HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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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,	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,	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.
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.

THE WAR AND ITS EFFECTS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The late news from Europe shows that the war so long threatening, or indirectly and partially carried on, is about to commence on a scale of magnitude worthy the prowess of steam and the multiform ingenuities of a long peace applied to works of wrath and destruction. We learn, in fact, that novel warlike means on the part of Great Britain have been brewing secretly in the hot cauldron of arsenals, and are now to be made known to the horror of an astounded enemy. Years ago a floating rocket was offered to the British Government as a means of destroying vessels beyond the hope of defence. This is a Congreve rocket, which goes in a right line on water till it strikes the vessel, when its explosion makes a hole some twelve feet in diameter, which cannot be stopped. While the British Government affected to give no attention to the author of this invention, they have secretly manufactured at Woolwich on its principles, and Sir Charles Napier is now ready to hurl them against the Russians. Additional terror is lent to this rocket from the fact that it carries much further than an ordinary gun.

There is more than one story of magicians who had the power of striking mute and motionless those who came within range of their charms. This magic is revived in the forces of war now to be applied to Russia. If the account be serious, there is too, among other projectiles, an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill the victims, but paralyses them for several hours, so that they can be captured alive and whole. Generous science! What a curious sight would a deck so attacked present! The captain with his trumpet suddenly glued to his mouth—the order to fire a particular broadside arrested before it gets half-way out of the tube—the sailors in the fierce hurry-skurry of desperate engagement palsied—their stalwart chests no longer heaving with slaughterous breathings—their murder-waving hands clutched by the stronger grasp of terrible subtlety riding the air unseen,—and all becoming like a painted ship on a painted ocean. How imagination in the wild frenzy of genius appears to have prophecied reality by thousands of years—the old fairy tale of wonder at last worked into the circle of fact!

Among other death-distillers may be mentioned small steamboats carrying two enormous Paixham guns on the fore part of the vessel. Oak, iron, cotton-mattresses, make their rhinoceros-like coverings bullet-proof, while the vessel can scatter bombs, shed Grecian fire, and with ten men only, sink a fleet. To this hell on the waters must be added the aerial pandemonium of balloons, to be sent flying over Russian towns and villages, dropping inflammation on the astounded inhabitants—raining fire from the skies. The list will be completed when another invention, yet more frightful than any enumerated, shall have been made public, and added to this hot tempest of destruction brewing in England for the Northern Power.

Such agencies brought to bear in warfare may soon end it by the processes of mutual exhaustion. It is worthy of remark that the nation of Europe whose organization is the least military, or where the commercial and industrial elements are most visible, should be foremost in the work of these missiles of war. It was so, too, at the battle of Leipsic, when one or more battalions of French soldiers threw down their weapons, refusing to fight under a shower of Congreve rockets; and when the use of these novelties was made a special subject of complaint by the French Ambassador, as beyond the range of chivalry or civilization. So, too, the Peace Society in England now are discussing whether these Titanic agents belong to legitimate warfare. It seems, however, they do. The instant the Quaker doctrine is abandoned, the means of war appear only measurable by the utmost destructive possibilities of science—destined, too, it would seem, to absorb War himself in a mælstrom of his own cruelties.

If this European war continue it will absorb much of the industrial labor of Europe. Hands now engaged in agriculture will be seized upon by governments to make soldiers of, and the American farmer will be taught to look upon the war as a blessing, as it will result in a temporary demand for his grain at high prices. But how atheistic is such a view of war! and it was so taken by the admirers of the carrying-trade during the earlier part of this century. Such a departure on our side from high principle—such a grovelling commercial view of the affairs of the world, weighing our money profits against the death agonies of nations—found its solution in our war of 1812, and the commercial disasters which followed that period. There is no more ignoble error than that this country can profit by the sufferings of Europe. So to argue presupposes a weak head and a bad heart, even though represented by entire commercial communities.

Another consideration, independent of the chances of our being involved in the war, is the loss we sustain by reaction when the war is concluded, or the belligerents too poor to buy. The extra farms are worthless, the capital invested in them no longer yields, for feverish demand requires no feverish supply and prostration ensues to whatever extent a healthy evenness of action has been overstepped. A still greater consideration, and one which Commerce uniformly despises, is the value of Man. Europe at peace now yields us some 350,000 immigrants a year. Supposing each of these worth $1,000—they are worth it as human muscle—it is a sum to us of $350,000,000. *Three hundred and fifty million dollars a year*—every cent of it by immigration—a sum resembling that of the value of the entire real estate of the City of New-York! Now, in the name of Political Economy, how does the largest figure of the profits of Commerce in grain compare with that? Not five per cent. of that sum! Will the grandees of this world, who think so little of Humanity, of Man, and so much of Corn, Cotton, and Tobacco, think of this, and ask themselves how much we will lose by this immigration, stayed, as it will be, by the hand of war in Europe, and stopped altogeteer if we become involved in that war? It is a theme for solemn thought.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED.

The New York *Tribune*, at the close of an able article on the Maine Law, sums up thus:

1. Less than three years have transpired since the first act of absolute Prohibition and Contraband Liquor Destruction was passed in any State, and within this time five States and one Territory have affirmed the principle of Prohibition, while another State, the greatest of all, has chosen a Legislature to do likewise, and a seventh (Wisconsin) has instructed its Legislature to follow in their footsteps.

3. *Not one* State that ever adopted a Law of Prohibition has repealed it, and in no instance have the People, when appealed to, failed to sustain the principle of Prohibition by a decisive majority.

4. The cry for repeal grows everywhere weaker with each year's experience of the workings of Prohibition. When the act of Maine first took effect, the lovers of liquor or the profits made by selling it, were confident that they should be able to repeal it; but now they have no longer a hope of this, and their force in the Legislature has dwindled to a handful.

In each State where it has been tried, Prohibition has steadily gained ground. Boston has been the stronghold of opposition in New England, as it is the focus of the rum traffic; yet Boston has at length chosen a Maine Law Mayor and commenced the prosecution of law breakers. All through Massachusetts, the law is better enforced at this moment than it was at any time prior to the present year, and in most localities liquor-selling is either extinct or as stealthy and secret as any other violation of law. It is becoming more and more disreputable to sell, and the business falls constantly in lower and meaner hands, where it is not utterly abandoned.

TEMPERANCE IN SWEDEN.

The temperance movement is becoming general. The slaves of Alcohol are throwing off the yoke. Those who have slept while in danger of becoming engulphed in the whirlpool of intemperance, are awakening to their danger. Sweden has opened her eyes and is making laudable efforts to save herself from ruin. Read the following:

"An English correspondent of one of our exchanges says of Sweden, that 'from the king to the meanest poor,' the entire nation, each in its own way, seems to be moved with a laudable desire to effect the suppression of intemperance. The working classes have made a remarkable demonstration against the great distillery kings near Carlshaun; they marched in immense crowds to the distilleries, and demanded that no more *hell-broth* be made at present. Petitions are now constantly sent to the king from all parts of the kingdom, entreating him to check the disastrous fabrication and consumption of that liquor. Drunkenness, in fact, has reached a climax in that country; the distilleries are burning up all the corn and potatoes they can lay hold of for the manufacture of the fire liquor, and the result is the want of bread, and the necessity of importations from abroad of the very product in which the country most abounds. The very wickedness of the people corrects them, and their backslidings reprove them; their country is washed by the distilleries and venders in their work of death, and the people begin not only to see but to feel it, and to avenge themselves, as it is their perfect right to do. May the iniquity of these men in our own county prove not *their* ruin, but the salvation of those they are leading on to ruin."

THE BEVERAGES WE INFUSE.

The most interesting paper in *Blackwood* for January is "The Beverages we Infuse." From it we learn that black and green tea are prepared from the same species of plant; the difference in colour and in effects are produced by the modes of handling. For green tea, the leaves are roasted almost immediately after they are gathered. They are dried off quickly after the rolling process. For black tea, they are allowed to be spread out in the air for some time after they are gathered. They are then further tossed about till they become soft and flaccid. They are now roasted for a few minutes and rolled, after which they are exposed to the air for some hours in a soft and moist state. Lastly, they are dried slowly over charcoal fires. The coloured green teas are made by mixing Prussian blue and gypsum, and reducing them to a fine powder, which is applied to the teas during the process of wasting. The Chinese never drink these teas, and are much amused with the idea that the "outside barbarians" should prefer them to those of a natural green. The best coffee grows on the driest soils. Yet the worst coffee, if kept ten or fourteen years, will acquire flavour of the finest Mocha. The principal art in preparing coffee lies in roasting; for in this process it is that its peculiar aroma is procured. The heat should never be greater than is sufficient to impart to the berry a light brown colour; for if carried beyond this point a disagreeable secondary smell mingles with the aroma. By the fashionable process of drinking coffee; that is, without the grounds, a good deal of nutricious matter is wasted. Many of the Oriental nations drink the grounds invariably. Not less than a hundred millions of the human race drink coffee, it is computed, as a daily beverage. In France, Germany, Sweden, Turkey, and a large portion of the United States, it is used by almost every body, just as tea is in England, Holland, Russia, and China. Experience, says the writer in *Blackwood*, teaches people that tea and coffee, used moderately, prevent the waste of the tissues, afford positive happiness, and increase the nervous activity, enabling men, as the writer in question forcibly remarks, "to throw more blood and spirit in the face of difficulties."

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

(From the London Times.)

"The fate of their wives and children must give many an anxious thought to about 1,000 of the 10,000 troops who are just starting for the seat of war. Those best acquainted with the subject, and with the conditon of the Army, inform us that as nearly as may be 10 per cent. of our Soldiers are married men, with one or more children. Freely and heartily—come life, come death—are the men prepared to follow their colours; but it is from their very zeal in the public service, and their total forgetfulness of other interests, that we draw the strongest argument in favour of their wives and children. We would before going further, offer a few words of explanation upon the relative position of the Soldier's and the sailor's wife, when the husband of either may be ordered on active service, that as many of our readers as may not have considered the subject may be made aware of the full hardship of the case. In the first place, the Sailor is much better paid than the Soldier; in the next place he has the power of directing that during his absence half his pay shall be paid over to his wife. To be sure the sum is not much; but it always enables the woman, if she be thrifty and industrious, to set up some small business, and so keep her head above water until Jack returns. Not so with the Soldier he can just manage to maintain himself decently alive upon his pay—that is to say, by some mysterious process he obtains food enough and clothing enough, in return for the pittance which the country affords him for fighting our battles; but when he goes abroad all these additional resources from which the Soldier contrived to extract a few weekly pence are dried up, and in the majority of cases his wife is thrown back upon the workhouse. Her little children are as stones round her neck when she seeks for a place as domestic servant, so that the history of a Soldier's wife, when her husband is in the field, is the struggle of a few months as a laundress, or something of that description, and then the workhous. The case of the children is just as bad. In times of peace there are the regimental schools, in which they receive excellent instruction. War puts an end to these arrangements, save, we believe, in the case of the Guards. The schools are shut up, and the poor children turned out with their mothers upon the wide world. Surely the situation of these poor people is a very distressing one. We trust we are chary, as men should be, of giving way to sentimental expression; yet we cannot but say that thought upon all these matters must give the Soldier's heart a shrewd twinge as he is about to face the fire and steel of the enemy in the open field. A letter upon this subject, with the signature of "A Naval Officer," will be found in another portion of our columns this day. It is very creditable to the good feeling of the writer that, being a sailor himself, he comes forward so manfully to advocate the cause of the sister Service."

The letter signed a "Naval Officer," which followed equally deserving of perusal:—

"When the first burst of enthusiasm and admiration excited by the splendid troops about to embark for the East has somewhat subsided, the country may be well disposed to think of the hearts torn with grief and anxiety of those dearest to them who must be left behind.

"The pay of the Soldier is wholly inadequate to maintain his wife even without children, in his absence on foreign service, and no other proof could be given of deep and heartfelt interest in our Soldiers—of true sympathy with the one care that is weighing heavily on the hearts of many of them—than by an earnest effort upon the part of the country to ameliorate the condition of their wives and families, who will be left in general, in want and suffering.

"This is a subject which deserves our warmest support, and let a well devised scheme appear in your columns, and the people of England will not be backward to prove that their hearts feel what their lips so unanimously proclaim—viz., a deep interest in the noble fellows who are going forth from amongst us to devote their best blood to the service of their country."

THE NEW NOVASCOTIA CABINET.

The next great political event of the week, after the closing of the session, is the gazetting of the new Cabinet and the Railway Commissioners. We doubt very much if the changes in the Ministry are calculated to give general satisfaction to either of those two bodies of Novascotians who glory in the party names of *Liberal* and *Conservative*. The principles upon which those two parties avowedly started in opposition to each other, have long since ceased to be matters of consideration. The struggle, for many years, has been merely for place, power, and the lucre of office. It is unnecessary then to shew why the new appointments must be distasteful to the "Conservative *Party*." The "Liberals," on the other hand, must consider themselves highly flattered, "over the left," by the implied acknowledgment, on the part of their leaders, that they as a body are too deficient in strength and talent to supply the material for carrying on a Government; and that they must consequently *buy* support from their opponents. Doubtless many of the Liberals consider it a very *dodge*—this *coup detat*—which has placed in the Executive Council so many of the men whom it has been the main object of their lives, for years past, to keep excluded from that Council; but it certainly appears to us that it cannot matter much as to be the result, whether the "Ship of State" changes her course by directly "tacking," or by "wearing" round. The new Speaker elected, a few days since, through Government influence, is acknowledged on all hands to have been a *deserter* or *convert*—whichever you please, reader—from the opposition Party. Two, out of the four, new Councillors occupy the same high position; and, if report speaks correctly, the newly conferred honour was all that prevented a third from becoming an opponent of the Government of which he now forms a member. As for the remaining new ministers, the leader of the Cabinet, may truly say:

"Heaven knows by what by-paths and crooked ways I met this *gown*——."

We do not anticipate any great accession to the country's prosperity from the controul of its affairs by the remodelled Council. We fear but little good can be expected from the guidance of men who have attained the ministerial position by a course of conduct which, in whatever light viewed, must be pronounced *downright dishonesty*. We are far from maintaining that any man should be strictly held for life to an opinion which he has once expressed, or to a course of conduct which he has once adopted; but the usual excuses or palliations which may be urged in behalf of such changes, have no weight in the present case. Here is a number of men who have attained a high public position as members of a party. The principles of that Party may not have been very clearly defined; its motives may have been puerile. But those men did not so profess to consider them. They did not declare the principles of the party which supported them a mere chimera; party itself, the bane of the country. No; Party was everything in their avowed estimation; the principles of that party, of vital importance. Suddenly and without any change taking place in the acknowledged principles, or in the attitude of either party, these men from being *ultra* members of the opposition, become *ultra* supporters of the Government—they instantly become unswerving, rabid defenders of men and measures of which, up to that moment, they had been the unswerving and rabid assailants. Can anything more be required to prove an extreme degree of dishonesty, on their part, towards either one party, or the other, or towards both? We have something more. These men step into offices of honour and emolument, under the new party, which there is no probability that they would ever have reached under the old one. Of the five members of the present House who have "gone over" from the opposition to the Government, since the last election, four have received their reward; the fifth will, we presume, soon receive his. Should circumstances effect a change in the relative positions of the "parties," doubtless these men would all "go over" again office-wards. Yet men calling themselves the "Liberal Party," exult over these changes