

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.
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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 thereof, 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 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:

TOWNSHIP No. 1.	ACRES.	TOWNSHIP No. 48.	ACRES.
1, 157	233	52, 1109	53, 1090
2, 3943	54, 12724	57, 481	58, 600
3, 4172	55, 765	59, 1900	60, 1900
4, 8000	61, 12584	62, 8377	63, 12584
5, 11, 2000	64, 12584	64, 12584	65, 12584
6, 18, 1000	66, 1000	66, 1000	67, 1000
7, 17, 104	68, 600	68, 600	69, 1000
8, 18, 38304	69, 1900	69, 1900	70, 1900
9, 20, 25063	71, 62, 8377	71, 62, 8377	72, 62, 8377
10, 25, 25	73, 65, 12584	73, 65, 12584	74, 211
11, 24, 211	75, 85, 12584	75, 85, 12584	76, 10674
12, 25, 10674	77, 300	77, 300	78, 5262
13, 26, 5262	79, 150	79, 150	80, 250
14, 28, 4561	81, 250	81, 250	82, 250
15, 21, 7283	83, 250	83, 250	84, 250
16, 22, 20353	85, 250	85, 250	86, 250
17, 23, 1258	87, 500	87, 500	88, 1063
18, 25, 1063	89, 800	89, 800	90, 800
19, 26, 800	91, 250	91, 250	92, 250
20, 27, 250	93, 40	93, 40	94, 25
21, 41, 984	95, 66	95, 66	96, 45
22, 43, 4123	97, 45	97, 45	98, 2919
23, 45, 2416	99, 12	99, 12	100, 80
24, 44, 2919	101, 80	101, 80	102, 1317
25, 46, 820	103, 10	103, 10	104, 921
26, 47, 1317	105, 10	105, 10	
27, 48, 921			

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

Second Hundred.—1-4th of No. 55.

Fourth Hundred.—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 90.

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, 10, 3, A.

16, 2, B, 18, 4, A.

15, 4, F.

Water Lots in Georgetown.—No. 10.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty.—No. 26, 186, 186, 188, 1-6 of 248, and 290.

Town Lots in Princestown:—

No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Letter B.

1, do 2, do 2, do C.

2, do 4, do 1, do D.

3, do 10, do 1, do D.

4, do 2, do 3, do B.

5, do 3, do 5, do C.

6, do 5, do 1, do E.

7, do 7, do 1, do G.

Pasture Lots in Princestown Royalty.—2-4 of No. 181, No. 240, and 1-2 of No. 497.

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 same 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 24 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.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANACK FOR 1854.

FOR SALE BY GEO. T. HASZARD.

WILLIAM SNESTON, sail maker.

DEGS to inform his friends and Ship builders generally, that he is about to recommence the business of SAIL MAKING in this Island, having spent twenty years at the Trade in England, during which time he has never had a false satisfaction to those who employed him.

Residence—Henry Street, Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1854. 6m

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

COD AND MACKEREL FISHERIES— BOUNTIES.

(Debate concluded.)

Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Some years ago, he was a very warm advocate for bounties, under the impression that the granting of them would be the means of causing the fisheries to be prosecuted with more vigour and success; but the experience of late years had induced him to question the soundness of that policy.

When, last year, he gave his support to the measure, he said (he believed) that it would be the last time he would do so; and what he had since seen, with reference to its operation, had been sufficient to induce him to follow up that determination. The bounties had not, he thought, been the means of extending the trade, as it had been hoped they would. It was impossible to force a trade which did not pay. But he did not look upon the fishing trade as one which did not pay. When the bounty was last granted, the price of fish, it was true, was low; but that was no longer the case. Thirty-five shillings were now paid in Charlottetown, for a barrel of herring; and the profit made at that rate, was surely bounty enough for the encouragement of the trade. Our present prospects were very flattering; not less so for the fisheries than for any other branch of business; and would not be sound policy to encourage one at the expense of others. Trade of every kind was improving; prices were high; and fishing, as well as farming, was becoming a much more profitable business than it had been. With these views, he could not think bounties for the encouragement of the fisheries were called for this year; and he would, therefore, oppose the renewal of the Act passed last year for that purpose.

The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by observing, that he was nevertheless, fully sensible of the propriety of what had been advanced by Mr. Yeo, with respect to the encouragement due to those who prosecuted the fishing trade, upon our coasts, in open boats.

Mr. H. HAVLAND. The question was evidently an open one; for not only were colleagues opposed to each other, with respect to it, but the Government themselves were divided upon it. The only difficulty, however, which stood in his way about it, was his consideration of the money which they had voted in the morning for the encouragement of agriculture. To be consistent, it was, he thought, necessary to extend as favorable a consideration to the interests of those who prosecuted fishing as was accorded to those of the farmer. It was admitted on all sides that a great deal of money was made by the raising and sale of horses. Why then, it might be asked, should it not be left to capitalists to prosecute the trade independently of legislative aid; as it was proposed to do with respect to the fisheries, on the ground that the business, having become sufficiently remunerative, it was no longer necessary to encourage it by the granting of bounties. If it was right to encourage agriculture by bounties, it was equally so to encourage the fisheries in the same way; or, if it was thought proper to discontinue them to the one, they ought to be withheld from the other also. Arguments of political economy would not apply in a poor country like Prince Edward Island, as they did in countries where there was plenty of money; what could and would be done by the enterprise of private capitalists in the latter, could only be effectually accomplished by the aid derived from judicious appropriations of public money in the former. He was in favor of the sliding scale proposed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. It would almost amount to a breach of faith, on the part of the Assembly, were they suddenly and altogether to withhold the bounty.

Hon. Mr. COXOR.—It was very easy to answer the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Havland.) If he could show how it was possible, by means of a legislative grant, to improve the breed of cod-fish and mackerel, it would then be evident enough that, as he had voted for the grant of £1000 for the importation of superior stallions, for the improvement of the Island breed of horses, and with a view to the encouragement of our agriculturists, it was also his duty to vote for a grant for the improvement of the breed of cod-fish and mackerel, and for the encouragement of those engaged in the fisheries; but, unless he could do that, it by no means followed that, because he had voted for the grant to the Royal Agricultural Society, thereby to afford means for improving our breed of horses, that he was bound, in order to be consistent, to vote for a grant for the encouragement of the fisheries. The two objects were entirely dissimilar. The farmer could not improve the breed of his horses, unless the means were brought to his door; but our waters abounded with the finest fish, and all who chose might take them, little besides skill and industry being required to enable them to profit by their abundance.

Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.—In arguing the question, hon. members seemed to forget how much they who were engaged in our fisheries contributed to the revenue, by what they

consumed upon the high seas. Their returns to the Treasury, on that account, exceeded the amount of bounties received by them. The farmer was encouraged by the advantages which he derived from his Agricultural Society, by having his roads made for him, and in various other ways; and if bounties were withheld from those who properly fitted out vessels and sent them on fishing voyages, they would, he thought, in having no advantages extended to them at all equivalent to those granted to agriculturists, be unfairly dealt with.

Mr. DEAN.—Prince Edward Island was essentially an agricultural country; and, therefore, the encouragement of agriculturists should always be a leading object with the Legislature. Such of the inhabitants as were engaged in fishing were merely enabled to drag out a miserable existence by means of it. If they looked at Rustico, they would find that they who followed fishing there could not properly be called either fishermen or farmers; and, between the two callings in which they were engaged, it was, with difficulty, that they could provide for the daily wants of themselves and their families. It was the same with those who were similarly employed on the shores of Nova Scotia; they were the poorest of all the industrial classes in the Province. If he went for a bounty at all, it would only be for one-half the amount granted by the expiring Act; and that for one year only. Ten times more ought to be done, by the Legislature, for the encouragement of the farmer, than for that of the fisherman.

Hon. Mr. MACLEAY.—It occurred to him that, whilst the voice of the Committee was against bounties, they were not sufficiently alive to the importance of encouraging a portion of the inhabitants of the Colony to catch fish sufficient for home consumption. If what fish was required for our own use, was not caught by our own fishermen, money would have to be sent out of the Island to purchase it. Money was the sinews of commerce, as well as of war; and, if we exported money, for what we might, by proper management, procure at home, we lessened the means of trade in the Colony.—The hon. gentleman concluded by saying, he thought the Committee could not do better than agree to the Resolution submitted by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. YEO.—The hon. member (Mr. Macleay) says it better to give the tonnage-bounty than for the inhabitants to have to send away their money to buy fish elsewhere. But I say we might as well, or better, do that than pay large sums of money to Aribach vessels and others for freight, whilst many of the Island vessels, fitted out to obtain the bounty, were lying about the harbours, doing little or nothing, but just depending on the bounty.—The men who did the work getting nothing. On this account, and for other reasons which I have already stated, I will vote against the Resolution now proposed.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY.—As far as his recollection served him, it was understood, when the Assembly agreed to the Bounty Act which had just expired, that it would be the last time they would endeavour to give a stimulus to the prosecution of our fisheries by the granting of tonnage-bounties; and he was disposed to adhere to that resolution, for he had seen nothing since to induce him to believe that it would be for the general good that it should be departed from. He had always hitherto been in favor of a bounty; but his views upon that subject were now much altered.

Hon. Mr. COXOR.—He perfectly agreed with what had been said upon the question by the hon. member from Port Hill (Mr. Yeo.) If no legislative encouragement were afforded to the hardy and courageous men who prosecuted the fisheries, in open boats, upon our shores, it was all a farce to pretend to encourage their prosecution by the granting of tonnage bounties. It was time to see how far they could be prosecuted by private enterprise, independently of legislative aid. It happened that, last year, £1400 were expended in payment of tonnage bounties; and he could not see that any thing had been brought into the country in return. The quantity of fish in the home market had not been increased by a single barrel; and the price, instead of having been lessened, had, on the contrary, actually been enhanced. He would vote against the renewal of the Act.

Hon. Mr. COXOR.—The Legislature had not means in their power to enable them to grant such premiums and bounties as, in amount, would be sufficient to induce a due prosecution of the fisheries by inhabitants of the Colony. The wisest plan, with respect to the Fisheries, would be to induce the Americans to catch, and cure them on our shores; and we would, by such an agreement, gain, upon our fish, 20 or 30 per cent. more than they who were not so wise, as to pursue a similar course, because our fish would then go into American markets as American fish. He cared not by what means an arrangement or agreement to that effect should be effected, whether by convention, or through the recognition of reciprocity principles between this Colony and the United States; but he would say, Allow the Americans freely to fish in our waters, to land and cure the fish, so taken by them, on our shores, and to spend their bounty money amongst our farmers,

and a very good idea it is, and from what has transpired, Austria and Prussia go hand in hand with us in all the measures taken. At any rate, Austria has marched 25,000 men into Transylvania to watch the frontiers, so that in point of fact the Russians will presently be completely surrounded. Omar Pacha has now, it is said, an army of 220,000 men on the Danube, and the Russians have as yet made no impression on his position at Kalafat. Demonstrations are continually being made by both armies all along the line of the river, but a general engagement has been impossible, on account of the weather.

The revolt in the Sanjak of Janina is increasing. The inhabitants, 400,000 principally Greeks and Armenians, have armed themselves, and united with the tribes inhabiting the Marzova and Agrafa mountains. In consequence of this insurrection, a part of the Turkish troops which were to have gone to the frontiers of Montenegro are marching upon Janina.

The news from India, with dates from Bombay to the 28th January, and Hong Kong to the 11th January, is interesting. The Governor General, after fixing the boundary line beyond Meadya, had returned to Bangalore. The north-west frontier was tranquil, but we have vague reports of fresh troubles in Persia. The insurgents in China appear to be once more gaining ground, and it was reported that they had captured a city north of Peking, so as to cut off the Emperor's escape. The French seemed to have been treated with some degree of leniency by the leaders of the rebels. The Russian Admiral left Shanghai for Japan on the 24th December, whither it was expected the United States squadron would shortly follow.

For the Resolution—6. Against it—15.
See Haszard's Gazettee March 18.

R. B. IYING Esq.

Sir.—I observe, in the division published in Haszard's Gazette, which took place in the House of Assembly, on Friday, respecting the proposition to continue the Bounties on Fish, my name appears amongst those Members who voted against the Bounties. I beg to assure you this is a mistake. I entered the House just as the division was taking place, and remained outside the Bar, as I was not present when the division was called for, you, probably, mistaking the position in which I stood for voting against the Bounties. I beg to assure you that I had been in my place, from which I had been temporarily called, I would most undoubtedly have voted to continue the bounties.

EDWARD WHELAN,
Charlottetown, P. E. I. 20th March, 1854.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail, by the steamer 'Arabia,' arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. The news will be found one week later than previous advices.

Before the month expires the Anglo-French armies, consisting of about 100,000 men, including several regiments of cavalry and a formidable detachment of artillery, will be encamped near the seat of war. Sir Charles Napier has hoisted his flag, provisionally, on board the Princess Royal, 91, as Admiral of the Baltic fleet, and reinforced by Admiral Corry's squadron, will, after assembling at the Nore, proceed at once to the Baltic, in time, before the ice breaks, to prevent the junction of the three divisions of the Russian fleet. It seems that there are about nine or ten Russian line-of-battle ships lying at Revel, and about the same number at Helsingfors, on the opposite side of the Gulf, and a third division at Cronstadt. As the ice breaks at the Revel a week or ten days before it is navigable at Cronstadt, it will be highly important to prevent a junction of the three divisions. The latest news from Revel describes the ice as already breaking, but the season is too early for the ships to get away, and at present they cannot get refuge in any other port.

Advices from Constantinople state that two war steamers have been detached from the Black Sea fleet to the Albanian coast, in order to support the Sultan's authority. The Greek Government is paralysed. The British Minister at Athens has informed it that his Government will, if necessary, interfere to restore order in Albania, or at any other point. The Turks have concentrated a strong force in the Sandschak of Elbessen, in Albania, and war-like young men are flocking to the Turkish standard as volunteers. Many Greeks have already been taken prisoners, and sent to Constantinople for trial. To the 13th Feb. the insurrection was confined to the district of Janina.

We have no doubt that Sir Charles Napier will make an attempt upon Cronstadt, but his success must mainly depend upon reaching the Gulf of Finland before the weather breaks up, and of course we shall not allow the Czar to procrastinate or gain time. The people of England, however, will not be satisfied with the mere evacuation of the Principality.—The expenses already incurred by Great Britain and France, and also by the Sultan, amount to many millions, and the Czar must reimburse those expenses, and give us very solid security for his good behaviour for many years to come, before we consent to sign terms of peace. This is now becoming a fixed idea in public opinion,

and a very good idea it is, and from what has transpired, Austria and Prussia go hand in hand with us in all the measures taken. At any rate, Austria has marched 25,000 men into Transylvania to watch the frontiers, so that in point of fact the Russians will presently be completely surrounded. Omar Pacha has now, it is said, an army of 220,000 men on the Danube, and the Russians have as yet made no impression on his position at Kalafat. Demonstrations are continually being made by both armies all along the line of the river, but a general engagement has been impossible, on account of the weather.

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EDWARD WHELAN,
Charlottetown, P. E. I. 20th March, 1854.

Summary of Government Advertisements.

Council Office, 20th March, 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the following persons COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS, for their respective Districts—in the terms of the Act of 24th Vic. cap. 16, viz:

PRINCE COUNTY.

Benjamin Hayward, District No. 1, comprising Townships 1, 2 and 3.

Robert Gordon, sen., Lot 6, District No. 2, Townships 4, 5, 6 and 11.

James Kinley, District No. 3, Townships 7, 8, 9 and 10.

David Ramsay, District No. 4, Townships 12, 13 and 14.

Donald Campbell, jun. (Archd's. son) District No. 5, Townships 15 and 16.

William Beattie, District No. 6, Townships 17 & 19, and the land between 19 and 23.

Robert MacNutt, District No. 7, Township Number 18, and Princetown Royalty.

Stephen Wright, District No. 8, Townships 25 and 26.

Jacob Gouldrop, District No. 9, Townships 26 and 28.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

William Johnston, Wigmore Road, District No. 1, Townships 20 and 21.

James Simpson, District No. 2, Townships 22 and 67.

John Darrach, District No. 3, Townships 23 and 24.

David Higgins, District No. 4, Townships 33 and 34.

William Inman, District No. 5, Townships 29, 30 and 65.

Theophilus Crosby, District No. 6, Townships 31 and 32.

John Scott M'Leod, District No. 7, those portions of 33, 36, and 37, on the North Side of the Hillsborough.

Robert Mutch, District No. 8, Township 48, and those portions of 35, 36 and 37, on the South Side of the Hillsborough.

John Ruch Bourke, District No. 9, Townships 49 and 50.

Angus M'Raes, District No. 10, Townships 57 and 58.

Allan MacDougall, District No. 11, Townships 60 and 62.

KING'S COUNTY.

David M'Ewen, District No. 1, comprising Townships 29, 30 and 40, West of Morrell River.

Peter M'Callum, District No. 2, Townships 41, 42 and 39, East of Morrell River, and St. Peter's Harbour's Mouth, and Morrell Bridge.

Roderick M'Intyre, District No. 3, Townships 42 and 43, including the Division Line Road between Townships 43 and 44.

John Macgowan, District No. 4, Townships 44 and 45.

Ronald Macdonald, District No. 5, Township 46 and 47.

John Frost, District No. 6, Township 56, 56, North of Grand River, and Grand River Bridge.

Angus Macdonald, District No. 7, Township 55, South of Grand River, Township 53, North of Cardigan River, and 54.

William Alley, District No. 8, Township 55, South of Cardigan River, 52, 51, 63, and Georgetown and Royalty, and Common and Land adjoining the Royalty, known as Reserved Land.

Edward Thornton, District No. 9, Townships 59 and 61, and Montague Bridge.

Thomas Clow, District No. 10, Townships 62 and 64.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has also been pleased to appoint Mr. John Beer, Commissioner of Highways for District No. 12, of Queen's County, in the place of Mr. John Williams—in the terms of the Act of 16 Victoria, cap. 1.

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