

ONFIRMED ASTH-S' SUFFERING. een sent to Professor amed Middleton, Liverpool.

Liverpool.

ie means, under Pronund health, after five
nug the whole of that

t drendful attacks of
seks' duration, attendcontinual spiriting of
l. This so shook my
for any of the active
by some of the meat
was, but they failed to
a last remedy, I tried
souths they effected a
otally eradicated the
vigor to the chest and

dient Servant, H. MIDDLETON.

DISEASED LIVER. DURATION. lamis, Chemist, Yea-Holloway.

Holloway.

rour Pills command a
ther proprietary mediroof of their efficacy in
I may mention the folbwa, with whom I am
s, was a severe sufferer
d digestive organs; her
r that he could do nos, and it was not likely
nths. This announcelarm among her friends
d her to make a trial of
her general health that
hem until she received
er mouthe ago, and she
sptoms of relapse, and
have been the means of

, yours truly, ed) J. GAMIS.

OF CHRONIC RHEU-NG DISCHARGED AL INCURABLE. Mr. W. Moon, of the

that for years I was a matism, and was often its severe and painful that was recommended, the most eniment surined no relief whatever; rould be entirely broken to sar County Hospital, all treatment the Institution of the county of the county hospital, and I went in. I was then adpended to resume my occulderable period has elapsatever of the complaint, a liged Servant, ad) W. MOON.

CURE OF DROPSY, FOR EIGHTEEN rms.

Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, wary 15th, 1853.

are in informing you of opey, recently efficied by Captain Jackson, of this topsy for upwards of eightent that it caused his hody lien, and water occurs as it a daily change of apparaistanting the various remeated are medical - mee consulted, he commenced entire your restrict attention to the agent.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

New Series, No. 126.

Haszard's Gazetto.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday mo Office, Scotta pide Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERES—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s.—2s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—2b. lines, 5s.—12 lines, 5s.—6d.—5 lines, 5s.—6d.—5 lines, 5s.—6d. foreach additional lines. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements saut without limitation, will be continued uptil forbid.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
January 14, 1854.

IN purenance of the Act of the General Assembly
of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh
year of the reign of Her present Majesty, initialed
"An Act for lenying further, an Assessment on all
Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement
of Education," and of an Act made in amondment
thereto, and passed in the Twelfth year of Her said
Majesty's Reign, initialed 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, initialed 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 Georgement on Land in the said Island and on Real Betate in Charlottetown and Common, and George

town and Common:

I do hereby give Public Notice that I have made
Proclamation,according to the terms of the said Acts, T do necesty give Faulte 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 Majasty, ander and by virtue of the first mentioned Act, viz:

ARCES.
AR 4172 5000 3256 1000 104 38394 28394 211 10674 5262 4562 4562 29352 1288 800 984 4442 2416 2809 850 850 851 1317 11, 18, 17, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48. 40, 935 Bedford Bay Island,
41, 984 Savage Island,
42, 4424 Prim Islands,
43, 2416 Pownal Island,
44, 2809 Goose Island,
47, 1317 Sandy Island,
48, 921 Enmore Island,
First Hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown,—
of No. A1.

of No. 41. scood Handred,—1-4th of No. 58. surth Hundred,—No. 40, 1-4 of No. 80. sture Lots in Charlottetown Royalty, and 1-3 of No. 238.

No. Range, 4:of 8, 4 18, 4

16, 8 B, 13, 4 A,
16, 4 F,
Water Lota in Georgatown,—No. 10.
Pastere Lots in Georgatown Royalty,—No. 35, 186,
186, 188, 1-6 of 243, and 290.
Town Lota in Princetown:
No. 5, Row 2, Division 1, Lotter B.
1, do 3, do 5, do C.
8, do 4, do 1, do D.
8, do 10, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do 5, do C.
8, do 4, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do B.
3, do 5, do C.
8, do 10, do 1, do J.
4, do 2, do 3, do B.
1, do 7, do 1, do E.
1, do 7, do 1, do C.
1, do 7, do 1, do G.
2, do 7, do 1, do 7, do 1, do G.
2, do 7, do 7, do 1, do 7, do

STEPHEN RICE, Treasurer.

MAILS. THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces, 2c. will be forwarded on and after the 15th December Instant via Cape Traverse and Cape Traversies.

They will be made up on that day, and every fol-owing Friday, at: 12 o'clock mon, and a mail for aging will be made up avery week at the same ime, and forwarded to Halfar. THOMAS OWEN, Postmanter General. General Post Office, Dec. 5, 1888.

TMB Mails for Georgetown Mails. one from mainder of the Winter and antifurther notice, be made up and forwarded every (Tuesday and Friday morning, at aims o'clock, instead of Mondays and

WARD ISLAND AN ACK OR 1854

AN EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION AND SALE (for purposes connected with the Episcopal Church. Charlotte-town.) of fancy and seefal Ar icles, will (D. V.) take place at the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July neat. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies forming the Committee:

mmittee:

In: Bayfield, Mrs. D. Hodgson,

"Cumdall, "Hoberek,

"T. Desbrisat, "Jeneins,

"Firegerald, "E. Palmer,

"H. Hassard, "A. Yates.

" H. HASZARD, " A. " J. HENSLEY, lottetown, 7th March, 1854.

A CARD. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, generally that he has commenced business as, a Commission Merchant and Auctioneer. At the corner of Queen & Sydney Streets, and hopes by promptness and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

ARTEMAS G. SIMMS.

CASH advanced upon articles left for Auc-

SMITH BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants, NORTH MARKET WHARF, St. John New Brunswick.

N· S. Demill, Esq., Edward Allison, Esq.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN LONGWORTH.
Charlottetown, April 9th, 1853

NOTICE. A. L. Darsons having any legal demands against the A. Estate of the late William Hancock, of Carlottewn, Butcher, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attented, within Three Calender Months from this date; and all Persons indebted to the Language of the Calender of the Cal

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

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

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

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

CHARLES S. HUNT.

CHARLES S. HUNT.

Bedeque, March 12th, 1854. 4w

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

EDWARD SAVILLE.

Gennd River, Lot 55, Feb. 22, 1854.

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

JOHN TODD.

EATING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened an EATING HOUSE in Mr. Smarden's buildings, opposite to the Market House, where DIANERS, SOUPS, TEAdid COPPEE can be had at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER BRYSON.

N. B. A COOK WANTED. Dec. 28th, 1852.

Prince Edward Dispensary,

\*\*ERNT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN,

\*\*Il's R. JOHNSON respectfully snaemes that

\*\*DRUGS, OHEMICALS,

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

\*\*B. A. R. J. prepare. Necliciones adapted to family,
requirements and the prevailing discasses of this
climate, and specially suitable for families who fire
distant learn Medical assistance.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipes
activately disponsed, Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

\*\*Hores and Cattle Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

\*\*Hores and Cattle Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

\*\*Hores and Cattle Medical Galvanism, Vaccination and the minor Surgical operations performed.

DINNER PARTY IN HIGH LIFE.

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

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

"The food was put in sexual rates of the

consideration they could show a stranger.

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

would have no fault to find with it.

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

"To eat these luxuries they had chopwould have no fault to find with it.

"To eat these luxuries they had chop-sticks on the table, a kind of sharp-pointed ebony stick, such as the Chinese use, which they hold between the thumb and the third Miscouche, February 22, 1854.

To Teachers.

WANTED a Teacher of the First or Second Values for the Lower Bedsque School. Apply to Alexander Hooper. managed to make up for our European awkwardness, by giving us spoons made of China, whilst they used the chop-sticks with great dexterity. Apart from these rather singular customs, in point of manners and refinement, there was nothing to complain of. Like all Oriental nations, the peculiarity of their tastes may at first strike us as rather out of the way; but we soon get accustomed to them, and, I believe, the American officers who accented of their American officers who accepted of their American others who accepted of their hospitality had no reason to regret the reception they met with. We returned to the ships, highly delighted with the civilities of these grandees of Japan; and although they gave us dog's meat to eat, no one-said he had an appetite of any other delicacy! Every one seemed to be satisfied.

Scene in Munich.—The number of female Prisoners is very small, in comparison with the men. At one particular washing-tub Prisoners is very small, in comparison with the men. At one particular washing-tub stood four women. Our conductor spoke to one of them, this being a sign to us to notice them. Two looked up, and fairly beamed with smiles—one, a tall and very handsome young girl, continued to wash away with downcast eyes. I felt a sort of delicacy in staring at her, her looks were so conscious and modest. A fourth, a fat, ill looking old woman, also, never looked at the visitors. The two who smiled had remarkably agreeable faces—one, with good features, and a very mild expression, the other, a small woman, and though with bloom on her checks, a certain sad, anxious expression about her eyes and mouth. Of which of these four women were we to hear a fearful tale related? The only one who had looked evil was the fat old woman. As soon as we were in the court, our conductor said, "Now,

what do you say about those women?"
"Three out of the four," we remarked,
"are the only agreeable faces we have
seen in the prison; and judging from this
momentary glance at their countemances,
we should say, could not be guilty of much
crime. Perhaps, the fat old woman may
be so; that tall young girl, however, is not
only handsome but gentle-looking." "That
tall young girl," replied our guide, "was
the one who, a year or two ago, murdered
her fellow servant, and, cutting the hody,
buried it in the garden. The little woman,
next to her, some two years since, murdered her husband; and the handsome kind,
motherly-looking woman who stood next
destroyed her child of seven years old.
The fat old woman is in only for a slight
offence. So much for our judgment of
physiognomy."

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

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

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

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

LIFE OUT OF DOORS IN THE WEST INDIES.

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

DRUNKARDS IN CHANCERY.

ORUNKARDS IN CHANCERY.

(From the Newbrasswick Free Press.)

We have just received a printed copy of the bill introduced by the Hon. the Attorney General—"to provide for the safe-keeping of habitual drunkards, and the prevention of the immoderate use of intoxicating drink." The latter part of the title of this bill is even apparently justified by nothing in the bill itself, unless the class of habitual drunkards which it describes being regarded as identical with those who indulge in the immoderate use of intoxicating drink. The line of demarcation between moderate drinkers and immoderate drunkards, he human skill can draw. The man who, it is said, attempted, the other day, to build a fire under the table, instead of in the grate, the Hon. Mr. Street and we shall agree, was unquestionably drunk—or mad. But a certain citizen of St. John, who recently signed the petition for a prohibitory liquor law, to ensure the passing of which he affirmed to Mr. Demill, he would gladly give £250, and, who, it is supposed, drinks, at lesst, the greater part of a pint of brandy every day of his life, would scarcely be regarded by the learned Attorney General as an immoderate man. Much less would he be deemed so who—after plenty of champagne, or other light wine, with his diner—possibly, a little mait liquor in preference to port, with his cheese,—a jolly full bottle, at least, after the removal of the cloth—and a cool glaes, or so, of brandy and water, and a cigar, as an appropriate termination of his reasonable if not ordinary indulgence,—should (From the Newbrunswick Free Press.)

COLONIAL LEGISLATUR

still be fit society for those whom he would entitle "the first ladies of the land." His broad, well cleared, or wooded acree—his credit at the bank—his strong box, full of bonds and mortgage—his money in both pockets—and instinctive keenness for the making of more—all prove that he is a very moderate, proper and gentlemanlike description of person.

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

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

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

We have only space to submit a question to our readers in view of the above. If those

may extend.

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

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

St. Nicholas Hotel.—The extensive

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

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

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

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

wal of biler has been based of one