly juxta-position, on one side our own revered "Union Jack," on the other, the "star-spangled banner" of America; and in the centre, the beautiful Banner of the "Diamond of the Desert;" whilst over the President's chair, at the other extremity of the room, appeared, in a handsome frame of native workmanship, a large and beautiful portrait of one of our most celebrated and useful P. M. W. Patriarchs, General Carey. The Tea and cake were of the best and most varied description, and the whole was served up in the best style, and to the entire satisfaction of all present—a Grace having previously been sung by the vocalists, and the Band, at intervals, "discoursing sweet music" during the repast. The tables having been removed, and the doors thrown open to the public, the more serious part of the business now commenced. The Chair was taken by the G. W. P. about 8 o'clock, who called the meeting to order, and briefly stated the objects for which they were assembled, viz., the discussion of the applicability of the Maine Law to Prince Edward Island, and the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for such a Law at its approaching Session. He concluded by inviting all parties present to come forward and state their views on these interesting topics, whether they were *pro* or *con.*

The following Resolutions were then severally moved, seconded, and adopted by the meeting, viz:—

1. Moved by Mr. Archibald M'Neill, seconded by Mr. J. J. Rice—

"That while we duly appreciate *moral suasion* in the cause of Temperance, it is found not sufficient to prodnce that reformation that the present state of society demands."

2. Moved by Dr. M'Ewen, seconded by Mr. Robertson, and supported by Mr. W. M'Kay—

"That a Law prohibiting the manufacture, Importation, and Sale of Ardent Spirits in this Island, would materially benefit its Inhabitants."

3. Moved by Wm. Sanderson, Esq., seconded by John Frost, Esq., and supported by Mr. N. Rowe—

"That it is the duty of all Temperance men to use all constitutional means in their power to procure the enactment of a Law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating Liquors in this Island, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes."

The foregoing Resolutions were ably spoken to by their several movers, seconders and supporters, and were carried without a dissentient voice—the Band performing one of their pleasing and much-admired airs after the passage of each Resolution. The Maine Law Petition was then submitted and adopted, after which a large number of signatures was appended thereto; and at a late hour the Meeting broke up, apparently highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

Excursion to Grand River.—On the following day (Thursday) a large party—including the members of the Band—headed by the Banner of the "Diamond of the Desert," proceeded, in consequence of a special invitation from the friends of the Cause in that locality, to Grand River, Lot 56, where a Temperance Tea Party was to be held in the evening. The distance of the place of meeting was about 12 miles, and although the day was one of the coldest we have had this winter, it was, nevertheless, exceedingly pleasant and animating. The party arrived at Grand River about 4 o'clock, where they were very hospitably received and entertained at the house of John Frost, Esq., a noble-hearted and most zealous friend of the Cause. In a short time scouts were running in every direction, to make known to the inhabitants the arrival of the party. About half-past five, the party marched in procession, clothed in Regalia, from Brother Frost's to the Meeting-house, where the necessary preparations had been made for the reception of the guests, and in a short time after their arrival, the spacious building was crowded to excess by a very respectable and intelligent assemblage of persons, of all ages and of both sexes. An equal number of smiling and happy faces has seldom been congregated together in so small a space of time and from such distances, on any previous occasion, in any part of the Island. On entering, we found the tables literally loaded with the richest viands which the District could produce, which, together with Tea and Coffee, were partaken of by, we should think, at least 200 persons. After tea, the tables were removed, and the Meeting was called to order by D. G. W. P. Sanderson, of Georgetown, who moved "that the G. W. P. do take the chair;" which, being seconded, was carried by acclamation. Resolutions similar to those adopted at Georgetown, on the evening previous, were then severally moved, seconded, and adopted by the meeting with the utmost enthusiasm. To do anything like justice to the several speakers on this occasion, to the able and spirited performances of the Band, and the talent displayed by the Grand River Choir, and other vocalists present on this interesting occasion, would require more time than the writer can possibly devote to the subject, at present. Suffice it to say, that nothing could exceed the innocent delight, and evident, heart-felt enjoyment of all present at that happy meeting; and we only wish that some of the votaries of the wine-cup and the punch-bowl, who affect to sneer at such gatherings, had been present, that they might judge for themselves, how far intoxicating liquors of any description are necessary to true and rational enjoyment, and intellectual and innocent recreation. After the Resolutions had been thoroughly discussed and adopted, the Maine Law Petition was presented, and in a short time one hundred signatures were appended thereto. About Ten o'clock, tea and cake were again served round, and at a late hour the meeting broke up—all apparently highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

This was of the most joyous and unsophisticated entertainments, and, on the whole, one of the most satisfactory and encouraging that it has ever fallen to our lot to witness, and will, doubtless, be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of being present at it.

Concert in Georgetown.—On Friday, the "Sons" and their friends returned to Georgetown, and in the evening the Band favoured the inhabitants with a Concert, in the Court House. The audience, though not very large, was highly respectable, and appeared duly to appreciate the performances, which were not the less creditable from the absence of their Leader, Mr. Foster—whose judicious and scientific system of tuition was fully exemplified, on this occasion, by the precision in time, and taste with which the pieces were performed, unaided by his direction—and two or three other members of the Band.

After the Concert, the "Sons" again repaired to the Division Room, where refreshments had been kindly provided by the Brethren of Georgetown; after partaking of which, the chair was taken by D.G.W.P. Sanderson, when a variety of Resolutions, of a complimentary character, were passed, and several animated speeches delivered, and at a late hour the party separated.

About Ten o'clock on the following day, the whole party bade adieu to their friends in Georgetown, and arrived in Charlottetown about 5 p.m.—the weather, throughout, being of the blandest and most genial description, and the travelling, for the greater part, everything that could be desired. On their way to town, the party spent a couple of hours very agreeably at Bro. A. M'Neill's, at Vernon River, by whom they were most hospitably and kindly entertained, both on their journey to and return from Georgetown; and thus ended one of the pleasantest and most delightful excursions which it has ever fallen to our lot, in the course of our brief experience of such matters, to participate in or to witness.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir,—As I suppose you attended the great Town Meeting yesterday, I have no occasion at present to bring under your notice anything which took place there, or whether the noisy declaimers addressed themselves more against the *political cut of the whiskers of their opponents*, than against their arguments; I shall confine myself to a mere practical suggestion. If the Leader of the Government really means to give his very humble servants, inhabitants and owners of property, in Charlottetown, *leave* to tax themselves for the improvement of their own property, the cleanliness of the streets and the preservation of the public health—I presume any measure of reform or amelioration must embrace the drainage or sewerage of the streets and squares, and, if so, what is the first step to be taken? Most certainly to get a good and correct *horizontal survey* of the Town, showing the present elevation of each locality above the river tideway, and pointing out at what parts thereof the sewerage of the said localities would have the cheapest outlets.

I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest the propriety of the government at once employing a competent engineer, for the purpose of making such survey, or offering a bounty—sufficient to induce properly qualified persons to compete for the same—for the best Plan and Sections of the Town, to be accompanied with full particulars and estimates of the Sewerage thereof showing the relative cost of completing the same *three feet below the surface*, with a brick tunnel of sufficient cavity, earthen pipes, and cast iron pipes, respectively. And also, showing at what cost and in what manner a reservoir of water might be prepared in Charlottetown, with a view to the supply of the inhabitants as well as to the extinguishing of fires, when required for that purpose.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will at once perceive that my object is, not to give offence to any person or party, but merely to concentrate public opinion on the improvement of the Town, with the obvious necessity of which, be it effected in what way it may, all appear to be fully impressed; and although quite unknown to you, Sir, yet, I feel convinced, the subject will not be deemed the less worthy of your consideration.

You must be aware, that most persons in humble life, like myself, expect that an Editor "*knows everything*;" but, whether such an idea be correct or not, I believe few persons will doubt your claim to a tolerable share of mathematical and philosophical discretion. I will, therefore, beg to transfer your imagination for a few moments, to a position near DesBrisay's corner, (Apothecaries' Hall,) and from there you will at once perceive, that a sewer on each side of Queen Street, to the Wharf, would absorb those of the streets on both sides thereof, including the south-east side of Queen Square to Great George Street. The N. W. side of Queen Square, including Great George Street, as far as Kent Street, might be sewered to the "Bog," *via* Desbrisay's Corner, or through the main sewerage down Prince Street. Kent Street might also be easily drained, either from King's Square, through Hillsborough Street, or through Rochfort Square, to the tideway at the Bridge to Government House, and hence of all the others, according as may be found economical and effective.

Fearing I have already trespassed on your valuable space, I shall only beg your consideration to the few crude hints of

A Friend to Improvement.

18th Feb. 1853.

Passengers.

In the Mail Boat, on Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Longworth, Capts. Wm. Hubbard and Parker.