HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, &c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th December instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine.

They will be made up on that day, and every following Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, and a mail for England will be made up every week at the same time, and forwarded to Halifax.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education,*" and of an Act made in amendment thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to explain and amend the present Act for the Assessment of Land, and the encouragement of Education*, and also of an Act made and passed in the Fifteenth year of Her said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act for the encouragement of Education, and to raise Funds for that purpose by imposing an additional Assessment on Land in the said Island and on Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, and Georgetown and Common:*

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made Proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of the undermentioned Town Lots, Common Lots, Water Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands, and parts of Townships in this Island, in arrears for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Township No. 1,	457	Township No. 54,	1273½
" 3,	3943	" 55,	765
" 8,	4172	" 56,	496
" 9,	5000	" 57,	481
" 11,	3256	" 58,	600
" 13,	1000	" 60,	1900
" 17,	10½	" 62,	3377
" 18,	3839½	" 65,	1247½
" 20,	2306½	George's Island,	8
" 23,	88½	Gover's Island,	100
" 24,	211	Governor's Island	300
" 25,	1067½	Savage Island,	150
" 26,	526¾	Kildare Island,	250
" 28,	456¾	Cavendish Sand	228
" 31,	794½	Island,	
" 32,	2935¾	Cascumpec sand	
" 33,	1288	Island,	500
" 38,	1063	Conway Sand	
" 39,	800	Island,	50
" 40,	935	Fish Island,	150
" 41,	984	Bedford Bay Island,	40
" 42,	442½	Savage Island,	25
" 43,	2500	Wood Islands,	40
" 44,	2809	Prim Islands,	66
" 46,	850	Pownal Island,	50
" 47,	1317	Goose Island,	12
" 48,	933	York River Island,	4
" 49,	273	Sandy Island,	80
" 52,	1109½	Enmore Island,	10
" 53,	1000		

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—1-2 of No. 41.

Second Hundred,—No. 58, 1-4 of No. 59, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 83, 1-4 of No. 86.

Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.

Fifth Hundred,—No. 18, and No. 81.

Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-2 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 238.

Town Lots in Georgetown:

No.	Range,	Letter.	No.	Range,	Letter.
8,	2	G,	15,	4	F,
7 & 11,	3	B,	½ of 3,	4	A,
16,	3	B,	13,	4	A,

Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty,—No. 35, 36, 61, 62, 105, 186, 188, 1-6 of 243, and 290.

Town Lots in Princetown:

No.	Row	Division	Letter
No. 5,	Row 2,	Division 1,	Letter B.
1,	do 3,	do 5,	do C.
3,	do 4,	do 1,	do D.
8,	do 10,	do 1,	do J.
4,	do 2,	do 3,	do B.
3,	do 3,	do 5,	do C.
3,	do 5,	do 1,	do E.
1,	do 7,	do 1,	do G.

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty,—3-4 of No. 151, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 457.

And the owners of the said Lots and Tracts of Land so in arrears and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be held at Charlottetown, which will commence on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and Tracts of Land, respectively.

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

A BAZAAR.

WILL be held at the Temperance Hall, at Charlottetown, on *Tuesday*, 14th *February*, 1854, to aid in the erection of the Parsonage House, in connection with St. John' Church, at Crapaud. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies.

MRS. JENKINS, MRS. T. DESBRISAY,
" FITZ. GERALD, " E. PALMER,
" CUNDALL, " R. T. ROACH,

THE PSALMIST,

JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel, Charlottetown.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received from competent persons by the Committee of St. Michael's Church, until WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, for making a Frame for a Parochial House, 30 by 26 feet, and 12 feet post, and rough-boarding and shingling the roof and walls of same. Materials delivered on the ground.

Plan to be seen at the office of the Hon. D. BRENAN, Charlottetown; or PATK. STEPHENS, Esq., Orwell.

Montague, 13th Jan., 1854.

Royal Agricultural Society. GRAIN SHOW.

A SHOW OF GRAIN, under the directions of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST of MARCH next, when the following Premiums will be offered for competition:—

	£	s.	d.
For the best Wheat,	£1	10	0
Do. 2d best do.	1	0	0
Do. best two-rowed Barley.	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do.	1	0	0
Do. best four-rowed Barley,	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do.	1	0	0
Do. best black Oats,	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do.	1	0	0
Do. best sample of Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs.	1	10	0
Do. 2d best do. do. do.	1	0	0

The Grain and Clover Seed to be of the growth of 1853. Each Sack of Grain must contain not less than 3 bushels. No prize will be awarded without competition of three samples, both of first and second quality. The competitors must be members of the Society. The prize Grain will be set up and sold for the benefit of the exhibition after the decision of the Judges.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual Meeting of the Society will take place, when the Committee's Report and an abstract of the Accounts will be read.

By Order,
CHARLES STEWART, Sec'y.

January 25, 1854.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

☞ CASH advanced upon articles left for Auction.

DR. CHALMERS' WORKS.

["*To commend these works is superfluous; they have met with universal approbation from the British press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinion, should have so generally noticed them, and that too with high commendation, is a circumstance exceedingly rare, if not altogether unparalelled. They have charms for the merely literary man, and they will obtain a hearing for evangelical truth in quarters from which it would otherwise be excluded.*"]—*Kitto's Journal.*

I.—*ORIGINAL WRITINGS.*

As re-published by the Author, in 25 volumes, 12mo, cloth.

Vols.	Contents of this Series.	£	s.	d.
1, 2.	Natural Theology, 2 vols.,	£0	8	0
3, 4.	Christian Evidences, 2 vols.,	0	8	0
5.	Moral Philosophy,	0	4	0
7.	Astronomical Discourses,	0	4	0
8, 9, 10.	Congregational Sermons, 3 vols.,	0	12	0
11.	Sermons on Public Occasions,	0	4	0
18.	Church Extension,	0	4	0
21.	Sufficiency of a Parochial System	0	4	0

II.—*POSTHUMOUS WRITINGS.*

EDITED BY DR. HANNA, In 9 volumes, 8vo, cloth.

Vols.	Contents.	£	s.	d.
1, 2, 3.	Daily Scripture Readings, 3 vols.,	£1	11	6
4, 5.	Sabbath Scripture Readings, 2 vols.	1	1	0
6.	Posthumous Sermons,	0	10	6
7, 8.	Institutes of Theology, 2 vols.,	1	1	0
9.	Prelections on Butler, &c.,	0	10	6

This important Series is completed by the publication of the Prelections on BUTLER, PALEY, HILL, &c., and the whole may now be had, in Nine Volumes 8vo, price separately, at 10s. 6d. per Volume.

The above are the prices of Chalmers' Works in sterling, as published in Edinburgh. The Subscriber has made arrangements to sell them on this Island, at tha above price currency, being a large deduction on the original price.

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IN demy octavo, printed from a new pica type, on superfine paper, and elegantly bound in cloth

A new and splendid Library Edition of the POPLAR POETS AND POETRY OF BRITAIN, Edited, with Biographical and Critical Notices, by the REV. GEORGE GILLFILLAN, Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits" "Bards of the Bible," etc.

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The Wonder of the World! Devines' Compound Pitch Lozenge.

THE Great Remedy is at last discovered, and COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA. COSTIVENESS AND CONSUMPTION have lost their terror, and vanish as as if by magic before this Sovereign remedy. Was it ever before known that, *Hopeless cases of Consumption were crred for less than $5?*

Truly, if any individual is to be pitied, and needs sympathy, it is the consumptive,—always expecting to get well, and yet the painful evidence of decay almost "makes the inner soul shrink with the outer flesh."

"Some bloom as roses bloom,
And live as roses live,
A single morning space!"

While others, in more mature life,—by some imprudence and a slight cold neglected,—in the hectic flush, the painful cough,

"The prints of their parting steps appear."

All we ask is this one question:—If you have got mucous membranes, or any other members of the body that are "heirs to ills."—are you not interested n this *great remedy*, DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE

Sold by W. R. WATSON and T. DESBRISAY & Co., at APOTHECARIES' HALL.

(From the London News of the World.)

PRINCE ALBERT.

If we add our voice to that of the other members of the public press of this country, who have spoken with painful but praiseworthy boldness upon the subject of Prince Albert's supposed interposition in the political affairs of the kingdom, it is only in a spirit of the most affectionate and devoted loyalty to the Queen, and of earnest and anxious solicitude for the Prince's own happiness and welfare that we presume to do so.

It is feared that his Royal Highness has somewhat mistaken the position which the Constitution of England assigns to Princes enjoying the exalted relationship of Consort with the British Crown. It is undoubtedly true that under the Divine law, man and wife, in whatever grade or station of society, are invariably esteemed as one. Our own common and ecclesiastical laws fully recognize the same principle, and in all the ordinary conditions of life the complete unity of persons joined in wedlock is laid down as an incontestible and incontrovertible axiom. For political purposes, however, the constitutional law of this kingdom draws a marked and jealous distinction between the public functions which shall be exercised by the occupant of the throne and the Consort to whom he or she may be allied. Compelling oor Sovereigns to form their matrimonial alliances abroad, but at the same time jealous to the last degree of any undue or irresponsible influence that may be brought to bear upon the councils or conduct of the Crown, the constitutional law declares that the Consort shall not be regarded as equal or one with the Crown, but only as the first subject of the Crown. This is the point which Prince Albert appears to have misunderstood.

It is alleged, that his Royal Highness is invariably and upon all occasions present when her Majesty receives her Ministers in Council; that he is not at such times a silent spectator, but always takes an active, often a leading part in the deliberations; that this practice is not of recent origin, but was first permitted by Sir Robert Peel; that Lord Melbourne never suffered it, and that by his prohibition he incurred the lasting displeasure of the Prince.

These allegations, supposing them to be true, are so easy of refutation, that it is impossible not to regard the rigid silence which has been maintained in respect of them since they have been made public, as a tacit admission of their substantial accuracy. It would be well, however, if the Prince's imputed interposition in the affairs of the State did not extend further than to his intrusion into the Council Chamber.

We grieve to say, it is further imputed to his Royal Highness that he is in the practice of corresponding largely with British Ministers employed at foreign courts,—his letters being, of course, private, and their contents unknown to the Foreign Secretary for the time being. It is openly asserted, that several diplomatists have received such letters—which, in point of fact, have been private instructions from the Court, not conveyed through the Foreign Office. Now, anything more glaringly unconstitutional than this, or more pregnant with mischief and danger to the public service, can hardly be conceived. Every one will at once perceive what the result of such a practice must necessarily be in all cases in which the Court and the Ministry may happen to differ in an opinion. The views of the Court, which is not responsible to the nation, would supersede the views of the Minister who is responsible, and thus one of the leading principles, and most jealous provisions of the Constitution would be utterly and completely defeated.

No one, of course, attributes to Prince Albert a deliberate intention or purpose of betraying the interests, or prejudicing the welfare of the country, with which he has become so happily allied; but however good and pure his motives may be, it is quite certain that the course he is said to have pursued is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the British Constitution, and if persisted in, may not improbably be some day productive of results which his Royal Highness would be one of the very first to deprecate and deplore.

We would fain hope that there is no truth in the imputation that there has for some time past existed a good deal of direct and necessarily secret communication between the English and certain continental courts. Rumour has latterly been busy upon this subject; and several very suspicious facts have been boldly referred to as furnishing incontestible evidence of the existence of some secret communication between the Court of St. James's and the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. Let us trust that this is not so; or if unhappily something of the sort has indeed existed, let us fervently hope it will never be repeated.

As the Consort of the most popular monarch who ever sat upon the throne of England—as the father of a line of princes upon whom the nation looks with a proud fondness—as the unblemished exemplar of the virtues which must adorn the private and domestic life of a christian gentleman—and as the enlightened promoter of the arts which contribute most to the physical improvement and intellectual refinement of mankind, Prince Albert justly holds, and will ever continue to hold, a deep and lasting place in the esteem and affections of the people of this country. If he desires thus to live in the regard of his adopted countrymen—thus to preserve his own happiness—and thus to spare *His* Sovereign and our own the pain, perhaps the anguish, that would result from a popular revulsion against him, we would respectfully but most earnestly warn him to leave the conduct of public affairs to the hands to which the Constitution assigns them, and to take no part in matters which lie beyond the legitimate sphere of his personal influence and interposition.

FORGING BANK NOTES.

The new art of forging bank notes by the photographic apparatus, continues to attract much attention in England. It appears that a photographic *fac-simile* of a bank of England note was exchanged for gold at the bank itself. The *Times* says:—So close was the resemblance between the spurious note and the genuine one, that not only were the signature and the private marks (the latter known only to the bank officials) imitated with the closest accuracy, but the water mark itself, in all its integrity, was as clearly and closely defined as the other more prominent characteristics of the genuine document. The process adopted to produce these effects, is well known to all photographers as "the wax paper process." The directors of the Bank of England, in order most effectually to put a stop to the possibility of frauds being perpetrated to so alarming an extent by photographic agency, have determined, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, to alter the colour of the paper on which the notes are produced, as well as the ink used in printing them. They have ascertained that if their notes be printed on yellow tinged paper on blue ink, it would be impossible to transfer *fac-similes* to photographic negative wax paper, from which the imitatations of the genuine notes are obtained. Another plan which would be equally efficacious would be to have a few words or some ornamental device, struck off on the back of the genuine notes. These words or device, by the process of sun printing would be transferred to the front of the imitation note, and thus the attempts of the fraudulent would be entirely foiled.

THE CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.—"The general salubrity of the climate of New Zealand has now been established by the experience of years. For persons of delicate constitution pre-disposed to disease of the lungs, it is unequalled, save by Maderia. Compared with that of Nice—one of the most celebrated continental climates—the climate of Auckland is more temperate in summer, milder in the winter, equally mild in the spring, but a little colder in the autumn:—with this advantage, too, over all the boasted continental climates, that it is not so liable to the very great variations of temperature common to them all, from sudden shifts of wind. The climate of New Zealand is doubtless less charming and delightful than that of Italy and the south of France, but it is certainly more salubrious, and probably better suited to the English constitution, generally, than even the climate of Maderia. For although it has its share of wind, rain, and broken weather, it has the advantage over Italy and France, in being more limited in range of temperature; embracing a lees oppressive summer heat, and less sudden changes of temperature during the twenty-four hours, and a more gradual change of temperature from month to month."

A MONSTER ORGAN.—A gentleman writing from Hull, England, gives the following description of an organ about to be built in London for the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

"I have just seen the scheme of the monster organ to be built for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Its contemplated erection has not as yet been made public, so that you will, doubtless, be apprised of its dimensions before any one in America at least. It will be a prodigious instrument, at least three times as large as any ever constructed. It is to occupy a position at the east end of the transept. It will contain, in all one hundred and thirty-nine stops, and ten thousand one hundred and thirteen pipes:

The Great Organ	40 stops and	3,132 pipes.
The Choir Organ	20 "	1,682 "
The Swell Organ	22 "	1,624 "
The Solo Organ	27 "	2,030 "
The Pedal Organ	30 "	1,750 "

It will be one hundred and twenty feet high, fifty feet deep, with a breadth of ninety-five feet, and will have four rows of keys.

The cost of this mammoth instrument is to be £25,000 or $125,000! The bellows will be worked by steam.

Mr. Hill, of London, has the contract for its construction, and three years are allowed him for its completion. The largest pipe will be 64 feet long, which is double the length of any now in use. It will be built in stories, like a house, with staircases, &c.—The sides of the case will be of glass, and the 64 feet pipe to stand in front."

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA—CURIOUS CALCULATION.—In a lecture on China, which he delivered at Bolton the other day Dr. Bowring said it had been calculated, that if all the bricks, stones, and masonry of Great Britain were gathered together, they would not be able to furnish materials enough for the wall of China; and that all the buildings in London put together would not make the towers and turrets which adorn it.

SUNDAYS IN THE YEAR 1854.—In 1854 there will be five Sundays in each of the months of January, April, July, October and December—making fifty-three in the year.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK ASLEEP.

The following from the *New York Tribune* is in the best vein of Dickens—"It is curious to see the circulation of a great city commence in the morning—the great city that had *roared* itself to sleep. True, there was a feeble pulse all night; the cars beat to and fro; a carriage now and then gave a flutter, but after all there had been a quiet hour. About half a million of the people had been lying 'on a dead level,' for four or five hours; some on pillows of down and some on curb-stones; some beneath silken counterpanes and some beneath the great blue quilt of heaven. Queer figure they make in the mind's eye, to be sure—400,000 folks, more or less, lying in tiers or rows, five or six miles long—lying three or four deep. In the cellar—that is the "primitive formation"—then first floor, second, third, and so on up to the garret. Three hundred thousand people snoring—what a concert! Two hundred thousand people dreaming. Two hundred thousand people in red night-caps, one hundred thousand in white, and here and there one trimmed with lace. Fifty thousand curls twisted up in papers, giving their owners an appearance of having made a pillow of cigar-lighters. Twenty thousand curls hanging over the backs of chairs or tossed upon tables. How gently Time touches such people; they never grow gray at all! Ten thousand people weeping, and now and then one dying; dying in his sleep; dying in a dream. And then the getting up is ridiculous enough; though going to bed—*should* we say "retire" in these refined times?—is a solemn piece of business, whether people thimk of it or not. But the getting up, the waking up, is funny enough for a farce—its process is a species of gradualism. Here's one who has slept 'like a top' for nine hours, and now he begins to wake; first its a half-lurch and a long breath and a yawn; then an arm is thrust out, then a foot; the muscles are waking up. Next, the rattle of the early wagons strikes his ear; hearing is 'coming to.' Then his tongue moves uneasily: taste is returning. Last, his eyes open, one after the other—then half close, then open again, and the man's awake—awake all over—awake for all day. There's another, sound asleep this minute, and *this* he shakes himself like a huge Newfoundland, springs up 'percussion,' and the thing is done; the fellow hasn't a sleepy hair about him. Snowy quilts that have just risen and fallen with the soft bosom beneath, begin to grow uneasy. The sweet sleepers are waking, so we'll draw the curtains and leave them to their toilette. Bundles of rags in dark, damp corners toss and tumble; there's something alive underneath. Out it comes—*more* rags. Misery *makes* no toilette, and there are no curtains to draw."

TEMPERANCE AND SABBATH-SCHOOLS.—Two meetings of the teachers, attended by about eight hundred of them have just been held, to consider the propriety of a proposal to inculcate generally on their scholars the principles of abstinence from been and other strong liquors. Mr. Edward Baines, editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, presided, and strongly supported the proposal. It was stated, that in England 2,400,000 children, being one-seventh of the population, attend Sabbath-schools, instructed by 300,000 teachers, who thus have it in their power to secure the enlightenment of the next generation in regard to strong drink and the drinking customs. The terrible statistics of crime and drinking among the the young of the nation generally, and of Leeds in patricular, were discussed, showing that almost all these poor victims had been warned against that special evil which most readily and surely was to beset them. The result was a general resolution in favour of the proposal to inculcate abstinence. At the same time, as some teachers might not join in this, care was to be taken not to make them personally uncomfortable on that account. If this movement extend, and the same gentle and loving spirit be kept up, the effects will be vast and beneficial.—*London paper.*

PHYSICAL FORCE TEETOTALERS. The teetotalers of Carlshaum, in South Sweden have been making a rather ominous physical-force demonstration. Having marched in immense crowds to the distilleries, they extinguished the fires in the boiling-rooms, and demanded that no more corn and potatoes shall be converted into "hell broth" (as they call brandy) while the famine lasts.

OHIO AND CANADA.—Ohio far exceeds Canada, in Indian corn, butter, and cheese, grass seed, wool, tobacco, beef, and pork. Canada far exceeds Ohio in wheat, peas, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, hemp, and flax, hops, maple sugar, and potatoes.

A contemporary, in noticing the launch of a steamer named *Fanny Fern*, says if she is to resemble the original he does not care to take a trip in her, as that gal is always blowing up somebody.