HASZARD'S GAZETTE,

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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

Summer Arrangement of Mails.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will be made up until further Notice every TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, and forwarded via Pictou, and the MAILS for England will be closed upon the following days at the same hour.

Tuesday,	May 10,	Tuesday,	August 2,
"	May 24,	"	August16,
"	June 7,	"	August 30,
"	June 21,	"	Sept 13,
"	July 5,	"	Sept. 27,
"	July 19,	"	October 11.

Letters to be *registered*, and Newspapers, must be mailed half an hour before the time of closing.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, April 30, 1853.

Georgetown Mails.

THE MAILS for Georgetown until further Notice, will be made up and forwarded every Monday and Friday morning at nine o'clock.

THOS. OWEN, Postmaster General.

May 2, 1853.

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W. R. BULYEA, Commander,

WILL leave (till further notice) for Bedeque and Shediac every Monday evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Bedeque at 7 o'clock, Tuesday morning, for Shediac; returning, will leave Shediac at 2 p. m., same day, Tuesday, and Bedeque at 8 o'clock, in the evening for Charlottetown.

Will leave Pictou, every Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, till further notice. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon W. W. LORD, Charlottetown, JAMES C. POPE, Esq., Bedeque, or to the Master on board.

Fares low to Shediac, and as usual to Pictou.

Charlottetown, May 30, 1853.

CARD.

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May 14. 3m.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, their Business heretofore carried on by them individually, will in future be conducted under the Name and Firm of *LONGWORTH & YATES.*

FRANCIS LONGWORTH,
ALBERT H. YATES.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
June, 16th, 1853.

N. B. The AUCTION business will at all times receive their best attention.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND ACCOUNTANT,

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NOTICE.

THE Tenants on Township Numbers Sixteen and Twenty-two, in this Island, the property of The Right Honourable Laurence Sullivan, are hereby required to make immediate payment of all arrears of rent due by them, otherwise proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

WILLIAM FORGAN.

12th April, 1853.

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THEIR British Furniture Cream, at 6d.
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Their Elegant Bell-shaped Glass Inks, filled, at 3d.
Their Superior Glass Square Inks—Black, Blue, and Red, at 2d. each.
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WANTED a District Teacher of the first Class for the Stanhope and Covehead District—An experienced person will find it to his advantage to apply to

JAMES CURTIS LAWSON

June 22d, 1853.

From Papers by the English Mail

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith* contains some curious letters written in the spring of the present year from the Vicars-Apostolic of King-si and Hou-Kauang. These priests relate that in the month of January the insurrection had already made considerable progress. The forces of Tien-te, or as he is called in other accounts Taeping-wang, everywhere announced their resolution to deliver the Chinese nation from the Tartar yoke. They were well received by the population, and obtained without difficulties large contributions in support of their cause. Their army is far better disciplined and provided for war than the Imperial troops, and it is continually reinforced by considerable desertions of native Chinese. But the most remarkable circumstances attending their progress is that they and their chiefs profess none of the idolatrous religion hitherto dominant in China. On the contrary, wherever they appear they destroy the joss-houses, the idols, and the monastic institutions of bonzes, which were held in veneration by the Chinese, and their conduct appears to confirm the language of their proclamations, quoted by us some little time ago, which indicated an affinity with the more spiritual doctrines of Christianity. They carry on their banners, however, the words, "*Xam ti kouoei*," or, "the Religion of the Greek Emeproor," a term not known to the Roman Catholic missions, and which consequently marks the distinction between them and the Romanist converts. The Chinese Government appear to have thought that the hostility of these iconoclasts to the prevailing worship of the country established a strong presumption that the Christian congregations where the original authors of the rebellion, and in some parts of the empire persons suspected of professing Christianity have been arrested and persecuted in consequence of this suspicion.

In March the province of Hou-Kouang had become the centre of the operations of the victorious Tien-te. He had taken by storm the capital of the province, and also the city of Han Yang-fou, where the Imperial troops where defeated and all the Mandarins and civil authorities put to death. He then proceeded to march upon the province of Honan, having divided his army into three numerous columns; and he had summoned the Mandarins of Nankin to receive him as their legitimate sovereign, descending in the ninth generation from the last prince of the Ming dynasty. The Imperial Government had summoned fresh troops from Mantchoo Tartary, and the fate of the empire seemed to depend on the result of the next battle. Meanwhile the aspect of the Imperial army is described as extremely ludicorous and effeminate, every man carrying an umbrella and a lantern, and the movements of the forces being encumbered by an enormous and unwieldy train of baggage. The shops are closed, and trade is stopped upon their passage; indeed, it would seem that the result of these events has been for the present to throw the southern provinces of the empire into a frightful state of anarchy. The policy of Tien-te and his followers is to make war on the Tartar authorities, but as far as possible to protect the people; and among so methodical and ingenious a nation as the Chinese it is evident that this state of disorder will be of short duration. M. de la Place, the Vicar-Apostolic of Kiang-si, from whose letters we have borrowed these particulars, terminates his narrative in the following words:—

"I relate these things, which I have had occasion to learn in a journey I have just made from Honan to Kiang-si, along the western part of Ngan Hoey, because it is for us a question of life and death—of liberty or persecution. If, as is now very probable, the insurgents prevail, we may perhaps expect some emancipation of our holy religion. If, on the contrary, the Tartar dynasty recovers its ascendance, we shall witness a frightful reaction against everything that has the character of an association; and, as the church is one of the most important associations in China, and one of the most hated by the government it will attack the Christian community with fury, and we may expect a bloody and a fiery persecution. Liberty or persecution, all is good in the Lord Jesus. With liberty our influence will extend; with persecution we shall have the glory of dying for our cause."

The brave and fervent language of these enthusiastic proselytes is that of men actually surrounded by the dangers they describe, and who know how many of their teachers have already laid down their lives in China for the propagation of Christianity. Although there is every reason to believe that the rebellion which threatens to overthrow the Tartar dynasty is entirely a national movement, and has not originated in any foreign influence or instigation, it is evident, from the language of these missionaries, that they conceive themselves to be deeply interested in its success, and it is not improbable that the Chinese Christians, who form one of the great secret societies of the empire, are concerned in the enterprise. These facts are still imperfectly known, and their political consequences are still a matter of pure conjecture; but this much is certain, that all the evidence we possess in Europe confirms our opinion of the impolicy of any interference by foreign states in support of the existing Government. Be the Government of China what it may, it cannot be worse than that which now seems likely to be overthrown. The Mantchoo dynasty has shown itself ready, whenever it dared, to persecute the Christian religion, to restrict the foreign trade of the empire and to evade its engagements with foreign nations; but the disposition which has of late years been manifested by the Chinese themselves to adopt a purer faith, to extend their commerce, and even to emigrate to Australia, California, and the Mauritius, shows that the oppressive policy of the Government is by no means identified with the views and interests of the people. It is not improbable that the revolution now occurring in China may be destined to play a most important part in the extraordinary events and discoveries which have concurred of late years to unite the extremities of what we term the Eastern and the Western World, and to complete that circle of civilisation and unrestricted intercourse which will one day encompass the globe. In the internal affairs of the Chinese Empire it would be extremely impolitic for us or any other Christian Power to interfere; but least of all should our agents or forces be induced to lend their aid to check the progress of a revolution favourable to the grand objects of civilisation, and to the ultimate improvement of our relations with this extraordinary people.—*London Times.*

The following letter on the subject of Christianity in China has been addressed to the *London Times*:—

Sir,—Permit me to make a few observations which I think will be very interesting and encouraging to our Protestant brethren.

Twenty years ago, when in China, I was daily at the house of the late Rev. Dr. Morrison, and at that time, I remember, we were busily engaged in taking texts from the Bible, printed in Chinese characters, with a picture on one side to call the attention of the Chinese, similar to one I have enclosed. These were pasted up and circulated at Macao, Canton, and Honan. Some of the lithographs were done by myself. The printing press was removed from Macao to Canton on account of the Portuguese Governor prohibiting the printing at Macao, as it was contrary to their faith that the Holy Scriptures should be made known among the people. Many thousands of texts were printed in this manner. It was simply the Word of God that was circulated in this way, and it was generally gladly received. Sometimes the late Mr. Morrison (eldest son of Dr. Morrison) and myself would go far into the interior for a walk with a little money (small Chinese coins) in our pockets to ensure a good reception from the people; in this way we distributed many hundreds. I have accompanied the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff in the same manner, at Macao, without the city, among the poor at a place called "the Campo," giving away St. Paul's Epistles and other portions of God's Word.

In perusing your excellent article in *The Times* of yesterday, it brought to my mind the foregoing occurrences, and how these texts have been verified—Eccles. xi., 1st and 6th verses: "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days," "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."—I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

9, Bloomfield-terrace, Paddington, July 19.

THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST TURKEY.

THE Turkish question still absorbs the attention of Europe. It is the all-engrossing topic of conversation; and, by the uncertainty and inquietude which it creates, disturbs commerce and industry, and causes a daily loss of otherwise available wealth, which is sensibly perceived in every civilised country, though its amount is not to be easily estimated.

Since our last publication, says the *Illustrated London News*, it has become more than ever apparent that the Russian Emperor stands alone in the false position into which he has thrust himself; that he has not, and cannot have, any allies or abettors; and that if war be his desire, he must bear the brunt of it, with all the great powers of Europe against him. Every document that is made public in reference to his aggression incontestably proves that, in sending Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to urge his unreasonable demands against the Sultan, War was his foregone conclusion. He evidently calculated that the long-wished-for hour of seizure and spoliation had arrived—that Great Britain and France were cold and disunited—and that any serious opposition to his project was improbable, if not impossible. The progress of events must have shown him his error. Aware of their common danger in presence of an ambition so ungovernable, and impelled by that sense of Right and Justice which exists in the conscience of nations no less than in that of individuals, the various powers of Europe have united in resistance. Great Britain and France, after a short period of incertitude and indecision on the part of France, have taken a firm stand, and have carried with them the great, though minor, powers of Austria and Prussia. The offending Emperor, awakened at last to the conviction that he has made a mistake, driven from plea to plea, and from justification to justification, has at length found himself reduced to the miserable expedient of throwing the blame of his aggression upon the two powers who did their utmost to prevent it. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his temperate, lucid, and unanswerable reply to the circular of Count Nesselrode, has convicted the Czar of an error, that looks exceedingly like a wilful one—framed with the intention to deceive. He has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the whole world that the charge brought against the British and French Governments, of having forced Russia to occupy the Danubian Provinces by a maratime occupation of the ports and harbours of Turkey, is as preposterous as it is insulting. Without indulging in hard words, the able minister of Napoleon III. proves by the irrefutable testimony of dates, that the order to cross the Pruth was given on the 31st of May, and that the Czar did not know, and could not have known, until the 17th of June, that the British and French fleets had arrived in Besika Bay. "When, by a circular dated the 11th of June," says M. Drouyn de Lhuys, "the Emperor Nicholas announced to Europe the invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia, ordered by him eleven days previously; the British fleet had not left Malta, and the French fleet was still at Salamina." Not even the mighty Emperor Nicholas can withstand a fact like this. It shows alike his daring and his duplicity. It paralyzes the arms of such hesitating or half-friendly powers as Austria, who might wish to assist him if they dared, or to stand neutral if they could, whilst it lends strength to the determination of such powers as Great Britain and France, already strong in their conviction that Justice is on their side.

The Emperor of Russia has been placed so clearly in the wrong, and the opinion of Europe has been so unmistakeably and unanimously pronounced against him, that the idea gains ground that he will yet find means to withdraw from his untenable and offensive position. In his hands are the issues. If he be not insane, as some allege—afflicted with the worst form of madness, religious fanaticism—a note addressed by Turkey to the Great Powers of Europe collectively, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian forces from the Moldo-Wallachian provinces and of the British and French fleets from the Turkish waters, will put an end to the dilemma, and restore the nations to their wonted tranquility. But not the less certainly—even in this case—will the Emperor of Russia have accomplished the great object of his dynasty, if not of his people. He will have bullied, coerced, and weakened the Turkish Empire. Every day's occupation of the Danubian Provinces is not only an insult but a loss to the Sultan. The Emperor knows this, and calculated upon it. If without war he can but prolong that occupation for a month or six weeks to come, he will achieve a triumph at the expense of the power whom he wishes to humiliate. Nor is this the only evil that will ensue. The perplexities and troubles of the Turkish Empire are internal as well as external. Already disaffection and revolt have been the consequences of the Emperor's aggression. A powerful and ultra-Turkish party, which has long been scandalized by the innovation of the late Sultan Mahmoud and those of his able successor, Abdul-Medjid, has attempted to raise the standard of Mahomet, to depose the present Sultan, and to wage a religious war of the Crescent against the Cross. The Russian Emperor foresaw all these results, and built upon them the superstructure of his ambition. Turkey is notoriously weak and tottering; and even to menace her is to do her an injury.

It seems probable, from these and a thousand other circumstances, that the days of the Muselman power in Europe are numbered; that the Sultans, withdrawn into Asia, will have to defend their throne against their own Satraps; and that many other Pachas and Viziers, as able and ambitious as the late Mehemet Ali, will yet arise to carve kingdoms out of the *disjecta membra* of the fallen empire. But let not the Czar Nicholas be too sanguine that such events will work to his advantage. Though the Turks may vacate Europe, it does not follow that he will be permitted to step into their places. The great powers have no interest in upholding a dominion that seems predestined to fall; but they have an interest in raising up a rival to dispute the possession of it with Russia. That rival already exists. The Christian subjects of the Sultan already know that their absorption into the great Muscovite Empire would add nothing to the prosperity or the consideration which they now enjoy, and that it would destroy for ever their fond hope of independence. Thus, though it is probable that the Czar may destroy Turkey, it is quite as probable that he will not be permitted to share the spoil; and that a new Byzantine Empire may arise from the ruins of the Mahometan power in Europe, and be a more formidable barrier against the aggressive inroads of that insatiable Colossus, who now overshadows and alarms Europe, than Turkey has ever been. This would be a fitting and retributive sequel of the plots and conspiracies, which, since the days of Peter the Great, the Emperors of Russia have not ceased to form against their neighbour. At the present moment it seems to be the most probable solution of a mighty difficulty. It is one that England and France have not sought to expedite. The blame and the consequences will alike fall upon Russia.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham begins to cast before it a very distinct shadow of the magnificence to come. Those who have availed themselves of the privilege, now open to all, of inspecting the works on payment of a five shilling fee, must have been sufficiently impressed with the thoroughness with which the business is being done. They must have felt, if not said to themselves, "This promises to be, not only the finest exhibition in the world, but the finest exhibition possible, at the world's present stage of progress." Facsimiles of all the noblest sculptures which ancient and modern times have produced, will be assembled in one spot. Architectures—Egyptian, Greek, Arabic, and Gothic—will not only be represented, but re-produced, "life-size," in all their more notable forms, and with practical illustrations of the popular mysteries of plychromy, hypothral roofs, honey-comb vaulting, ancient frescoes and arabesques, &c.; and, furthermore, the main building itself will be the first and most glorious specimen of an entirely new style of architecture of singular beauty, and of great, though, as yet very imperfectly foreseen powers of adaptation to our peculiar modern wants. Mr. Ruskin, who said of the architecture of the old Crystal Palace, that

The earth has bubbles as the water hath,
And this is of them;

will be found to have committed a memorable blunder; and he will doubtlessly be not slow to retract it when he beholds, from the lovely western valley, the terraced hill blazing with millions of flowers and *jets-d'eau*, and crowned with the lofty transepts, vaulted naves, and soaring towers of the new cathedral of the arts and sciences. The art of nature will be represented side by side and hand in hand with the art of man, and in the same order—that is, historically. The marvels of Karnak and Nineveh, with their sphinxes and bulls as big as the Trojan horse, will be matched with the productions of the "heroic ages" of nature—the vast mud lake, the dreary shore of the pre-Adamite isle, with its rank cover of ferns, and its mighty denizens, the ichthyosaurus, the Mastodon, the Plesiosaurus, and the Megatherium, as large as life, and larger than credible to the modern eye. The race even of man will be called upon to render a full account of itself, and the halls of the Sydenham Palace will present to our astonished senses every variety of the posterity of Shem, Ham, and Japher from the "pure Caucasian" to the Bosjesman, and from the giants of Patagonia to the Aztec Lilliputians, together with the physiology of these personages, we shall be enabled to contemplate their main attainments or shortcomings in the useful arts; especially the useful art of war, of which the implements will no doubt appear to have constituted the chief staple products, of nine varieties out of ten. After the men among their war-tools, will come the beasts, birds, and fishes of modern times, *i. e.*, the last six thousand years or so—with their favourite botany: monkeys in their skins climbing up the parasite bound columns—of the palace; bats and vampires clinging to its leafy roof; lions and their prey coursing through the shadowy and everlasting summer of the aisles; dodos and penguins squatting in appropriate recesses; marvellous molucas taking their tranquil pleasure in crystal tanks; and fishes disporting themselves, secure from every danger, unless, perhaps, that which was to be contemplated in the famous rhyme which describes them as sweating and swearing under "the sun's perpendicular heat." The winter garden will, of course, put all other winter gardens in the world to the blush, since the advantages under which it will be created were never yet even distantly approached; and the English summer garden, outside, already shows its intention of surpassing everything in the way of gardens either in fact or fable, from the hanging gardens of Babylon to the stately avenues and terraces of Versailles,

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The latest intelligence received from Constantinople is of the 9th inst., and it confirms the statement already transmitted to us by the telegraph, that on that day the Grand Vizier, and Reschid Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had been dismissed from their respective offices. The diplomatic body were taken by surprise when this announcement was conveyed to them, for the change does not seem to have originated in any political cabal of foreign Powers, or, indeed, in any definite modification of internal policy. It was explained, as far as we have been able to ascertain, by the will of the Sultan, who thought he had reason to complain of the rivalry and personal dissensions of his Ministers, and who had thereupon resolved to supersede the Grand Vizier, and to replace Reschid Pasha by Ali Pasha, the same who was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the autumn, and has just been recalled from the government of Smyrna. A few hours' consideration, however, served to convince the Sultan of the danger and inconvenience of such a modification in the executive government at this crisis; especially as it was Ali Pasha who was involved in the late disturbance at Smyrna, and he is consequently on indifferent terms with the Austrian Government. His Highness resolved, therefore, to revoke his decision, and before the close of the day the Ministers were reinstated in their places. The next mail will probably bring us the protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Principalities, and its public reply to the Russian manifesto.

FRANCE.—A rumor was circulated that private intelligence reported that the American Minister at Constantinople had addressed a note to the Porte announcing that the United States would associate with the other powers to support Turkish integrity, and would henceforth claim a voice in the affairs of Europe! (Disbelieved, however.)

RUSSIA.—The Russians were fortifying Jassy and Bucharest, and had occupied Oltenitza on the Danube. Agents were agitating the Servians and Bosnians. Several influential men favoring the Turkish were banished to Austrian territory. *Te Deums* are said in all churches of the principalities for the Czar, and railgoads, telegraphs, trade with rich districts of Southern Russia and Austria are held out as inducements for Russain alliance. The Moldavians are said to receive these promises cordially—the Wallachians coldly. Notwithstanding the favorable accounts, via Berlin, from St. Petersburg, it is expected the Russians will remain in the principalities until spring, on pretext that the army is now in winter quarters and cannot be disturbed; or, at least, long negociations will ensue whether the fleets or Russians shall first take backward steps. The Russian head-quarters were at Bucharest.

TURKEY.—A conspiracy was discovered among the Students to assassinate the Sultan and proclaim his brother Adul Aziz. Fifteen were bow-strung. War party much incensed against pacific policy of Ministry.

Statement confirmed that Grand Vizier and Redschid Pasha were dismissed from office, on the 9th, on account of personal dissensions, but the Sultan reflecting on critical condition of affairs in the face of a change of ministry, reinstated both ere night.

The Turks do not cease their warlike preparations, and trouble was experienced in keeping the troops from committing some outbreak in their ardor against the Russians.

The Oest Correspondez, semi-official, says that brutal behaviour of the American Commander excited indescribable indignation in the minds of all the Consuls and the well-disposed population of Smyrna.

[Times Correspondence from Vienna, 17th July, states that the "unheard of conduct" of commander of St. Louis, almost exclusively occupied public attention, and J. P. Brown's share in it was "severely reprobated."

From Vienna was also telegraphed to London under date Constantinople 11th. A conciliatory note just issued by Reschid Pacha is considered of a nature to bring negotiations at once to a conclusion. The feeling among commercial men is decidedly favorable. English and French fleets are still at Besika Bay."

The Pope's Government has proscribed a certain form of hats now quite common at home, and which are believed to have a political meaning. The police proceeded to the hat stores and seized all the hats of this peculiar shape. They did more, for as they proceeded along the street, if they saw a person wearing one of the proscribed chapeaus, they seized it, leaving the owner to proceed bareheaded to his home.

The Morning Chronicle has telegraph from Belgrade 15th, that the Senate, being devoted to Russia, had insisted that the reigning Prince should abdicate in favor of his son; the Prince had quitted Belgrade and demanded three days to consider.