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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. 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	
" 31,	794½	Island,	228
" 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.

NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Townships Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable, Laurence Sulivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The steam-ships Orinoco, Ripon and Manilla, with the batallions of Grenadier and Coldstream Guards on board, which embarked on the 22d in the docks, Southpamton, got under way immediately after daybreak the following morning, and sailed for their destination. The wind, which the previous night blew in heavy gusts from the south-west, had veered round to the north-west, and these fine ships therefore start under most favourable auspices with a fair wind down Channel. Much discomfort and inconvenience have been avoided by the ships having anchored in the river for the night. The Ripon and Manilla will call at Gibralter for coals on their way to Malta, but the Orinoco will proceed to that Island direct, and after landing the Coldstreams there, is under engagement to go to Gibralter, to take on board the 44th Regiment, destined to form a portion of the auxiliary army.

The Government have chartered the Australasian Pacific Mail Company's new screw steamer Kangaroo for the conveyance of troops to the East. The Kangaroo is of 1600 tons burden, and will shortly be ready for sea.

An order, unprecedented in extent, has been received this week at the Royal William Victualling-yard, Plymouth; 15,000 bags of biscuits (100lb. in each bag), 100,000lb. of flour, and 100 bushels of peas, are to be prepared forthwith for transmission to Gosport.

The 93d Highlanders, at Plymouth, have received their volunteers from the different regiments, and they are under orders for embarkation on Monday. Yesterday the entire regiment was publicly inspected on the Hoe by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, G. C. B., commandant of the Western District.

Orders have been received at head-quarters at Woolwich to augment the Royal Sappers and Miners one sergeant, one corporal, one second coporal, and 17 privateers to each company, making a total of 440 men.—The 11th company, under Captain Hassard, Royal Engineers, were to leave Woolwich at an early hour yesterday, so as to arrive at the Waterloo station in London, to proceed with the train which leaves that station for Southampton at nine o'clock a.m., where they are to embark on board the Himalaya.—The 7th company, under Captain Gibb, Royal Engineers, expect to embark early next week.—The 10th company, under the command of Captain George Bent, Royal Engineers, have also been placed under orders to be in readiness to embark on the shortest notice.—Tools of every description have been forwarded to-day from the Royal Arsenal for the use of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and the men appear in the highest spirits.

Lieutenant Blackett, of the Cressy frigate, is at Shields beating up for volunteers. Notwithstanding the present high rate of wages in the merchant service he has done exceedingly well. Last week above 50 young men joined at Newcastle; 28 have joined at Sunderland. The rendezvous at Shields has been opened but a couple of days, and there have been numerous applications from young men, of from 20 to 25 years, to have their names enrolled. Ten young men were sent off to the vessel yesterday. Captain Broadhead has enrolled above 100 young men at Newcastle for the Naval Coast-guard Volunteers. A considerable number of young men have also volunteered into the same corps at Tynemouth.

Upwards of 250 naval volunteers have been sent to London from Liverpool in the course of the present month. About 48 took their departure on Thursday evening. Commander Skinner has been ordered to open a rendezvous at Holyhead, and to forward the volunteers thence to Liverpool.

The *Daily News*, of yesterday, reiterates the announcement that the appointment will be accepted by the public as a new proof that the Goverment are earnest in their opposition to Russian aggression, and adds that, besides this sign of earnestness shown by the appointment of Sir Charles Napies to the Baltic fleet, it is confidently rumoured that a communication similar in character to the letter of the Emperor of the French has been sent to the Czar from England. Rumour says that a definite number of days has been named from the date of the receipt of such letter within which the Autocrat is to give orders to his invading forces to fall back beyond the Pruth—the penalty of non-compliance being open and immediate hostilities on the part of the allied forces of England and France.

The Admiralty have issued notice that on Monday, the 27th inst., they will be ready to treat for the hire of three or four good coppered ships from 630 to 800 tons each, new measurement, to be employed as regular transports, for four months certain. These transports are to be armed.

A brigade of cavalry will leave early in March. Its destination will be Constantinople, and it will comprise the Scots Greys, the Caribineers, the 17th Lancers, the 11th Hussars, the 8th Hussars, and the Eniskillens.

The following troops have received their official orders to prepare for embarkation "if required:" 1st battalion of Royals, 7th Royal Fusileers 21st Foot, 23rd Fusileers, 38th Foot, 88th Connaught Rangers, 90th Foot, and 95th Foot.

Taking the force now under orders for the Mediterranean, a brigade already formed there, and the regiments next for service, the British contingent for the defence of Turkey will amount to 20,000 men, with 40 guns admirably horsed and provided with a full proportion of ammunition waggons. To render this force as efficient as possible, 250 picked men in each battalion are to be armed with Minie rifles. Brigade commands, instead of being given to antiquated general officers, will be conferred on young colonels, who will have the temporary rank of brigadiers. Thus, the brigade of Guards will be under the command of Col. Bentinck. Colonel Eyre, who so recently distinguished himself at the Cape, will, we believe, act as Adjutant-General.

The name at present most prominent as likely to be that of Commander-in Chief is Lord Ragland's, Master-General of the Ordnance. Lord Gough's name is also mentioned for the same situation. The Duke of Cambridge, by common consent, has the cavalry brigade awarded him, to be assisted by General Brotherton and the Earl of Cardigan. Sir de Lacy Evans and Sir Colin Campbell are also likely to command brigades.

Malta has been fixed upon as the general rendezvous for the troops departing from the various ports in this country. There they will receive their commanders, and from thence depart in a body for the spot determined upon for disembarkation. Varna, on the Black Sea, is the probable place where they can hold against all attacks and where they can act with our fleet.

The martial spirit of the Irish has been thoroughly aroused. The recruiting parties, not only in Dublin, but in the provinces, have been successful beyond all anticipation. All the regiments in Dublin have received letters of readiness, and the enthusiasm of the troops in garrisom is almost at fever heat. The Colonels commanding the Irish militia have commenced organising the staffs of their regiments. During the last war the Irish militia supplied volunteers in abundance to the line. The fighting men of the 88th Connaught Rangers, the 87th Faugh-a-Ballaghs, and the 86th (County Down) were, generally speaking, volunteers from the militia.

The following ships from the orders issued respecting their victualling, fitting, and the expedition employed in getting them ready for sea to constitute the fleet to be employed in the North Sea and Baltic, under the command in chief of Vice-Admiral Sir-Charles Napier, K.C B.:—

	Guns		Guns
Duke of Wellington*	131	Imperieuse*	51
Neptune.	120	Euryalus*	51
St. George.	120	Arrogant*	47
Royal George*	120	Pique.	40
St. Jean d'Acre*	101	Amphion*	34
Princess Royal*	91	Dauntless*	33
Cæsra*	91	Tribune*	30
Nile*	91	Leopard*	18
James Watt*	91	Simoom, troop-ship*	18
Prince Regent.	90	Magicienne*	16
London.	90	Valorous*	16
Monarch.	84	Desperate*	8
Cressy*	81	Vulture*	6
Boscawen	70	Valcan, troop-ship*	6
Blenheim*	60	Dragon*	6
Hogue*	60	Bulldog*	6
Edinburgh*	58	Basilisk*	6
Ajax*	58	*screw	

From the European Times.

Even at the last moment the Emperor of the French has addressed an autograph letter to the Russian Emperor, offering on the part of the Western Powers, that the allied fleets shall withdraw from the Euxine if the Czar's soldiers are ordered to evacuate the Danubian provinces. To this letter the answer has been an emphatic "No!" The telegraph message of the French Envoy to Paris, who was charged with the delivery of this letter to the Czar, closes the last hope of a pacific adjustment. "I return," says the envoy, "with a refusal!" Nothing can be more emphatic—nothing can show more unmistakeably the infatuation, or it may be the madness of the Czar.

As matters have now come to this crisis, the previous forbearance of the Western Powers is now seen to have been the most wise, and, morally, the most politic that could have been pursued. It has left the Czar without a defender, and his whole course of policy without an apologist. It has united all Europe against him, and has opened the eyes even of the Germanic powers, to his real motives and character. When he now signifies his determination to fight, with all the world opposed to him, it follows, *a fortiori*, that nothing in an earlier stage of the negociations would have moved him from his purpose.

But the question which must occur to every one is this—is he mad, or, if his mind be sound, what are his hopes of success? The allied fleets now sweep the Euxine, and when the Baltic opens next month, the most powerful naval armament that was ever floated on its waters will blockade every port, or actually destroy any Russian force that may be brought against it. Austria has the power of cutting off all communication between the Russian dominions and the Danubian provinces, and we know that the mission of Count Orloff has been a failure in striving to bind her to a strict neutrality. Nay, it is asserted on good authority that the passing of the Danube by a Ruscian army would be followed on the part of Austria by a declaration of war,—and this seems very likely, whether we take into account the actual interest of Austria, or the decided negative she has already returned to the intreaties of the Czar. With his ports in the Baltic closed, Cronstadt and St. Petersburgh blockaded as they will be, and with the certainty that the Swedes will endeavour to recover their possessions in Finland and elsewhere, of which they were fraudulently deprived by Russia,—with the impossibility of conveying, in the presence of a hostile fleet on the Black Sea, any aid to his army intended for the subjugation of Turkey: and with the knoledge which he now possesses, that the Western Powers will aid the Sultan with soldiers as well as ships of war,—every person who reasons on the subject arrives at the conclusion that the Emperor of Russia, in thus acting, merely shows that if there be one thing more than another of which he stands in need at the present moment, it is—*a strait jacket!*

The speeches of Lord John Russell and of Lord Palmerston on the army estimates and the manifesto of Louis Napoleon, published in the *Moniteur*, are pretty decisive declarations of war. The royal proclamation, also, issued prohibiting the export of warlike stores, and of such machinery as may be adapted to the construction of marine steam-engines, leaves no doubt that a blow will be struck at Russia as soon as British subjects and British property in the Russian territories can be placed out of danger of detention or sequestration. The tone of Lord John Russell and his noble colleague betrayed great indignation at being so completely deceived by the Czar as they have been, and the outspoken declaration by the latter noble lord, "that the Russian government, by itself and its agents, has throughout these transactions, exhausted every modification of untruth, concealment, and evasion, and ended with assertions of positive falsehood," leaves no door open for reconcilement or retraction. Louis Napoleon's language in the *Moniteur* is equally decisive. After announcing that the Czar's reply to the Emperor's last appeal leaves no chance open for a pacific solution, and France must therefore be prepared to maintain the cause of Turkey by the most effective measures, the Emperor goes on to say, "While, therefore, he undertakes to defend with greater energy the rights of Turkey, the Emperor reckons on the patriotism of the country, on the close alliance with England, *and the sympathies of the governments of Germany.*" The Emperor of France adds that he has every confidence in the trustworthiness and chivalrous character of the Emperor of Austria, whose interests are in fact identical with those of France. All this is perfectly true, and, as we have invariably expressed an opinion that when the case was pushed to extremities, Austria and Prussia must fraternise with England and France, we are very glad to find, in spite of Russian intrigue in the city of Vienna, that in consequence of the earnest representations made by England and France, the young Emperor Joseph is more and more inclined to cooperate with us. His ruin is sealed if he joins with Russia. The patriots of Poland, Hungary, and Italy will fly to arms, and, countenanced by England and France, the Austrian monarchy would crumble to dissolution. The people of Greece, that is of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia have already broken out into an organised insurrection, the effect of which will be to require increased energy on the part of the Western Powers, and it must, we think, demonstrate to Austria that no time is to be lost. We are certainly not surprised that the Paris politicians should view the article in the *Moniteur*, which contains the expressions "tortuous policy" and "double-faced policy." and which in idea cannot be separated from Austria and her proceedings, as a menace to that power. All the better. The Emperor Joseph must be taught from the commencement that no shilly-shally policy would be tolerated in the present exigency. He that is not for us is against us, and woe to that power which plays false to England and France. The march of the French troops is not noticed in the French journals; but 70,000 men will be sent, and we have no doubt that the French Emperor is now waiting for the consent of the Emperor of Austria, who, if he joins the Western Powers, must allow the French soldiers the facility of proceeding across his dominions by railway. We have a strong impression that this will be the course pursued, and if, fortunately for the world, Austria and Prussia go heart and hand with us in the coming struggle, it will tend very much to shorten its duration. The English expedition has been increased from 12,000 to 26,000 men. From Southampton, Liverpool Dublin, Plymouth, and Queenstown, the embarkation has been effected with order and celerity, and the troops have been cheered onwards to proceed "where glory waits them" by the universal shouts of the multitudes who continue "to live at home at ease." The alacrity with which the military and naval recruits flock to the service is a pretty plain proof of the general popularity of the war. When Mr. Joseph Hume approves of the war, and says that "resistance to a barbarous aggression is a good object," and, above all, "that the estimates are very moderate and proper," nothing more need be said upon the subject. Mr. Cobden, at the risk of his popularity, persists in offering regrets that we should go to war with the very power which a few years ago he threatened to crumple up. All the news from the Danube tends to show that the Russians are pressing their forces towards Kalafat, with a view to force Omer Pacha's position. We trust, however, that that able general will contrive to keep his ground until the allied army reaches the spot. The very news of the departure of the troops of the Allied Powers must make the Russian generals pause, and whether they cross the Danube or linger in the Principalities, their total defeat is inevitable. The Anglo-French fleets by this time are put in motion to some purpose, and we hope to see an old score paid off at Ismail and Sebastopol. The appearance of the Anglo-French armies must change the fate of the war in the Caucasus. Unless the Russian generals there move their armies towards the Caspian Sea they must be cut off. The old stupid story about the capture of Khiva, again revived this week, upon the authority of a letter from Bagdad, needs no contradiction. Hereafter we shall take effectual security against these menaces against our Indian possessions. General Castelbajac and Sir G. H. Seymour have not returned, whilst we write, from St. Petersburgh, but they are both hourly expected. M. Castelbajac, it will be seen, has since arrived in Paris. Baron Brunow and Kisseleff are at Vienna, which city is in fact the focus of Russian intrigue. It is idle to suppose that France and England will tolerate this. It it is too late for the Emperor to amuse us with his efforts to maintain peace, and we cannot allow him to paralyse those of more independent action. Five additional French line of battle ships will be sent to the Black Sea, and the English fleet will be ready for action long before the weather in the Baltic will allow of any operations.

In the present state of excitement which is fast spreading over all Europe, it is scarcely to be wondered that the Parisians exhibit some signs of disquietude. In the suburbs of Paris there have been some little *emeutes*, partly arising from party intrigues, and partly from the high price of provisions, They have been suppressed, but numerous arrests have been made.

The Danes have sent General Oxholm as Minister Plenipotentiary to England, and we trust that although it may suit Denmark and Sweden to effect neutrality, they both will perceive hereafter the advantage of seizing the opportunity by alliance with England and France to secure their support against Russian encroachment in the Baltic. We may add that, as all parties now consider the renewal of the old treaties between Turkey and Russia as quite out of the question, the consideration is forced upon the mind of every statesman, in what way Russia can pay the charges of the war, and give security for the future? The only answer that can be suggested is, that the reconstitution of Poland will be after all the best mode in the sequel of restoring peace to all Europe. At present all is chaos: "*Order may hereafter reign at Warsaw.*"

The last letters received from Odessa announce that the Russian fleet is at Sebastopol, the division sent to Theodosia having joined the other ships.

FOOT REGIMENTS.—10th, 24th. 25th, 36th, 44th, 51st, 56th, 61st, 65th, 75th, 81st, 83rd, 98th, and 99th. About 60 men have been enlisted for these regiments during the last fortnight. Many recruits have offered themselves daily, but the majority have been rejected for physical reasons. The standard height for men has been reduced to 5½ feet; for ladies of 18 the standard is 5 feet 5 inches.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—We understand that a private Joint-Stock Company has been formed, for the purpose of establishing a line of powerful screw steamers between Liverpool and Australia. The Great Britain will be one of the ships of this line, and all the others will be built on the same principle. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., will be the principal shareholders and managers. A charter has been obtained from the Board of Trade.

THE QUAKERS AT ST. PETERSBURGH.—Letters from St. Petersbuagh mention that the three gentlemen forming a deputation from the Quakers of England and America had reached that city, had obtained an interview with Count Nesselrode, and were to be admitted to an interview with the Czar the following day. These gentlemen, it appears, had no communication whatever with the British Embassy on their arrival in the Russian metropolis. Their mission is to present to the Czar a memorial in favour of peace from the great body of Quakers of England and the United States.

THE BRAZIL DIAMOND.—The extraordinary diamond recently deposited at the Bank of England from Rio was submitted on Wednesday morning to the Queen by the consignees, Messrs. Dovey and Benjamin. It weighs 254½ carats, and is alleged to be likely, when polished, to exceed in size and brilliancy the Koo-i-noor.