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LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1854.
[In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for levying further an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," and of an Act made in amendment 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 for the encouragement of Education, and to revise the Acts 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 Proclamations, 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.	ARCS.	Township No. 54.	ARCS.
1	3,343	1	55,765
2	4,172	2	55,496
3	5,000	3	57,481
4	11,325	4	58,000
5	12,100	5	60,190
6	17,101	6	62,357
7	18,350	7	65,124
8	20,204	8	66,000
9	25,581	9	68,000
10	24,311	10	70,000
11	25,107	11	75,000
12	25,526	12	150
13	25,457	13	225
14	31,784	14	600
15	32,255	15	50
16	32,128	16	150
17	38,163	17	50
18	39,000	18	150
19	40,935	19	50
20	41,984	20	150
21	42,442	21	25
22	45,260	22	40
23	44,299	23	60
24	46,530	24	50
25	47,1317	25	12
26	48,933	26	4
27	49,278	27	80
28	52,1193	28	10
29	53,1000		

First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—1-3 of No. 41.
Second Hundred,—No. 59, 1-4 of No. 59, No. 81, 1-4 of No. 81, 1-4 of No. 86.
Fourth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80.
Fifth Hundred,—No. 18, and No. 81.
Pasture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty,—1-3 of No. 72, and 1-3 of No. 235.
Water Lots in Georgetown,—No. 10.
Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty,—No. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Pasture Lots in Prince George's Bay Royalty,—1-3 of No. 151, No. 249, and 1-3 of No. 457.
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EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The steam-ships Orinoco, Ripon and Manilla, with the battalions of Grenadier and Coldstream Guards on board, which embarked on the 22d in the docks, Southampton, got under way immediately after daybreak the following morning, and sailed for their destination. The wind, which the previous night blew in heavy gusts from the south-west, had veered round to the north-west, and these fine ships therefore start under most favourable auspices with a fair wind down Channel. Much discomfort and inconvenience have been avoided by the ships having anchored in the river for the night. The Ripon and Manilla will call at Gibraltar for coals on their way to Malta, but the Orinoco will proceed to that island direct, and after landing the Coldstream there, is under engagement to go to Gibraltar, to take on board the 44th Regiment, destined to form a portion of the auxiliary army.
The Government have chartered the Australian Pacific Mail Company's new screw steamer Kangaroo for the conveyance of troops to the East. The Kangaroo is of 1600 tons burden, and will shortly be ready for sea.
An order, unprecedented in extent, has been received this week at the Royal William Victualling-yard, Plymouth: 15,000 bags of biscuits (100lb. in each bag), 100,000lb. of flour, and 100 bushels of peas, are to be prepared forthwith for transmission to Goosport.
Orders have been received at Plymouth, have received their volunteers from the different regiments, and they are under orders for embarkation on Monday. Yesterday the entire regiment was publicly inspected on the Hoe by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, G. C. B., commanding the Western District.
Orders have been received at head-quarters at Woolwich to augment the Royal Sappers and Miners one sergeant, one corporal, one second corporal, and 17 privates to each company, making a total of 440 men.—The 11th company, under Captain Hissard, Royal Engineers, were to leave Woolwich at an early hour yesterday, so as to arrive at the Waterloo station in London, to proceed with the train which leaves that station for Southampton at nine o'clock a.m., where they are to embark on board the Himalaya.—The 7th company, under Captain Gibb, Royal Engineers, are to embark early next week.—The 10th company, under the command of Captain George Bent, Royal Engineers, have also been placed under orders to be in readiness to embark on the shortest notice.—Tools of every description have been forwarded to-day from the Royal Arsenal for the use of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and the men appear in the highest spirits.
Lieutenant Blackett, of the Crossy frigate, is at Shields beating up for volunteers. Notwithstanding the present high rate of wages in the merchant service he has done exceedingly well. Last week above 50 young men joined at Newcastle: 25 have been at Shields since the rendezvous at Shields has been opened by a couple of days, and there have been numerous applications from young men, of from 20 to 25 years, to have their names enrolled. Ten young men were sent off to the vessel yesterday. Captain Broadhead has enrolled above 100 young men at Newcastle for the Naval Coast-guard Volunteers. A considerable number of young men have also volunteered into the same corps at Plymouth.
Upwards of 250 naval volunteers have been sent to London from Liverpool in the course of the present month. About 48 took their departure on Thursday evening. Commander Skinner has been ordered to open a rendezvous at Holyhead, and to forward the volunteers thence to Liverpool.
The Daily News, of yesterday, reiterates the announcement that the appointment will be accepted by the public as a new proof that the Government are earnest in their opposition to Russian aggression, and adds that, besides this sign of earnestness shown by the appointment of Sir Charles Napier to the Baltic fleet, it is confidently rumoured that a communication similar in character to the letter of the Emperor of France has been sent to the Emperor of Austria. Rumour says that a definite number of days has been named from the date of the receipt of such letter within which the Autocrat is to give orders to his invading forces to fall back beyond the Pruth—the penalty of non-compliance being open and immediate hostilities on the part of the allied forces of England and France.
The Admiralty have issued notice that on Monday, the 27th inst., they will be ready to treat for the hire of three or four good coppered ships from 630 to 800 tons each, new measurement, to be employed as regular transports, for four months certain. These transports are to be armed.
A brigade of cavalry will leave early in March. Its destination will be Constantinople, and it will comprise the Scots Greys, the Carlioucers, the 17th Lancers, the 11th Hussars, the 8th Hussars, and the Royal Buffs.

The following troops have received their official orders to proceed for embarkation "if required":—1st Battalion of Royal Fusiliers, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Foot, 5th Foot, 8th Foot, 9th Foot, 10th Foot, 11th Foot, 12th Foot, 13th Foot, 14th Foot, 15th Foot, 16th Foot, 17th Foot, 18th Foot, 19th Foot, 20th Foot, 21st Foot, 22nd Foot, 23rd Foot, 24th Foot, 25th Foot, 26th Foot, 27th Foot, 28th Foot, 29th Foot, 30th Foot, 31st Foot, 32nd Foot, 33rd Foot, 34th Foot, 35th Foot, 36th Foot, 37th Foot, 38th Foot, 39th Foot, 40th Foot, 41st Foot, 42nd Foot, 43rd Foot, 44th Foot, 45th Foot, 46th Foot, 47th Foot, 48th Foot, 49th Foot, 50th Foot, 51st Foot, 52nd Foot, 53rd Foot, 54th Foot, 55th Foot, 56th Foot, 57th Foot, 58th Foot, 59th Foot, 60th Foot, 61st Foot, 62nd Foot, 63rd Foot, 64th Foot, 65th Foot, 66th Foot, 67th Foot, 68th Foot, 69th Foot, 70th Foot, 71st Foot, 72nd Foot, 73rd Foot, 74th Foot, 75th Foot, 76th Foot, 77th Foot, 78th Foot, 79th Foot, 80th Foot, 81st Foot, 82nd Foot, 83rd Foot, 84th Foot, 85th Foot, 86th Foot, 87th Foot, 88th Foot, 89th Foot, 90th Foot, 91st Foot, 92nd Foot, 93rd Foot, 94th Foot, 95th Foot, 96th Foot, 97th Foot, 98th Foot, 99th Foot, 100th Foot.
The name at present most prominent as likely to be that of Commander-in-Chief in Lord Raglan's, Master-General of the Ordnance. Lord Gough's name is also mentioned for the same situation. The Duke of Cambridge, by common consent, has the cavalry brigade awarded him, to be assisted by General Brodhead and the Earl of Cardigan. Sir de Leoy Evans and Sir Colin Campbell are also likely to command brigades.
Malta has been fixed upon as the general rendezvous for the troops departing from the various ports in this country. There they will receive their commanders, and from thence depart in a body for the spot determined upon for disembarkation. Varna, on the Black Sea, is the probable place where they can hold their first attacks and where they can set with our feet.
The martial spirit of the Irish has been thoroughly aroused. The recruiting parties, not only in Dublin, but in the provinces, have been successful beyond all anticipation. All the regiments in Dublin have received letters of readiness, and the enthusiasm of the troops in garrison is almost at fever heat. The Colonels commanding the Irish militia have commenced organising the staff of their regiments. During the last war the Irish militia applied volunteers in abundance to the line. The fighting men of the 88th Connaught Rangers, the 87th Fough-Ballagh, and the 90th (County Down) were, generally speaking, volunteers from the militia.

The following ships from the orders issued respecting their victualling, fitting, and the expedition employed in getting them ready for sea to constitute the fleet to be employed in the North Sea and Baltic, under the command in chief of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B.:—
Duke of Wellington* 121
Neptunus* 120
St. George* 120
Royal George* 120
Princess Royal* 101
Castro* 91
Nile* 91
James Watt* 91
London Regent* 90
Monarch* 84
Creasy* 78
Blenheim* 60
Hogue* 60
Edinburgh* 58
Ajax* 58
Imperieuse* 51
Arrogant* 47
Figue* 40
Magicienne* 16
Dantale* 33
Tribune* 30
Leopard* 30
Simoon, troop-ship* 18
Valorous* 16
Desperate* 8
Vulture* 8
Valcas, troop-ship* 6
Dragoon* 6
Bellida* 6
Basilisk* 6
*screw

From the European Times.
Even at the last moment the Emperor of the French has addressed an autograph letter to the Russian Emperor, offering on the part of the Western Powers, that the allied fleets shall withdraw from the Buxine if the Emperor's soldiers are ordered to evacuate the Danubian provinces. To this letter the answer has been an emphatic "No!" The telegraphic message of the French Envoy to Paris, who was charged with the delivery of this letter to the Emperor, closes the last hope of a pacific adjustment. "I return," says the envoy, "with a refusal!" Nothing can be more emphatic—nothing can show more unmistakably the inflexibility, or it may be the madness of the Emperor.
As matters have now come to this crisis, the previous forbearance of the Western Powers is now seen to have been the most wise, and, morally, the most politic that could have been pursued. It has left the Emperor without a defender, and his whole course of policy without an apostle. It has united all Europe against him, and has opened the eyes even of the Germanic powers, to his real motives and character. When he saw himself determined to fight, with all the world opposed to him, it follows, a fortiori, that nothing in an earlier stage of the negotiations would have moved him from his purpose.
But the question which must occur to every one is this—Is he mad, or, if his mind be sound, what are his hopes of success? The allied fleets now sweep the Buxine, and when the Baltic opens next month, the most powerful naval armament that was ever floated on its waters will blockade every port, or actually destroy any Russian force that may be brought against it. Austria has the power of cutting off all communication between the Russian dominions and the Danubian provinces, and we know that the mission of Count Orloff has been

a failure in striving to bind her to a strict neutrality. Nay, it is asserted on good authority that the passing of the Danube by a Russian army would be followed on the part of Austria by a declaration of war,—and this seems very likely, whether we take into account the actual interest of Austria, or the decided negative she has already returned to the instructions of the Emperor. With his ports in the Baltic closed, Constantinople and St. Petersburg blockaded as they will be, and with the certainty that the Swedes will endeavour to recover their possessions in Finland and elsewhere, of which they were fraudulently deprived by Russia,—with the impossibility of conveying the Emperor of Russia, in thus acting, merely subject arrives at the conclusion that the Emperor of Russia, in thus acting, merely shows that if there be one thing more than another of which he stands in need at the present moment, it is—a strait jacket!

The speeches of Lord John Russell and of Lord Palmerston on the army estimates and the manifesto of Louis Napoleon, published in the *Monitor*, are pretty decisive declarations of war. The royal proclamation, also, issued prohibiting the export of warlike stores, and of such machinery as may be adapted to the construction of marine steam-engines, leaves no doubt that a blow will be struck at Russia as soon as British subjects and British property in the Russian territories can be placed out of danger of detention or sequestration. The tone of Lord John Russell and his noble colleague betrays great indignation at being so completely deceived by the Emperor as they have been, and the outspoken declaration by the latter noble lord, "that the Russian government, by itself and its agents, has throughout these transactions, exhausted every modification of craft, concealment, and evasion, and ended with assertions of positive falsehood," leaves no door open for reconciliation or retraction. Louis Napoleon's language in the *Monitor* is equally decisive. After announcing that the Emperor's reply to the Emperor's last appeal leaves no chance open for a pacific solution, and that France must therefore be prepared to maintain the cause of Turkey by the most effective measures, the Emperor goes on to say, "While, therefore, he undertakes to defend with greater energy the rights of Turkey, the Emperor reckons on the patriotism of the country, on the close alliance with England, and the sympathy of the governments of Germany." The Emperor of France adds that he has every confidence in the trustworthiness and chivalrous character of the Emperor of Austria, whose interests are in fact identical with those of France. All this is perfectly true, and, as will have invariably expressed an opinion that when the cause was pushed to extremities, Austria and Prussia must fraternise with England and France, we are very glad to find, in spite of Russian intrigue in the city of Vienna, that in consequence of the earnest representations made by England and France, the young Emperor Joseph is more and more inclined to cooperate with us. His ruin is sealed if he joins with Russia. The patriots of Poland, Hungary, and Italy will fly to arms, and countenance by England and France, the Austrian monarchy would crumble to dissolution. The people of Greece, that is of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, have already broken out into an organised insurrection, the effect of which will be to require increased energy on the part of the Western Powers, and it must, we think, demonstrate to Austria that no time is to be lost. We are certainly not surprised that the Paris politicians should view the article in the *Monitor*, which contains the expressions "tortuous policy" and "double-faced policy," and which in idea cannot be separated from Austria and her proceedings, as a menace to that power. All the better. The Emperor Joseph must be taught from the commencement that no shilly-shally policy would be tolerated in the present emergency. He that is not for us is against us, and we to that power which plays false to England and France. The march of the French troops is not noticed in the French journals; but 10,000 men will be sent, and we have no doubt that the French Emperor is now waiting for the consent of the Emperor of Austria, who if he joins the Western Powers, must allow the French soldiers the facility of proceeding across his dominions by railway. We have a strong impression that this will be the course pursued, and if, fortunately for the world, Austria and Prussia go heart and hand with us in the coming struggle, it will tend very much to shorten its duration. The English expedition has been increased from 12,000 to 25,000 men. From Southampton, Liverpool, Dublin, Plymouth, and Queenstown, the embarkation has been effected with order and celerity, and the troops have been ordered onwards to proceed "where glory waits them" by the universal shouts of the multitudes who continue "to live at home at ease." The alacrity with which the militia and naval recruits flock to the service is a pretty plain proof

of the general popularity of the war. When Mr. Joseph Hume approves of the war, and says that "resistance to a barbarous aggression is a good object," and, above all, "that the estimates are very moderate and proper," nothing more need be said upon the subject. Mr. Cobden, at the risk of his popularity, persists in offering regrets that we should go to war with the very power which a few years ago threatened to crumple up. All the news from the Danube tends to show that the Russians are pressing their forces towards Kalafat, with a view to force Omar Pacha's position. We trust, however, that that able general will contrive to keep his ground until the allied army reaches the spot. The very news of the departure of the troops of the Allied Powers must make the Russian generals pause, and whether they cross the Danube or linger in the Principalities, their total defeat is inevitable. The Anglo-French fleets by this time are put in motion to some purpose, and we hope to see an old score paid off at Ismail and Sebastopol. The appearance of the Anglo-French armies must change the fate of the war in the Caucasus. Unless the Russian generals there move their armies towards the Caspian Sea they must be cut off. The old stupid story about the capture of Khiva, again revived this week, upon the authority of a letter from Bagdad, needs no contradiction. Hereafter we shall take effectual security against these menacing aggressions of our Indian possessions. General Castellane and Sir G. H. Seymour have not returned, whilst we write, from St. Petersburg, but they are both hourly expected. M. Castellane, if it will be seen, has since arrived in Paris. Baron Brunow and Kiseleff are at Vienna, which city is in fact the focus of Russian intrigue. It is idle to suppose that France and England will tolerate this. It is too late for the Emperor to make us with his efforts to maintain peace, and we cannot allow him to paralyse those of more independent action. Five additional French line of battle ships will be sent to the Black Sea, and the English fleet will be ready for action long before the weather in the Baltic will allow of any operations.
In the present state of excitement which is fast spreading over all Europe, it is scarcely to be wondered that the Parisians exhibit some signs of disquietude. In the suburbs of Paris there have been some little *couvents*, partly arising from party intrigues, and partly from the high price of provisions, they have been suppressed, but numerous arrests have been made.
The Danes have sent General Ochols to the Emperor Plenipotentiary to England, and we trust that although it may suit Denmark and Sweden to affect neutrality, they both will perceive hereafter the advantage of seizing the opportunity by alliance with England and France to secure their support against Russian encroachment in the Baltic. We may add that, as all parties now consider the renewal of the old treaties between Turkey and Russia as a question of the question, the consideration is forced upon the mind of every statesman, in what way Russia can pay the charges of the war, and give security for the future? The only answer that can be suggested is, that the re-constitution of Poland will be after all the best mode in the sequel of restoring peace to all Europe. At present all is chaos: "Order may hereafter reign at Warsaw."
The last letters received from Odessa announce that the Russian fleet is at Sebastopol, the division sent to Theodosia having joined the other ships.
Foot Regiments.—10th, 24th, 25th, 36th, 44th, 51st, 56th, 61st, 63th, 75th, 81st, 83rd, 98th, and 99th. About 60 men have been enlisted for these regiments during the last fortnight. Many recruits have offered themselves daily, but the majority have been rejected for physical reasons. The standard height for men has been reduced to 54 feet; for ladies of 18 the standard is 5 feet 5 inches.
THE GREAT BRITAIN.—We understand that a private Joint-Stock Company has been formed, for the purpose of establishing a line of powerful screw steamers between Liverpool and Australia. The Great Britain will be one of the ships of this line, and all the others will be built on the same principle. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., will be the principal shareholders and managers. A charter has been obtained from the Board of Trade.
THE QUAKERS AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the three gentlemen forming a deputation from the Quakers of England and America had reached that city, and obtained an interview with Count Nesselrode, and were to be admitted to an interview with the Emperor the following day. These gentlemen, it appears, had no communication whatever with the British Embassy on their arrival in the Russian metropolis. Their mission is to present to the Emperor a memorial in favour of peace from the great body of Quakers of England and the United States.
THE BRILLIANT DIAMOND.—The extraordinary diamond recently deposited at the Bank of England from Rio was submitted on Wednesday morning to the Queen by the consignee, Messrs. Dovy and Benjamin. It weighs 254 carats, and is alleged to be likely, when polished, to exceed in size and brilliancy the Koh-i-noor.