

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, May 19, 1855.

New Series. No. 241

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher  
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning  
Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.  
TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash  
an advance.

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including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines,  
3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—  
30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional  
line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.  
Advertisements without limitation, will be continued  
until forbid.

### AUCTIONS.

#### Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell by AUCTION, on WED-  
NESDAY the 23d inst., at Frogmore the resi-  
dence of Colonel Ansell, his HOUSEHOLD FURNI-  
TURE, Soap stones Stoves, Saddlery, Harness,  
Garden tools, Wood, Coals, &c.

W. DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown May 12, 1855. 1st. Ex. 11s.

COLONEL ANSELL being about to leave  
the Island, requests all demands against him may be  
sent in for adjustment.

#### Books! Books! Books!!

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

AT his AUCTION MART on Friday the 1st of  
June next, at four o'clock afternoon the Books  
comprising the Library of the Hon. CHARLES  
HENSLY—the whole of which may be viewed at  
any time previous to day of sale at the Auction Mart.  
May 14, 1855. A. I. E.

#### House and part of Town Lot

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on  
TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10  
o'clock, on the Premises, if not previously disposed  
of at private sale, a part of a Lot of LAND, with the  
DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situated in Queen's  
Street, and measuring 27 feet thereon, and running  
back 64 feet—part of the Estate of the late THOMAS  
TELLERICK. For particulars, apply to JOHN  
HARPER, or to

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, May 3, 1855. 1m

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not  
previously disposed of at private sale), at  
GEORGETOWN, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day  
of June next, at 12 o'clock, TOWN LOT Number  
8, Third Range, Letter (B), with the HOUSE and  
OUT-HOUSES on the same. This Lot is eligibly  
situated, adjoining Wm. SANDERSON, Esq's, Premises,  
and near the Episcopal Church. For further  
particulars, apply to Messrs. J. HUMPHREY & Co.,  
Halifax, or D. WILSON, Charlottetown.  
Jan. 15, 1855.

#### Important Auction of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

BY H. W. LOBBAN.

THE Hon. CHARLES HENSLY'S HOUSE-  
HOLD FURNITURE, Horses, Cows,  
Heifers, Wagon, Gig, Pony Carriage, Sleighs, Farm-  
ing Implements, &c., will be sold by Auction, on  
TUESDAY, the 19th July next, at his residence,  
situate on the Malpeque Road, about 1 mile from  
Town, commencing at 11 o'clock. Further particu-  
lars see Handbills.

TERMS.—Sums to £10 Cash,—from £10 to £20  
three months,—from £20 upwards, four months.  
Where credit is given approved Joint Notes will be  
required.  
May 14th, 1855.—A. I. E.

#### Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of  
August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and  
PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in  
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

The suitable position of the premises for Business  
purposes is too well known to require comment.  
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the  
premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner,  
GREAT GEORGE STREET.  
Charlottetown, 28th Feb. 1855.

#### JUNIPER POSTS and RAILS, HARD and SOFT CORDWOOD.

Also,  
50,000 SHINGLES.

For sale by  
BENJAMIN CHAPPELL.

### (From the London Record.) THE CHINESE INSURRECTION AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 21, 1854.

The relations between the Western Powers  
and China are now in a critical state,  
and we are filled with anxiety as to the re-  
sult of Sir John Bowring's negotiations at  
the Peiho, where he is now absent with the  
American Minister, and, if possible, they  
will press on to Peking. The French Min-  
ister has been, for the present, prevented  
from accompanying them, through a misun-  
derstanding with the French Admiral. It  
is apparent to every thoughtful person here,  
that an unholy alliance between Liberalism  
and Romanism in our public men, is about  
to work most disastrous effects to Protestant  
missions in China. The French Minister,  
having no interests to watch but the ascen-  
dency of the Papacy in the East, is swayed  
by Jesuit admirers, who accompany him on  
every diplomatic mission; while Protestant  
missions have been systematically discour-  
aged and hindered from visiting Nankin  
on board any English steamers. Sir John  
Bowring is leagued with the French Minis-  
ter, and both are manifestly under the  
influence of Romish priests; and Jesuit  
counsels are likely to urge on the foreign  
Ministers to an armed foreign intervention  
against the Nankin party. Sir John Bow-  
ring makes it manifest on every occasion,  
and threatens a violent putting down of  
Tae-ping-wang. He is understood to be  
endeavouring to extort from the Manchow  
Emperor the opening of the Yang-tze-keang  
to foreign vessels, and access into the  
whole of the interior. The price to be paid  
by foreign Powers to the Chinese Emperor  
for such an unprecedented boon and de-  
parture from the traditional exclusiveness  
of this dynasty, is not expressly stated.  
It is well understood, however, that foreign  
help against the Tae-ping insurgents is  
contemplated, and that the only protection  
and remedy against so disastrous a policy  
mainly consists in the firmness and contin-  
ued neutrality of a Cabinet, in which it is  
to be hoped Lord Palmerston's constitu-  
tional and Protestant views may be influentially  
felt and acted out. I regret to state, that  
in Sir John Bowring we have not the  
slightest confidence as a public man. If  
he obtain the opening of the Yang-tze-keang  
to foreigners, either by concession of the  
Emperor, or by a joint manifesto of the  
three great Treaty Powers, war will be  
threatened upon either party, whether  
Imperialists or insurgents, who may hinder  
or molest foreign vessels in their ascent of  
the river into the interior provinces. The  
Imperialists, already warned at various  
diplomatic interviews, will be on their  
guard, and will doubtless suffer foreign  
vessels to proceed unmolested. But when  
a foreign vessel arrives off Nankin, the  
serious danger begins; a danger which, in  
the management of friendly hands, might  
easily be got over. Puerile pretensions  
and punctilios of Chinese Court etiquette,  
will probably induce the subordinate officials  
of Tae-ping-wang to claim for foreigners  
a recognition of him as *de facto* Emperor  
and "Son of Heaven," in the old phraseol-  
ogy of the Empire. In this delicate and  
difficult juncture, one long-headed foreign  
commander may embroil us in a collision—  
a collision which (I regret to say) would,  
in my view, be eagerly welcomed and  
forthwith acted upon by certain high diplo-  
matic persons with all the precipitate parti-  
zanship of men glad to have an excuse for

physical force sufficient to indemnify them  
with their respective Governments, and  
bent with the eager resolve of religious  
animosity or latitudinarian prejudice, on  
exterminating and extinguishing the Tae-  
ping movement.

The atrocious conduct of foreign cap-  
tains helping the Imperialists in their attacks  
upon Chin-keang-foo, and the distrust felt  
by the Tae-ping Reformers against foreign  
nations importing the pernicious opium-drug,  
against which they wage internecine war-  
fare, may account for their present unwill-  
ingness to enter into closer relations with  
European. If Protestant missionaries, fluently  
speaking their dialect, were first to  
visit them, paving the way for further  
general intercourse, rectifying their errors,  
and giving them the advantage of their  
counsels, there is great room for hope,  
that their haughty pretensions would be  
removed in good time, and the better  
counsels of moderation and humility prevail.

As it is, however, they appear to get but  
a moderate portion of justice or conciliation  
from foreign Ministers; who, uncertain of a  
lengthened tenure of office, and bent on  
doing something to distinguish their brief  
career—even by a violent cutting asunder  
of the Gordian knot by the sword of armed  
intervention, rather than by patiently and  
skillfully unravelling the entanglements, the  
perplexities, and the difficulties of this criti-  
cal era in Chinese history—are on the  
brink of committing irretrievable errors,  
and taking most disastrous steps. The  
threats of an assault upon Nankin are too  
conspicuous in the tone and temper of  
foreign officials, for us to remain in any  
reasonable doubt as to their intentions.  
But will the British Cabinet sanction, or the  
Christian Legislature of England tamely  
look on and permit such an outrage and  
wrong? To prop up the Manchow dynasty  
by such means is merely to uphold a semi-  
barbarous and Pagan power—oppressive,  
illiberal, and exclusive towards foreigners  
—violent, cruel, and unjust in their domes-  
tic government—an epitome, model, and  
type, of all the vices, crimes, and abuses  
which blacken the historical page of Oriental  
despotisms, and the persevering adver-  
sary of all civilization from without, or of  
improvement from within. Opposed to the  
Manchows is a body of half-enlightened and  
enthusiastic native Chinese, who, animated  
by a religio-political ardour, such as has  
never before been witnessed in the Chinese  
mind, have gone forth from the extreme  
south of the empire, bound by religious  
hopes and actuated by one great object,  
the overthrow of the foreign Tartar dynas-  
ty, and the subversion of national idola-  
try, until at length the old capital, Nankin,  
has remained in their hands for nearly  
twenty months, and their three or four de-  
tached armies sweep over the empire with  
irresistible force, and appear converging,  
according to the slow tactics of Chinese  
warfare, for a final reduction of Peking itself.

These men, probably, are now under a  
cloud in the public estimate of Western  
Christians; for I fear an unreasonable and  
unreasoning re-action, beyond just bounds,  
will have begun to mislead and pervert the  
views of British and American Christians,  
since the reported "assumptions" and blas-  
phemies of Yang the Eastern King, the  
Simon Magus of the Tae-ping cause. But  
surely we must not let the accidental  
ascendency of such an evil spirit (which any  
day's casualty, or rather judicial punish-  
ment from the Almighty, might terminate),

close our eye and blind our judgment to the  
fact, that the word of God is published and  
circulated by Tae-ping-wang himself, and  
that a Protestant version of the Chinese  
Scriptures among them may thus remedy,  
and repair, and correct past errors. Truth  
is more influential than falsehood. Yang's  
missions and pretensions are no authorized  
formulary or exponent of the Tae-ping  
movement. In the last book, brought down  
by H. M. Rattler, from Nankin, and trans-  
lated in the *North China Herald* of Sep-  
tember 16 last, there is much to encourage  
our mind. In this document, entitled the  
*Land Regulations and political Economy of  
the Celestial Dynasty*, the Holy Scriptures  
and the decalogue are acknowledged, and  
exalted as the text-book for the education  
of Chinese youth, and the test of official  
merit throughout the empire. "The holy  
books of the Old and New Testament" (sic)  
are alone acknowledged as the depository of  
religious truth, and the base of moral in-  
struction. For every twenty-five families  
there is to be a church. The youth are to  
attend daily, and the adults, of both sexes,  
every Sabbath. Preaching, thanksgiving  
and services are to be conducted by an ap-  
pointed officer. The "Ten commands of  
heaven" are recognized as binding upon  
all public officers, and obedience thereto is  
included among the pre-requisites to prefer-  
ment and a trial of popular merit.

Judging, therefore, by comparison, it is  
easily perceived how far greater are the  
hopes for Protestant missions, from a Bible-  
honouring and Bible-distributing dynasty,  
above the cruel and corrupt Tartar dynasty,  
which is now tottering and well-nigh over-  
thrown. Nothing but foreign intervention  
can save the Manchuans. I trust that with  
such men as Lords Shaftesbury, Harrowby,  
and Chichester, in one House of Parliament,  
and with Lords Palmerston and John Rus-  
sell in the other, the British Legislature  
will not suffer a policy so destructive of the  
interests of Protestant missions, and of the  
best hopes of China, to be carried into ex-  
ecution, through the joint machinations of  
the Romanist party, hating the iconoclast  
demolishers alike of Buddhist and Romish  
idols, and of a Latitudinarian and Laodicean  
Plenipotentiary, who employed liberty and  
democracy as the ladder on which he climb-  
ed to office, and then kicked aside, on the  
first occasion, the convenient instrument of  
his own ambition. It is not the first time  
when Liberalism and Romanism have con-  
spired together against the liberties of man-  
kind and the religious emancipation of the  
world.

But we do not despair. God will honour,  
and is honouring the faithful proclamation  
of his truth in this land.

GLASS GLOBES.—In the first place, the fish re-  
quires abundance of air. Now, scarcely any  
other shape than a globular one contains so much  
water with so little exposure to the air. Fish,  
too, require shade, not when we choose to give  
it to them, but when they feel the want of it; and  
it need scarcely be observed that all day long a  
glass globe is in a blaze of light. Still more, the  
water in a globe must be daily changed; conse-  
quently the fish must be lifted out either by the  
hand or a small net, and this cannot be done with-  
out injuring the fish.

REVOLVING VEST.—A tailor in London  
has invented a waistcoat on the principle  
of Colt's revolver—a garment with four  
fronts, useful to secure the charm of variety,  
or to conceal shabbiness or grease spots,  
but particularly convenient as lessening  
baggage, by reducing four waistcoats to  
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