HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

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.		Arces.
Township No. 1,	457	Township No. 49,	233
" 3,	3943	" 52,	1109
" 8,	4172	" 53,	1000
" 9,	5000	" 54,	1273¼
" 11,	3256	" 55,	765
" 13,	1000	" 57,	481
" 17,	10½	" 58,	600
" 18,	3839½	" 60,	1900
" 20,	2306½	" 62,	3377
" 23,	88½	" 65,	1226½
" 24,	211	George's Island,	8
" 25,	1067½	Governor's Island	300
" 26,	526¾	Savage Island,	150
" 28,	456¾	Kildare Island,	250
" 31,	726½	Cavendish Sand Island,	288
" 32,	2935¾		
" 33,	1288	Cascumpec sand Island,	500
" 38,	1063		
" 39,	800	Fish Island,	150
" 40,	935	Bedford Bay Island,	40
" 41,	984	Savage Island,	25
" 42,	442½	Prim Islands,	66
" 43,	2416	Pownal Island,	45
" 44,	2809	Goose Island,	12
" 46,	850	York River Island,	4
" 47,	1317	Sandy Island,	80
" 48,	921	Enmore Island,	10

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

Second Hundred,—1-4th of No. 58.

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

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,	½ of 3,	4	A,
16,	3	B,	13,	4	A,
15,	4	F,			

Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.

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

Town Lots in Princetown:

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

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 will, during the remainder of the Winter and until further notice, be made up and forwarded every Tuesday and Friday morning, at nine o'clock, instead of Mondays and Fridays.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Jan. 30, 1854.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANACK
FOR 1854.

FOR SALE by GEO. T. HASZARD.

MINIATURES! LIKENESSES.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome stock of Plates and Cases, gold and plated Lockets and Broaches for Likenesses, done by top or side light.

Also, a first rate Camera, for sale, with instructions in the old stand.

W. C. HOBBS.

AN ARCTIC WALK.

The following is from Dr. Kane's interesting narrative of the Grinnel Exploring Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin:

"Now let us start out npon a walk, clothed in well-fashioned Arctic costume. The thermometer is, say 25 degrees, not lower, and the wind blowing a royal breeze, but gently.

"Close the lips for the first minute or two, and admit the air suspiciously through nostril and moustache. Presently you breathe in a dry, pungent, but gracious and agreeable atmosphere. The beard, eyebrows, eyelashes, and the downy pubescence of the ears, acquire a delicate, white, and perfectly-enveloping cover of venerable hoar frost. The moustache and under lip form pendulous beads of dangling ice. Put out your tongue, and it instantly freezes to this icy crusting, and a rapid effort and some hand-aid will be required to liberate it. The less you talk, the better. Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard; even my eyes have often been so glued, as to show that even a wink may be unsafe. As you walk on, you find that the iron-work of your gun begins to penetrate through two coats of woollen mittens, with a sensation like hot water.

"But we have been supposing your back to the the wind; and if you are a good Arcticised subject, a warm glow has already been followed by a profuse sweat. Now turn about and face the wind; what a change! how the atmospheres are wafted off! how penetratingly the cold trickles down your neck and in at your pockets! Whew! a jack-knife heretofore, like Bob Sawyer's apple, 'unpleasantly warm' in the breeches pocket, has changed to something as cold as ice and hot as fire; make your way back to the ship! I was once caught three miles off with a freshening wind, and at one time feared that I would hardly see the brig again. Morton, who accompanied me, had his cheeks frozen, and I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books.

"I will tell you what this feels like, for I have been twice 'caught out.' Sleepiness is not the sensation. Have you ever received the shocks of a magneto-electric machine, and had the peculiar benumbing sensation of 'can't let go,' extending up to your elbow joints? Deprive this of its paroxysmal character; subdue, but diffuse it over every part of the system, and you have the so-called pleasurable feelings of incipient freezing. It seems even to extend to your brain. Its inertia is augmented; everything about you seems of a ponderous sort; and the whole amount of pleasure is in gratifying the disposition to remain at rest, and spare yourself an encounter with these latent resistances. This is, I suppose, the pleasurable sleepiness of the story books.

"I could fill page after page with the ludicrous miseries of our ship-board life.

We have two climates, hygrometrically as well as thermetrically at opposite ends of the scale. A pocket-handkerchief, pocketed below in the region of stoves, comes up unchanged. Go below again, and it becomes moist, flaccid, and almost wet. Go on deck again, and it resembles a shingle covered with linen. I could pick my teeth with it.

"You are anxious to know how I manage to stand this remorseless temperature. It is a short story, and, perhaps, worth the telling. 'The Doctor' still retains three luxuries, remnants of better times—silk next his skin, a tooth-brush for his teeth, and white linen for his nose. Everything else is Arctic and hairy—fur, fur, fur. The silk is light and washable, needing neither the clean dirt of starch nor the uncomfortable trouble of flat-irons. It secures to me a clean screen between my epidermoid and seal-skin integuments."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The intelligence from England *via* New York is to the 22d ult..

The question of peace or war is still trembling in the balance, The official answer of the Russian Emperor to the peremptory demand of England and France, that his troops shall evacuate the Danubian principalities by the 1st May, had not been received up to the 22d ult., although it was then hourly expected, In the mean time a variety of reports are in circulation. It is confidently stated on the one hand, that the Czar refuses the demand, and that as soon as official notice of this refusal is received, war will be formally declared by Great Britain; on the other hand again, that new proposals for negotiation have been brought forward through the medium of Austria and Prussia. A few days more, probably by the next arrival from Europe, we shall learn which of these reports is correct.

Preparations for war are still being actively carried on in England. Admiral Napier,s fleet arrived in the Baltic on the 15th ult. The allied fleets were about to re-enter the Black Sea. The first division of French troops had sailed for Turkey.

There is nothing decisive from the Danube. The troops on the two sides of the river are preparing for active operations, varying the monotony of camp life by petty skirmishes, in which each party claim the advantage. A report had reached Constantinople of the capture of a Russian treasure convoy.

Among the latest inventions of implements of war is a new cannon, which its inventor asserts may be worked by *two* men. "The employment of this new gun," says the *Birmingham Journal*, "will effect a saving to the English army of between one and two millions sterling per annum, and, in case of invasion, would enable England to defend her country against all Europe."

Experiments are being made, at Woolwich, with this new engine of destruction, by command of the Master General of the Ordnance.

One-third of the Russian army is a hundred days march from St. Petersburgh. The allied powers are within four days march from the same city, which is four hundred miles from Moscow, and the latter is the same distance from Odessa. At both points puissant legions may land, advance to Moscow, and unite with German forces direct from the Vistula. Aided by steam, Napoleon had conquered Russia, and his spirit reigns in Napier. The phrenzy of Nicholas increases. 1,400,000 troops are opposed to 600,000 Russians. Austria is in a state of bankruptcy.

TEMPERANCE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Civic Election took place on Tuesday. The result which will appear from the subjoined table, is highly gralifying to the friends of Temperance, there being no less than ten pledged Temperance men at the Council Board. Although Temperance was the test, more or less in every Ward, the grand battle was fought out in *Queen's*. All that could be done was done by the rum party to return their favourite candidate. Notwithstanding which, the Election passed off without the least disorder or apparent ill-feeling on either side.

The excellence of the Ballot system was perhaps never more apparent than at this election. At the close of the Poll in Queen's Ward, Mr. Foster, being under the impression that he had been defeated, observed that although unsuccessful, he was yet under obligation for the support he had reason to believe he had received, and hoped that the same friendly relations would continue to exist between himself and those who had voted against as well as for him, and then retired. Whereupon Mr. Smith addressed the byestanders observing that he was satisfied that he had been returned by a handsome majority. But mark the sequel. When the votes were counted, it was found that Mr. Foster was the successful candidate*!* The latter gentleman was, then sent for, and shortly after his return to the Court House, the result was publicly announced.

Mr. Foster then briefly addressed the crowd outside, assuring them that he would exert himself for the benefit of the community generally. He never, he said, belonged to any party but the one of which he now felt proud to be an adherent—the Temperance party, and he hoped they would always be successful.

Mr. Smith appeared a good deal mortified at the unlooked for change in the position of the Candidates. He denounced the ballot system. He said it afforded persons an opportunity to stab their friends in the dark, and that it had operated in that way in this instance.

Now, so far from coming to the same conclusion with respect to the merits of the Ballot, from its operation on this occasion, we arrive at entirely the opposite opinion. It proved that, with all his vigilance and sharp-sightedness, Mr. Smith was deceived in the vote. It proved who his friends and supporters really were. It must have gone to convince him that his success, heretofore, depended more upon fear than affection, more upon a reluctance to offend or disoblige him than upon an approval of his public conduct. It proves to us, beyond all doubt, that secret vote is the only true and proper way to get at the real opinions and wishes of the constituency. It may not suit some parties, who, like Mr. Smith, have depended on overawing the people, for their elevation to office; but no man has a right or ought to enjoy situation of trust in the gift of the people, without free unbiassed choice of the constituency.

Personally we bear no ill-will against Mr. Smith; and, had he acted differently a year ago, he might now have been allowed to take his seat without opposition; but we rejoice to think that his defeat will be a lesson to those who affect to despise the Temperance men, and league themselves with the traffickers in liquor, to defeat one of the most righteous measures that was ever framed for the social welfare.

THE TEMPERANCE ACT.—The bill for the Suppression of Intemprance has passed both Houses, to take effect on the 1st of December next. We infer from the language of the Executive organ that Governor Seymour will not veto this measure, though he may favor its friends with an exhibition of his teeth in the shape of a Message setting forth the reasons which almost persuaded him to return it without his signature. But, even if he were to say Veto, we should not apprehend the loss of the bill. A change of *one* vote in the Senate and *two* in the House would have secured a vote of two-thirds in the affirmative on its original passage, and we believe these would be forth coming on the question of overriding a Veto. So we trust the establishment of the principle of Prohibition is at length secured. *New York Tribune.*

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

La Canadien introduces with some remarks, apparently favourable, a proposal to unite the three Lower Provinces in one great Province with the restitution of the ancient name ACADIA. The reason which primerily induced the existing division of territory was the difficulty of inter-communication. "That difficulty no longer exists."

* * * * * * * *

The extent and population of the three provinces are:

	Acres.	Souls.
New Brunswick,	20,000,000	193,800
Nova Scotia & C. Breton,	11,534,196	276,009
Prince Edward Island,	1,360,000	62,678
Totals,	32,894,196	533,483

"The advantage of the union of these three small provinces is inferred from that of the union of the two Canadas, whose extent and population are then given and compared with the three provincial dependencies, which taken altogether little exceed the extent of Western Canada, and contain less than half its population; while of United Canada, they form but a fifth in extent, and less than a third of its population."

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Bill negatived in the House of Commons without a division on the second reading.

(*From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette.*)

At three o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give his assent to several Bills, and closed the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The great number of valuable Laws, matured by your joint labors, and to which I have given the Queen's assent, honorably distinguish the Session that it is now my duty to close.

For the unexampled liberality with which you have provided for every branch of the Public Service, I thank you in Her Majesty's name.

The great Public Works which you have authorized the Government to construct, shall be commenced without delay, and carried forward in a spirit that I trust will enable us all to forget, in view of their vast utility, conflicts of opinion, which, in a free country, always preceded sound and beneficial Legislation.

The elevated views of National obligation, —the just appreciation of the nature of the struggle in which the Mother Country is engaged,—the devoted loyalty to our Sovereign,—and the chivalrous disregard of consequences in the performance of duty, evinced by the Addresses which you have desired me to convey to the foot of the Throne, will challenge the admiration and respect of your fellow Subjects in every part of the Empire.

Though I trust in God that this Continent may be preserved from the scourge of War, yet it behoves us to be prepared for any emergencies; and of this you may be assured, that it is my determination so to organize the Militia of this Proxince as to make defence easy, I shall not hesitate, if occasion should arise, to place myself at their head, with the same entire reliance upon their gallantry and self-devotion that I have upon your wisdom, liberality, and public spirit.

EXECUTIVE CHANGES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The successful passing of the Railway Bills, has given rise to a sweeping change in the Executive Council. Mr. Howe having resigned the office of Provincial Secretary, and the Attorney General, as it is understood, wishing to retire from the Executive, on account of his health, the hon. Mr. Yonng was offered, and accepted the task, of reconstructing the cabinet. The new Government, it is thought, will be composed as follows:—

Att'y Gen. and leader of the Gov't,	W. Young,
Provincial Secretary,	L. M. Wilkins,
Receiver General, (as at present)	James M'Nab,
Financial Secretary, (as at present)	S. Creelman,
Soltcitor General.	Wm. Henry.
	M. Tobin,
	J M'Leod.
	S. Fulton.
	Alex. Campbell.

Messrs Young, Wilkins, and Henry, will have to return to their constituencies to be re-lected. In addition to the above Executive changes, the following appointments are about to be, or have been, made, viz:—

Hon. Joseph How,	1st Comm'r of Railways,
Hon. J. B. Uniacke,	Crown Land Office,
Stewart Campbell, Esq.,	Speaker of the House,
Wm. Annand,	Queen's Printer.

INVASION OF CANADA.

It is reported in the States that the Emperor of Russia has his emissaries here, as well as in Greece and European Turkey, and that the Irish population of this country are favorably disposed towards him and anxious to second his views by helping on an invasion of Canada. It is also stated that there is an organization in Ireland, the object of which is to enlist men for the Czar and join him if he should think of giving poor old Granu Waile a lift in the world.

John Mitchell has issued a proclamation to his countrymen in Ireland and elsewhere cautioning them not to enlist or aid England in her military movements, the New York *Times* talks of the invasion of Canada by the 10,000 Irish militia men in New York; and the New York *Herald* considers Canada as good as lost to England. This is all very well for newspaper excitement; but we can assure Mitchell & Co., that the gentry beyond the St. Lawrence are about the last people from which they will receive aid in any attempt against England and her interests. We should like to see the editor of the *Citizen* go to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton or any section of Canada to stir up his countrymen to disloyalty. Although they are a law-and-order people over the lakes, there would be a demand for tar and feathers simultaneously with his entrance into their cities. There is but one feeling throughout Canada towards England.

We love liberty and think the Irish have good cause of complaint; but the Canadas are not fortunately selected as *foyers* of rebellion or as likely to turn against England. For, as matters stand, they have no grievance to complain of, and the home government have been lately throwing the management of their own affairs into their own hands so freely, that it would be very difficult for them to find a decent excuse for getting into a passion. This fact is overlooked by Mitchell, Bennett, & Co. Dr. Nelson was the leader of the Canadian Revolt in 1837; but the "hero of St. Dennis" is now the Mayor of Montreal.

Anything like a row in the North West would only smash the Canadian crockery, without injuring England in any great degree even if the movement were successful, and would not do Ireland any good either. For, the Green Island is as little inclined to make a united, hearty effort to help herself now, as she was in 1844.

It is no go, Mitchell; and if attempted will prove as unpopular as the slave plantation speculation. Canada, if appealed to in a generous, touching and most eloquent style of proclamation on the subject of her wrongs, would probably retort, with the jolly recklessness of Cannings renowned and "weary knife-grinder," who had never a poor story to tell, and unequivocally bid the sympathisers go to the—ahem! Island of Cuba, reader,—Montevideo, Sonora, or any other place of that kind! The time when John Bull tells his colony that she had better look to herself, manage her own business and prosper after her own fashion, is not exactly the time to tempt the Provincials to rebellion. At least so we think.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Steamship 'Canada,' on her passage to Boston, ran down the Brig 'Belle,' of Halifax, on the night of the 29th ult., and she sunk in three minutes afterwards. Two persons on board of the brig were lost, viz: Mrs. Keefler, widow of the late Charles Keefler, of Halifax, and the Steward, named Thomson, who is supposed to have been crushed to death while asleep in his berth. Capt. Meagher, of the 'Belle,' had a narrow escape, having been knocked down and stunned by a blow from a block, and when consciousness returned the water was six inches above the deck of the sinking vessel.

We understand, says the 'Montreal Gazette,' that Lord Elgin, Mr. Hincks, Sir C. P. Roney, Mr. Killaly, and Mr. Keefer, will return to Canada by the packet of the 8th April.

The Harpers are about to rebuild their publishing house in three separate buildings, for safety against fire. Forty of Adams' Power Presses will be ready for use in the new buildings.