

INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF PAYNIZED WOOD.

At a period recording so many direful conflagrations as the present, some of the following Documents ought to be read with interest, as affording the only probable remedy for the evil, so long as it may be found necessary to construct Wooden Buildings in our Cities, Towns or Villages.

(Copy) *Payne's Wood Patent Works, Whitehall Wharf,
Cannon Row, London, 17th April, 1846.*

SIR,—We are just in time to acknowledge by this Packet, the receipt of your valued favour of the 27th ult., and the Newspapers, &c., you have been good enough to forward to us.

We have to express our satisfaction with the general complexion of your present communications.

We think our last respects of the 2nd of this month, enclosing sundry letters and certificates, will tend materially to strengthen your position, and that the strong document regarding the efficacy of the process in averting the progress of Fire, will have great weight.

The letter of Mr. Roberts will prove how well the process would resist the attacks of the worm you state to be so destructive in the Country of the Mississippi, U. S.

We continue here in full employment, and rapidly increasing business, but must defer till the next Mail going into further detail.

We are dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

(Signed) **PAYNE & LODER.**

Robert Payne, Esquire, Portland, Saint John.

*Finch Mill, Shewington, Nr. Standish, Lancashire,
13th March, 1846.*

Messrs. PAYNE & LODER,
Whitehall Wharf, London.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Mr. Scarisbrick to inform you that he had recently erected on his property here, a Building for the purpose of drying and seasoning Timber, the Rafters and principal Beams of which Building had been prepared under my superintendence here, by your Patent Process, with a view, not only to their durability, but also for protection against Fire.

A large quantity of highly resinous Planks and Staves had lately been placed in this Building for seasoning, and these, by some accident, ignited during the night, occasioning an extensive conflagration, and burning with terrific fury.—The Paynized Rafters and Beams, notwithstanding the immense heat to which they were exposed, did not communicate or extend the flame, which otherwise must have destroyed the whole of this Building as well as others connected with it, and likewise Machinery of great value; indeed I have no hesitation in saying that I am quite satisfied from what has happened under my own observation, that no house built with Wood thus prepared can be burnt down, though it might be partially injured.

I am Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN EVERTH,

Superintendent of the Proprietor's Works.

(Copy) *Treval, 30th December, 1845.*

SIR,—The piece of Wood sent to you by Mr. Hayman, which had been prepared under Payne's Patent, was nailed in front of one of the Piles forming the Quay of the Torpoint Ferry. It was there under my inspection for nearly two years, and with the exception of a small decayed part, resisted most completely the ravages of the Limnosia Worm.

The annual destruction of wood *not prepared* amounts to about an inch per annum of the surface,—so fatal does the attack of this insect prove at this place. It appears to afford equal security against the Tonedo and all other Sea Worms.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. CORYTON ROBERTS,

(a Director of the Torpoint Ferry).

To Edward Loder, Esquire.

4, Duke Street, West'r, 30th March, 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to my opinion of the effectiveness of your Patent Process in preventing Rot in Wood, and in increasing its durability, I can safely state, that having given to the subject, both by investigation and the actual test of experiment, very particular attention, I am thoroughly convinced that in these respects it is of the greatest possible value, and it is under this conviction that I have strongly advocated its adoption in all the Railway undertakings with which I am and have been professionally connected in this Country, as well as in Canada. The other advantages of your Process I also consider of great importance.

I am Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

JOHN VALENTINE, C. E.

To Messrs. Payne & Loder, Whitehall Wharf, London.

(Copy) *76, Cornhill, London, 17th April, 1846.*

SIR,—Having understood you are making enquiries as to the efficacy of Payne's Process, I take the liberty to address this letter to you. I have had ample opportunity of testing the value of this discovery, and can bear testimony to its perfect success, and its invaluable character.

In a Country abounding with Timber it can be made available not only for Buildings, but for all Rail Road purposes.

I take the liberty to enclose you an approximate estimate for one

mile of Railway, which has just been prepared for the Colonial Office.

Should you wish further information on this subject, I shall be most happy to afford it.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN VALENTINE, C. E.

Robert Payne, M. P. P.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Approximate Estimate for a Single Line of Rails, with Land and Bridges for a Double Line.

Per Mile.

42,240 C. yards cutting at 9d, 15 feet wide, slopes 1 in 1,	£1,584	0	0
8,020 C. feet Wood at 6d, including Paynizing,	200	10	0
704 Perches fencing at 3s,	105	12	0
5,587 Tension bolts at 1s 6d,	44	0	0
5,280 Wood Screws at 4d,	88	0	0
1 Bridge,	300	0	0
Ballasting at 2s. per lineal yard,	176	0	0
Laying Rails, &c. &c.,	100	0	0
Iron plating,	300	0	0
Stations, Sidings, &c.,	100	0	0
	£2,998	2	0
Contingencies, 10 per cent,	299	16	2
	£3,297	18	2

(Signed)

JOHN VALENTINE, C. E.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Payne & Loder, dated 2d February, 1846.

"We have still to report to you the continued extension of the use of the process in this Country, which is in all respects more highly satisfactory. We are pressed on all sides to erect new works, and the results in practice continue most gratifying, no instance of failure in any of the objects proposed by the Patent having occurred in any quarter."

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Fredericton, held on Thursday last at the County Court House, and convened by a requisition of the High Sheriff, under the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to consider the means of affording prompt relief to the sufferers from the calamitous conflagration in Saint John's Newfoundland—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor took the Chair, and W. Watts, Jun. Esq. was requested to act as Secretary.

His Excellency explained that he had availed himself of the earliest occasion to call public attention throughout the Province to the late disastrous fire in Newfoundland, and had directed public meetings to be convened in the different Counties, with a view to the relief of the destitution which prevailed so extensively in St. John's in consequence of that calamity. Sir John Harvey's letter, a series of Resolutions adopted at the meeting held at Government House, Newfoundland, and a copy of the Secretary's Circular to the Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties in this Province, and to the Mayor of the City of Saint John, were then read. His Excellency stated, that he attended at this meeting to tender his personal assistance and advice in carrying out such measures as might be determined on, to provide building materials and means of subsistence to the unfortunate sufferers by the fire. That though an inland position might prevent our contributing either in kind, yet we were well able, and, His Excellency trusted, would be found willing, to furnish means for procuring both. A Meeting had already been held in Chatham, and a generous sympathy exhibited in view of this calamitous occurrence, and of the very liberal assistance rendered by the inhabitants of Newfoundland to the afflicted of our own Province after the destructive fires of 1825. His Excellency trusted this recollection would not be confined to Chatham, but be found to excite in this, and every other section of New Brunswick, a warm feeling of benevolence toward our former benefactors.

His Excellency then called upon the Venerable the Archdeacon, who stated that he had formerly resided at St. John's, N. F.; that at that time it was about equal in extent to our own City of St. John, and it had, he believed, kept pace with the increase of our own sea port. The Archdeacon said, some idea of the range of the fire might be obtained by supposing it to have begun at the Portland Bridge, and extending to the Barracks, at Lower Cove, consuming all the intermediate buildings.

The Archdeacon then referred to our own exposure to similar calamities, and proposed the following Resolution, which being seconded by John Simpson, Esq., passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the Meeting is anxiously desirous that the appeal which has been made to the inhabitants of this Province in behalf of the sufferers by the late awful calamity which has laid in ashes the chief part of the City of John's, Newfoundland, should be properly responded to; and cannot doubt the willingness of the inhabitants of Fredericton, generally, to contribute according to their