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,	526½	Savage Island,	150
" 28,	456½	Kildare Island,	250
" 31,	726½	Cavendish Sand Island,	288
" 32,	2935½		
" 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,	2899	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.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Saturday, April 8.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
IMPORTED STOCK.

Mr. BEER presented a Memorial from the Royal Agricultural Society, and praying for suggesting such an alteration in the Act by which the said Society is incorporated, as would enable them to retain imported Stock in their own possession, and under their own management, for the purpose of breeding improved Stock for distribution throughout the Island; a mode of proceeding which, they think,—besides enabling them to guard against loss by the sale of the imported animals at low prices, and to effect a considerable saving in the present annual outlay—would be found of more service than the present system of dividing imported animals between the three Counties; as the Stock so bred would be more suitable from the circumstance of their being better able to stand the climate.

Ordered that the Memorial do lie on the Table.

TUESDAY, April 11.

RETURN TO THE WRIT OF ELECTION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY

Hon. Mr. WHELAN rose to present the subjoined Petition from Seven Electors of the First District of Queen's County (complaining of the Sheriffs' Return to the Writ of Election at the late General Election,) agreeably to notice, given by him in the Order Book, which he read in his place, having, in a speech of some length, taken a review of the proceedings connected with the Election which gave rise to the Petition, the hon. gentleman concluded by reading the subjoined resolution, which he said he intended to submit. "That the Petition be received and referred to a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday next, together with the opinion of the Hon. Wm. Young, now before the House, on the subject to which that Petition refers, with the view of amending the Return to the Writ of Election for the First District of Queen's County." The reception of the Petition was spoken against by Mr. Douse, Mr. H. Haviland, and the Hon. the Attorney General, on the grounds that the House was precluded, by a Statute of the Colony, from receiving any such Petition, either from a Candidate, or Electors, after the expiration of six days from the commencement of the Session. In the end the Hon. the Speaker was appealed to, to sustain the objection made to the reception of the Petition; and he decided that the Petition could not be received. Hon. Mr. Whelan said he had a right to appeal to the House from the decision of the Hon. the Speaker; and, dissenting from his opinion, but with due respect, he would divide the House thereon.

The House then divided on the question :

For sustaining the Hon. the Speaker's decision—Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Hon. Mr. Conroy, Hon. Mr. Macaulay. Mr. Macgowan, Mr. H. Haviland, Hon. Mr. Maceachen, Mr. Goff, Mr. Douse, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Fraser—14.

Aagainst it—Hon. Mr. Whelan, Hon. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Davies, Mr. Mooney, and Mr. Macgill—5.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, April 13.

ROAD FROM SOURIS TO EAST POINT.

Mr. MACGOWAN, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency, in conformity with a Resolution of the House concerning a Petition of certain Inhabitants of the First electoral District of King's County, praying for the opening of a new line of Road, reported the following:

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to appoint two disinterested persons in conjunction with the Road Commissioner of the 5th District King's County, for the purpose of executing a Survey to ascertain the practicability of selecting so much of a new line of Road as may avoid three certain Hills on the highway at Black Pond, leading from Souris to the East point (South Side): and to furnish a Report and Estimate of the probable expense thereof, for the information of this House at its next Session.

House of Assembly, 13th April, 1854.

The Committee who prepared the Address were appointed a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the same.

Mr. MACGOWAN, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency, in conformity with a Resolution of the House concerning a Petition of certain Inhabitants of First Electoral District of King's County, praying for a grant in aid of the construction of a Wharf at Campbell's Cove, North Side, Township No. 47, reported the following!

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly respectfully request, that your Excellency will be pleased to authorize the appointment of two competent persons to ascertain by Survey, the practicability of constructing a Wharf at Campbell's Cove North Side Township No. 47, and to report the same together with an Estimate of the probable expense thereof, for the information of this House at its next session.

House of Assembly, April 13, 1854.

The Committee who prepared this Address were appointed a Committee to present the same to His Excellency.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

THE CHINESE REBELS AND THE GOSPEL.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald:

Dear Sir—As everything regarding the insurgents possesses a degree of interest at the present moment, I beg leave to send you the following account:

Having obtained admission into the city of Shanghae this afternoon, I proceeded to one of the chapels belonging to the London Missionary Society, where I commenced preaching to a large congregation which had almost immediately gathered within the walls. I was descanting on the folly of idolatry, and urging the necessity of worshipping the one true God, on the ground that he alone could protect his servants, while idols were things of nought, destined soon to perish out of the land—when suddenly a man stood up in the midst of the congregation and exclaimed, That is true—that is true, the idols must perish, and shall perish. I am a Kwang-se man, a follower of Tae-ping-wang; we all of us worship one God (Shangte) and believe in Jesus, while we do our utmost to put down idolatry; everywhere demolishing the temples, and destroying the idols, and exhorting the people to forsake these superstitions. When we commenced, two years ago, we were only 3,000 in number, and we have marched from one end of the empire to the other, putting to flight whole armies of the Mandarin troops that were sent against us. If it had not been that God was on our side, we could not have thus prevailed against such overwhelming numbers: but now our troops have arrived at Teen-tsin, and we expect soon to be victorious over the whole empire. He then proceeded to exhort the people, in a most lively and earnest strain, to abandon idolatry, which was only the worship of devils, and the perseverance in which would involve them in the misery of hell; while by giving it up, and believing in Jesus, they would obtain the salvation of their souls. As for us, he said, we feel quite happy in the profession of our religion, and look on the day of our death as the happiest period of our existence. When any of our number die, we never weep, but congratulate each other on the joyful occasion, because a brother is gone to glory, to enjoy all the magnificence and splendour of the heavenly world. While continuing here, we make it our business to keep the commandments, to worship God, and to exhort each other to do good; for which end we have frequent meetings for preaching and prayer. What is the use then, he asked, of you Chinese going on to burn incense, and candles, and gilt paper; which, if your idols really required it, would only show their covetous dispositions; just like the Mandarins who seize men by the throat, and if they will not give money, squeeze them severely; but if they will, they only squeeze them gently. He went on to inveigh against the prevailing vices of his countrymen, particularly opium-smoking—that filthy drug, he exclaimed, which only defiles those who use it—making their houses stink, and their clothes stink, and their bodies stink, and their souls stink, and will make them stink for ever in hell, unless they abandon it. But you must be quick, he adds, for Tae-ping-wang is coming, and he will not allow the least infringement of his rules, no opium, no tobacco, no snuff, no wine, and no vicious indulgence of any kind. All offences against the commandments of God are punished by him with the severest rigour, while the incorrigible are beheaded—therefore repent in time.

I could perceive, from the style of his expressions, and from his frequently quoting the books of the Tae-ping dynasty, that he was familiar with those records, and had been thoroughly trained in that school—no Chinaman, who had not been following the camp of the insurgents for a considerable time, could have spoken as he did.

He touched also on the expense of opium-smoking, which drained their pockets, and kept them poor in the midst of wealth: whilst we, he said, who never touch the drug, are not put to such expense: our master provides us with food and clothing, which is all we want, so that we are rich without money.

I could not help being struck, also, with the appearance of the man, as he went on in this earnest strain. Bold and fearless as he stood, openly denouncing the vices of the people; his countenance beaming with intelligence, his upright and manly form the very picture of health, while his voice thrilled through the crowd. They seemed petrified with amazement, their natural conscience assured them that his testimony was true, while the conviction seemed to be strong amongst them that the two great objects of his denunciation, opium and idolatry, were both bad things, and must be given up. He spoke in intelligible Mandarin, with an occasional touch of the Canton or Kwangse brogue. His modes of illustration were peculiar; and some of the things which he advanced were not such as Christian missionaries are accustomed to bring forward. The impression left on my mind, however, was that a considerable amount of useful instruction was delivered, and such as would serve to promote the objects we have in view, in putting down idolatry, and furthering the worship of the true God. Another thought also struck my mind; viz: this is a class of men that can with difficulty be controlled. They must for a time be allowed to go their own way. It may not be in every respect the way which we could approve—but it does not appear to run directly counter to our objects. In the mean time we can go on in ours, and inculcate such truths as they may forget, or state correctly what they fail to represent aright. Tae-ping-wang may thus prove a breaker-up of our way, and prepare the people for a more just appreciation of divine truth, as soon as we can get the sacred Scriptures freely circulated among them. I am, yours truly,

W. H. MEDHURST.

Shanghae, December 14th, 1853.

I CAN'T AFFORD IT.

At this season of the year, when people are called upon to subscribe to papers, the excuse, "I can't afford it," is very frequently made; which, being interpreted, means, "I regard other things of more consequence to myself and family than a newspaper." Rightly considered, there are few influences which tell more immediately and effectually upon the improvement of the family circle than a well conducted and high toned paper. Judge Thomas of Worcester, Massachusetts, in a recent lecture before the young Men's Association, in this city, said: "The newspaper press is destined to be the chief instrument of popular culture. It is, intellectually, the daily bread of the people. The power of the press, great as it is, is continually increasing, and will draw to itself and demand for its service more and more of the learning and talents of the country. The eloquence of the bar, of the assembly, and of the stump, create a stronger immediate impression, but their sphere is too limited to compete with the wide-spread influence of the pen. An instrument for swaying the popular mind, they all yield to it. The pen is the true lever of Archimedes, and in the newspaper press has been found the place for a fulcrum."

A man cannot afford to deprive his family of the advantages which a journal afford. What are a few dollars and cents in comparison with right views, sound principles, and generous feelings! A word in season fitly spoken, may change the whole tone of life, and like the seed sown in good ground, bring forth an hundred-fold in noble living and energetic acting. It is a short-sighted policy that consults only immediate effects, while it overlooks the far reaching results which the most trivial causes often develope in character. If persons would only take a second thought, we are sure they would never say, "I can't afford" to subscribe for a paper which contains practical suggestions with regard to making this life, with all its varied interest, what it should be. But in papers, as in everything else, it should be an invariable rule to provide the best. It is better to be ignorant than to be led astray—better to read nothing than what is pernicious in its tendency.

One thing is certain, we "can't afford" to live without the effort to become wiser and better as we grow older—we "can't afford" to act as though there were no future, no life beyond this life, no eternity beyond time, for our attainments in knowledge and excellence in this world, will be the measure of our happiness in the next.—*Country Gentlemen.*

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS is undeniably a vast and excellent privilege. It is the best proof of a nation's freedom, and the best safeguard of a nation's rights, when it is exercised with moderation and with justice; but on the other hand it becomes as evident a type of that nation's degeneracy, and of its having lost a vast portion of its manly and moral feeling when sinking into coarse and illiberal criticism or vulgar abuse, it substitutes invective for argument, and personalities for reasons, and yet continues to be read.

Abuse is not argument. As well might a man daub a wall with mud and call it painting. The acts of all public men may undoubtedly be canvassed in every free country, but there are two ways of doing this; the one serves a good purpose and imposes a salutary check, the other is the one we have qualified above, which never yet persuaded any honest or reasonable man, while it has most frequently defeated its own object, and secured friends where it hoped to raise up.—*N. B. Head Quarters.*

AMONGST THE WONDERS OF THE DAY.—We have visited with considerable gratification the "repertoire" of foreign newspapers of all nations at *Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment*, 244, *Strand*, which present an immense amount of information on all subjects, political, mercantile, statistical, and philosophical, from at least 2,000 foreign papers received in this Establishment in the course of each week. This immense collection of journals affords, in the great city, advantages to the enterprising capitalists, and commercial world generally, a source of intelligence most invaluable and never before attained. The establishment is visited by the nobility, members of parliament, contributors of the press, mercantile men, and also by an immense number of distinguished foreigners of all nations. It is managed by several clerks, who classify and file the papers in portfolios, which they exhibit gratuitously to respectable visitors applying for information.—"*Morning Herald*," *London, January* 23, 1854.

A GREAT LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT.—The valley of the Ottawa river, in Canada, is noted for the extensive lumber operations which are carried on there, and the magnitude of the interests embarked in the trade. There is one firm alone which employs in the forests seventeen hundred horses and two hundred head of bullock, independent of four hundred double teams which are constantly on the road engaged in the conveyance of food and forage. In the report of the engineers employed on the Montreal and Bytown railway, it is stated that this firm have at present 3500 men in their service, and one hundred lumbering establishments, scattered over several hundred miles of territory. Their consumption of pork is ten thousand barrels annually, and their daily consumption of oats during the winter months from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels. The firm is now constructing a sawmill at the Chats, on the Ottawa, which will saw fifteen million feet of boards annually, and their annual cash payments for keeping their immense establishment in motion exceed two million dollars.—*Boston Journal.*

AFFECTING DEATH OF A MINISTER.—The *Jackson Flag of the Union*, a newspaper published in Jackson, Mississippi, alludes to the sudden death in that city on the 6th inst., of Rev. Joshua T. Russell, a minister of the Baptist Church. At a meeting of the Jackson Bible Society, an association in which he was deeply interested, Mr. Russell made a brief and eloquent address upon the subject of the Bible. He sketched the agency by which the Scriptures had been given to man; how they had been transmitted through successive generations, and the means by which they had been so generally diffused. He said—"millions now around the throne of God, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb, had been saved by the blessed influences of that book.', While he uttered this sentence, he looked up, as if he had a vision of what he described: he then paused a moment and said—"I have done." These were his last words. He sunk back in an apoplectic fit and died in a few hours.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Coasting Trade Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords. Lord Stanley said that by repeal of the laws of the British Coasting Trade, there was no doubt the United States would in time see the advantage of making similar concessions.

Earl Derby asked would the effect of passing the present Bill, which would throw open the British coasting trade to American shipping, be to give the British the benefit of the coasting trade of America. Lord Stanley replied that he did not mean that it was incumbent on the United States to open their coasting trade, but it would relieve them from the constitutional objections that had been urged against opening the carrying trade to California.

Earl Derby thought that Britain had a strong claim in equity to the whole coasting trade of the United States, including California.

ITALY.—Accounts from Turin state that Calabria has been visited with a succession of earthquakes, attended with a fearful loss of life. The castle of Cosenza has been entirely destroyed, and the garrison buried in the ruins. A village, containing nine hundred inhabitants, near the same place, has likewise, with its whole population, been destroyed. The loss of life is calculated to amount to upwards of three thousand souls.

It will be observed the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates the imposition of a Stamp tax upon Colonial as well as other Bills of Exchange—a measure of some importance to this Province. A correspondent writing to us from London the 17th March, thus alludes to it :—

"Leave has been obtained in the Commons to bring in a Bill to impose a stamp duty on Foreign Exchanges, under which it is intended to class Colonial Bills—the rate named would amount on the business from New Brunswick for the past year to about £20,000. My opinion is, that the Home Government, in bringing forward this measure, are interfering with the privileges granted to the Colonies to regulate their local affairs without reference to the Mother Country at all. This is purely a local matter. The contract for a Bill drawn in the Colonies is made between the buyer and seller at the place where the Bill is drawn, and where the local Legislature has not imposed any tax upon the transaction; but when the Bill reaches this country, and before the party on whom it is drawn dare to accept, it must be stamped, thereby effectually interfering with our local rights, as much as the old Stamp and Tea Duties did on those of the old Colonies. Your Legislature should at once take up the subject, and if my views are correct, remonstrate in proper terms on its impolicy."