HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

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.

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. 49,	233
" 3,	3943	" 52,	1109
" 8,	4172	" 53,	1000
" 9,	5000	" 54,	1273½
" 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,	526½	Savage Island,	150
" 28,	456¾	Kildare Island,	250
" 31,	726½	Cavendish Sand	
" 32,	2935¾	Island,	288
" 33,	1288	Cascumpec sand	
" 38,	1063	Island,	500
" 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.	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.

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.

EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church, Charlottetown,) of fancy and useful Articles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

Mrs. BAYFIELD,	Mrs. D. HODGSON,
" CUNDALL,	" HOBKIRK,
" T. DESBRISAY,	" JENKINS,
" FITZGERALD,	" E. PALMER,
" H. HASZARD,	" A. YATES.
" J. HENSLEY,	

Charlottetown, 7th March, 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.

W. H. SMITH. M. B. SMITH

SMITH BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,

NORTH MARKET WHARF,
St. John, New Brunswick.

REFERENCE:
N. S. Demill, Esq.,
Edward Allison, Esq. 6i—x

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly empowered by GILBERT HENDERSON, of Hyde Park, Square, London, Esquire, and ARTHUR HENDERSON, of Liverpool, in England, Merchant, surviving Executors and Trustees named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of Gilbert Henderson, late of Liverpool, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased to collect all Debts and Sums of Money due to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, within this Island, and to dispose of all Lands and Hereditaments belonging to said Estate situate therein. All persons so indebted to the Estate of the said Gilbert Henderson, deceased, are duly required without delay to pay into my hands the several amounts due by them; and those persons who may be in possession of any part of such Lands and Premises, are required to make an immediate and satisfactory arrangement with me, otherwise they will be treated as Trespassers.

JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late William Hancock, of Carlottetown, *Butcher*, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Calender Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN RIDER, Executor.
21st March, 1854. 3w

OFFICE REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to his Dwelling House, lately occupied by Andrew Duncan, Esquire, at the corner of Prince and Water Streets.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.
Charlottetown, 2d March, 1854. 6w

THE Subscriber having, by Power of Attorney, bearing date the 16th of January last, been appointed Agent for the Misses Stewart, of Charlottetown, in this Island, to take the management of their Property, on Township No. 18, hereby notifies all persons on the said Lot, indebted to the Misses Stewart, for Rent, Arrears of Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same forthwith.

Any person or persons found Trespassing on the said Property, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

CHARLES S. HUNT.
Miscouche, February 22, 1854.

To Teachers.

WANTED a Teacher of the First or Second Class for the Lower Bedeque School. Apply to Alexander Hooper.

Bedeque, March 12th, 1854. 4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their Accounts before the 1st of April next, as all accounts open at that time will be left with an Attorney for collection.

EDWARD SAVILLE.
Grand River, Lot 55, Feb. 22, 1854.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to Green's Shore, and will be prepared to furnish Carriages, of every description, at the shortest notice; and he hopes by punctuality and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN TODD.

EATING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Smarden's buildings, opposite to the *Market House*, where *DINNERS, SOUPS, TEA and COFFEE* can be had at the shortest notice.

☞ Licensed to retail Spirituous Liquors.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.
N. B. *A COOK WANTED.*
Dec. 28th, 1853.

Prince Edward Dispensary,

KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

H. & R. JOHNSON respectfully announce that they Supply from their Establishment,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

and the various Officinal Preparations of the Medical Colleges, and from a thorough practical knowledge, obtained in first class Establishments in England, they feel warranted in claiming the confidence of the public, which they will endeavour to retain by uniform personal attention and care.

H. & R. J. prepare Medicines adapted to family requirements and the prevailing diseases of this climate, and specially suitable for families who live distant from Medical assistance.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipes accurately dispensed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

Horse and Cattle Medicines of the best kind.
January 5, 1854.

DINNER PARTY IN HIGH LIFE.

A German who accompanied the American Expedition to Japan, has written an account of his voyage, which is now in course of publication in the *Augsburg Gazette*, and enters more into details than any other narrative we have seen. The following passage relates to a dinner party, which was given by the Regent of the Loo Choo Islands to the officers of the American Squadron:

"The hall, in which the feast was to be given, had been prepared at a few feet from the gates of the town. The arms had been stacked and the cannons muzzled. The crew received extraordinary rations of grog, whilst the officers repaired to the place assigned for the feast. The hall was divided into three apartments, of which the one in the middle contained four tables for the eminent personages. These tables groaned under the weight of a remarkable quantity of small plates, filled with all kinds of eatables, quite encouraging to the appetite, and of a most delicious taste, but which were altogether too delicate for the maws of a hungry mariner. Tea was served in exceedingly small cups, which servants were always on hand to fill; there was neither sugar nor milk in, but out of regard for us, they had provided some sugar candy. These were nothing but the preliminaries of the feast. The repast, properly so called, consisted of twelve kinds of soup, which we were assured was in Japan considered to be a royal repast. It is the custom there to have feasts consisting of three, four, or nine soups or services, according to the quality of the guests; but a dinner of twelve soups was the *ne plus ultra* of the consideration they could show a stranger.

"The food was put in small plates of the size of a saucer, and consisted of different kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, and fried eggs; and, only think, there was a plate filled with the greater delicacy of all—dog's meat. Do not believe for a moment that the animals which are used for this purpose in the Japanese kitchen resemble in any respect European quadrupeds of the same name. *They are delicate little puppies!* fattened for this purpose from the most tender age; and I frankly confess, I have never eaten more agreeable or more succulent meat; the most fastidious epicure would have no fault to find with it.

"With the tea, they served us with *Jocky*, a drink made of rice, and of a most delicious taste; but again without sugar. They poured it out of a pot placed on the table, and it was given to us in little Lilliputian cups, of the size of a thimble, made of China, which obliged us to get them filled up several times. This drink was not at all intoxicating; and I confess, for my part, I drank fifteen cups of it without feeling the slightest effect. It is quite remarkable, that all the meats are served up in very small quantities, but they are handed around so often that in the end one is satisfied.

"To eat these luxuries they had *chopsticks* on the table, a kind of sharp-pointed ebony stick, such as the Chinese use, which they hold between the thumb and the third finger, and which they move about at pleasure. I performed my part very well for my first attempt; yet to eat the soup, or rather the different kinds of soup, they managed to make up for our European awkwardness, by giving us spoons made of China, whilst they used the chop-sticks with great dexterity. Apart from these rather singular customs, in point of manners and refinement, there was nothing to complain of. Like all Oriental nations, the peculiarity of their tastes may at first strike us as rather out of the way; but we soon get accustomed to them, and, I believe, the American officers who accepted of their hospitality had no reason to regret the reception they met with. We returned to the ships, highly delighted with the civilities of these grandees of Japan; and although they gave us dog's meat to eat, no one said he had an appetite of any other delicacy! *Every one seemed to be satisfied.*

JUDGING BY APPEARANCE.—A PRISON SCENE IN MUNICH.—The number of female Prisoners is very small, in comparison with the men. At one particular washing-tub stood four women. Our conductor spoke to one of them, this being a sign to us to notice them. Two looked up, and fairly beamed with smiles—one, a tall and very handsome young girl, continued to wash away with downcast eyes. I felt a sort of delicacy in staring at her, her looks were so conscious and modest. A fourth, a fat, ill looking old woman, also, never looked at the visitors. The two who smiled had remarkably agreeable faces—one, with good features, and a very mild expression, the other, a small woman, and though with bloom on her cheeks, a certain sad, anxious expression about her eyes and mouth. Of which of these four women were we to hear a fearful tale related? The only one who had looked evil was the fat old woman. As soon as we were in the court, our conductor said, "Now, what do you say about those women?" "Three out of the four," we remarked, "are the only agreeable faces we have seen in the prison; and judging from this momentary glance at their countenances, we should say, could not be guilty of much crime. Perhaps, the fat old woman may be so; that tall young girl, however, is not only handsome but gentle-looking." "That tall young girl," replied our guide, "was the one who, a year or two ago, murdered her fellow servant, and, cutting the body, buried it in the garden. The little woman, next to her, some two years since, murdered her husband; and the handsome, kind, motherly-looking woman who stood next destroyed her child of seven years old. The fat old woman is in only for a slight offence. So much for our judgment of physiognomy."

TITLES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—The frequent use of the words, "Sultan," "Porte," &c, in the newspapers publishing accounts of affairs in Turkey at the present time, are erroneously understood by many persons.

"The Sublime Porte" is the official title of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, and not the title of any officer of the government as many suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or Grand Sultan, or Grand Seignior, according to the fancy of the persons speaking or writing. They all mean the same thing.

Pacha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province, he is distinguished by one or two or three tails. Every Pacha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pacha with three tails has the power to punish with death any agent whom he employs, or any individual who seems to threaten the general safety.

LIFE OUT OF DOORS IN THE WEST INDIES.

The country-houses, for the three or four miles that we followed the road, are as near together as spacious grounds will permit, and they seem built for a world where there is no suspicion,—nobody to shut out, no reserve, and little or no privacy. I presume we saw every member of every houshold we passed, the fences are very ornamental, but quite open, and there is no vine or shrubbery between the house and road. The high foliage of tall trees is like a portico, under which we look, with no obstruction except their trunks like pillars far apart. The houses themselves are mostly of one story, with high and spacious apartments, and the windows are so large and the partitions inside so few, that we could see through them as through bridcages. The ladies walking about in loose *neglige*, some with cups of coffee in their hands, some feeding the chickens and turkeys (which here are admitted into good society, rank as pets, and walk in the front of the house, or where they please), and some leaning indolently over the balustrade, talking to the negroes or watching the pranks of naked black children; but it so happened that he saw not one with a book in her hand. The gentlemen of almost every house seemed to be lounging on easy chairs under the portico, reading the newspapers. From the difficulty of preserving or raising grass in these latitudes, the grounds about the house are very bare, except where rich flowers are cultivated, and this is an unpleasant contrast with the sumptuousness of the wooden architecture, the fence-posts crowned with vases, the gaudy colours and general air of magnificence only. Of comfort there is no sign—the climate doubtless rendering it unnecessary.—How much the English, by the way, owe of their perfection in comfort, to the compulsion of climate; and how much of the northern taste for privacy, unpromiscuousness, and hedge-about-iness is an unnatural and fastidious growth of excessive in-door life, are questions that occur to one, in looking at these people. To feel nobody's eyes, and be as unconscious of observation as a bird, seems to be a universal result of the southern habits; as, to be nervously exclusive and social only by effort, seems a result of the northern.—*A Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis.*

DRUNKARDS IN CHANCERY.

(From the Newbrunswick Free Press.)

We have just received a printed copy of the bill introduced by the Hon. the Attorney General—"to provide for the safe-keeping of habitual drunkards, and the prevention of the immoderate use of intoxicating drink." The latter part of the title of this bill is even apparently justified by nothing in the bill itself, unless the class of habitual drunkards which it describes being regarded as identical with those who indulge in the immoderate use of intoxicating drink. The line of demarcation between moderate drinkers and immoderate drunkards, no human skill can draw. The man who, it is said, attempted, the other day, to build a fire under the table, instead of in the grate, the Hon. Mr. Street and we shall agree, was unquestionably drunk—or mad. But a certain citizen of St. John, who recently signed the petition for a prohibitory liquor law, to ensure the passing of which he affirmed to Mr. Demill, he would gladly give £250, and, who, it is supposed, drinks, at least, the greater part of a pint of brandy every day of his life, would scarcely be regarded by the learned Attorney General as an immoderate man. Much less would he be deemed so who—after plenty of champagne, or other light wine, with his dinner,—possibly, a little malt liquor in preference to port, with his cheese,—a jolly full bottle, at least, after the removal of the cloth—and a cool glass, or so, of brandy and water, and a cigar, as an appropriate termination of his reasonable if not ordinary indulgence,—should still be fit society for those whom he would entitle "the first ladies of the land." His broad, well cleared, or wooded acres—his credit at the bank—his strong box, full of bonds and mortgages—his money in both pockets—and instinctive keenness for the making of more—all prove that he is a very moderate, proper and gentlemanlike description of person.

But if, not having a head of stone, a leathern throat, an iron constitution, or extraordinary pecuniary resources, a man "shall, by excessive drinking, so spend, waste, or lessen his estate, as thereby to expose himself or his family to want"—then he shall come within the clutches of the projected law—he shall be deemed guilty of the immoderate use of intoxicating drink, shall be held to be, in other words, an habitual drunkard, and shall be dealt with as the bill provides.

And how is that? Will our readers believe us when we tell them? Is it that he shall be maintained at the expense of those who have been fattened and enriched by deliberately poisoning and impoverishing him, and others such as he? Is it that he shall be compelled to give evidence, in order to their conviction and punishment—and shall be imprisoned until he does his duty in this particular? Brace up yourselves O! our readers! for an inevitable explosion of laughter, from which, however terrible, we hope you will recover in due time. The remedy is to be found in that place which the law commission—of which the Attorney Genral is a member—would utterly abolish—in—of all places on earth, that most unlikely place—the Court of Chancery!!

This bill—in brief—by the combined force of "Equity," tyranny, and live lawyers, sheriffs, constables, &c., &c.,—and "a commissioner," of course—will consign to the Lunatic Asylum, any poor wretch on whom its direful weight, after "inquisition" (capital word) may fall—all expenses to be paid from the unfortunate victim's estate and effects—*so far as the same may extend.*

We have only space to submit a question to our readers in view of the above. If those, who immoderately use intoxicating drinks—identfied in this bill with "habitual drunkards," are to be turned over, after "inquisition," to the Court of Chancery, and the Lunatic Asylum; where in this world, or any other, can a fitting place be found for the "safe keeping" of those contemners of God and humanity who in cold blooded selfishness, and for sordid gain, produce such disguised and degraded specimens of their handiwork, and are chiefly answerable for the miseries these drunkards endure, and for *the evils they inflict and entail upon others!*

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts have unanimously decided that the 14th section of the Liquor Law of that State is unconstitutional—as conflicting with the "Bill of Rights." As the judges do not question the right of seizure, when duly exercised, their decision with respect to the obnoxious section will enable the friends of the law to supply at once the required amendment. The judges have overruled another alleged objection against the law—"that it is unconstitutional, 'in so far as it directs the taking of private property for public use, without making compensation therefore, If the liqouor (they say) be declared by law to be noxious, and be forfeited accordingly, the owner's right of property is divested by the judgment, and he can have no claim to compensation."

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—The extensive additions to the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, commenced many months ago, have been completed. That hotel now has a front of three hundred feet on Broadway, and extends through to Mercer street, a depth of two hundred feet or more. It thus has entrances on Broadway, Spring, and Mercer streets, and contains six hundred rooms, including one hundred and fifty suites for families. The aggregate length of the halls and corridors in this vast establishment is said to be two miles! and two thousand gas burners are required to light the various departments. The whole number of servants employed is two hundred and seventy-five.

The rage for annexation has taken a new direction, a resolution having been offered in the House of Representatives to request the President to enter into negotiations for the purchase of one or more of the Chincha islands. The immediate cause for this is the guano trade, in which, an impression prevails, there is a monopoly. The desire is to remove that monopoly, and the shortest way is supposed to be to acquire the islands. Verily, it is difficult to tell were we are to stop. This looks like taking hold of South America.

AN EDITOR IN THE EAST.—Mr. George W. Kendall, the able editor of the *New Orleans Picayune*, is on his way to Europe with the intention of locating for a time at Constantinople, and watching from thence the course of the war.

It is curious to observe the changes that take place in national affairs. Not many years have gone by since England and Russia were cooperating together, hand in hand, against France, and still more recently *Blackwood's Magazine* seriously argued the policy of a combination of States, for the purpose of keeping France in check, as the common disturber of nations. And now, England and France are acting together against Russia, and Louis Napoleon, who has been so frequently denounced as the usurper, has been for months exerting himself to the utmost as a mediator between the Czar and the Sultan. Truly circumstances alter cases.