THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

Hong Kong, Dec. 27.—Since our last, of the 11th instant, we are in receipt of dates from Saunghai to the 17th instant, and from Woosung to the 18th. The grand combined attack upon the city by the land and sea forces, which we mentioned was expected, was made on the 7th instant. The Imperialists were repulsed with great loss, and two of their war junks destroyed by the rebels, who showed great coolness and good managment during the fight. Not so the Imperialists, who did not, or could not, bring their whole fleet into action. Being unsuccessful in their attack, they most wantonly set fire to and destroyed the suburbs from the river to the city wall, causing great distress, much loss of life, and immense destruction to property in the large native hongs. Cannonading is continually going on, but without any result; the rebels seem to keep the waterside open, which enables them to get supplies.

The news of the northern insurgents is of increasing interest. *Perkin Gazettes* were received down to the 17th of November, and the accounts show the wonderfully rapid progress of the insurgents through the Peichilli provinces, as, notwithstanding their reported defeats, they were both north and south of the important city of Tien-tsin, the port of Pekin, and about sixty miles from it, situated on the Peiho, at the junction of the grand canal. The Chinese assert that the insurgents had possession of the place, and the same is reported at Canton, received by an express on the 14th instant in thirteen days from Pekin, and also that two of the Emperor's uncles were at the head of 40,000 Tartars, on their way to meet the rebel army.

At Pekin the strictest measures were being taken in the way of searching for insurgent emissaries, who were numerous in the capital, and no doubt the insurgents will meet with powerful resistance before reching the capital, and the severe cold season may retard their advance.

At Ningpo there had been disturbances, and an extensive conspiracy of the Triad Society discovered. Several executions had taken place which had the effect of quelling the outbreak. Considerable alarm was felt, but all was quiet at the last date, the 13th inst.

From Fouchoo our dates are to the 16th instant. There was continued fighting at Hing-wa-foo, and troops had been sent there from the city. Her majesty's brig Bittern was at anchor off Pagoda island. The Foam had sailed for Liverpool on the 13th, and the Swedish brig Walter on the 15th, for London, laden with teas. The Hastings was nearly ready. Now that some trade has been going forward at the port, the native merchants were attempting to establish a Hong monopoly, which the Plenipotentiary will no doubt prevent; and we hear that the acting Consul has already reported it to the Chinese authorities as being contrary to treaty.

We have advices from Amoy to the 23rd instant, by the Cornwall, from New Zealand, calling there. All was quiet, but numerous executions continued to take place. Trade was rather more active, and a public notification has been issued that the Custom house was re-established on the 15th instant.

Our local papers give full details of the successful expedition of Her Majesty's steamer Hermes against the pirates, and of the energetic conduct of Captain Fishbourne, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 25th instant. It is feared a sad catastrophe has happened in the loss of five of the Hermes' crew by the upsetting of a boat in attempting to regain the steamer from a prize junk. The pirates are in formidable force all along the coast, from Chusan down to Hong Kong.

At Canton all remains quiet, but the news from the north has produced some sensation and an uneasy feeling, as it is generally supposed there is a strong party in the city in favour of Teaping-wang. It is feared if Pekin falls there will be a serious outbreak.

The news by the Great Britain and other vessels from Australia is of a very satisfactory nature, and the supply of gold continues on an extensive scale.

THE OATHS BILL.—The Oaths Bills, brought in by Lord J. Russell, has been printed. It provides that the following oath shall be taken hereafter instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, where these are now by law required to be taken:—"I, A B, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempt whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her, or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act entitled 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obdience or allegiance unto any other persons claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm: and I do declare that no foreign prince, prelate, persons, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm—so help me God."

The cholera has broken out again in Persia at Tabris, and in a few weeks has daily carried off numbers.

The following are the latest "American novelties." The *Boston Post* calls November and December the *embers* of the dying year. And the *American Courier* is guilty of the following story: "A bundle of *Harper's Magazine* being thrown from an express-train on the Hudson River Railroad, was caught in the running gear, and strewed for half a mile along the track, until the wheels of the engine, tender, and carriages, were literally *tired* with reading."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, February 13.

House in Committee on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session—Mr. Wightman in the Chair.

In the course of this Debate, Mr. DOUSE accused Mr. DAVIES of having taken advantage of his (Mr. Douse's) absence from the Island to create a bad feeling between him and the Tenants on the Estates under his management; and also of having deluded them, by a promise of *Free Lands*. In the Report of the Debate as published in *Haszard's Gazette* No. 118, it is stated "That the hon. member (Mr. Davies) then proceeded to notice the charges preferred against him by Mr. Douse, and declared them to be totally without foundation in fact."

As Mr. DOUSE's charges were specific, it is held to be due to Mr. DAVIES that his reply to the charges so preferred against him, should have been given at length. In justice to Mr. DAVIES, his reply, therefore, which was nearly as follows, is now given.

The other newspaper publishers, in whose papers Mr. Davies's *defective* reply has appeared, as originally reported, will, it is hoped, in justice to that gentleman, supply the defect.

"I know that simply because I represented to the Assembly the impositions played off upon a considerable portion of my constituents, who had the misfortune to be decoyed to the Estate over which my colleague presides as manager, he has vented against me the spleen and vindictiveness with which he is usually surcharged. I hope the hon. member feels relieved by his delivery: and I trust the time I have allowed to transpire without replying since he spoke has been sufficiently long to allow him to regain the equilibrium of his amiable temper. As there are many hon. members present in this House who have never before sat here, I shall take the trouble to inform the Assembly of the cause of the hon. member's annoyance. Some time during the Session of 1852, a deputation waited upon my colleague and myself, presenting a Petition from the Tenantry on Townships No. 57 and 59, addressed to the Proprietor of these Townships, praying he would take into consideration the hardships under which they laboured. The grievances complained of were short leases, a high rate of rent, with the usual privations common to early settlers in a forest country; praying also that longer leases might be granted, and that they might be relieved from the arrears of rent. Mr. Douse, as the Agent of the Earl of Selkirk, took possession of the Petition, and assured the delegates he would, with pleasure, forward the same to His Lordship, and, at the same time, recommend a compliance with the prayer thereof; but, I regret to say, no reply has been made thereto; and, in my opinion, it has never been forwarded. Twelve months elapsed, a part of which my colleague spent in England. Another Session came on; and, with it, brought a duplicate of the Petition of which I have just spoken, accompanied by one of the notorious leases enclosed to me, requesting I would be pleased to lay the Petition before the Assembly, and asking their intercession between them and their landlord. For my having presented that document to the Assembly, the hon. gentleman allows his impotent wrath to govern his reason, and acts in a manner quite inconsistent with the duties of a representative to his constituents. What, Mr. Chairman, was the course which I took on the occasion to which I allude? Did I flinch from the discharge of the duty which I owed to the people? No: that is what annoys my hon. colleague. I exposed the * * * * which, in this instance, and in many other similar cases, has been practised upon the people of this Island, by many grasping and unfeeling landlords, through their agents, most, if not all of whom, are Saxon churls. The House were of opinion that they could not interfere in the matter. Much sympathy was expressed; but they could not meddle with the sacred rights of a landlord or tenant. In this extremity of the case I asked for a Committee, in order to shew that reasons could and would be given why parliament could and ought to interfere. The Committee being granted, they reported; but, as the Report was not agreed to by a majority, it was not received. The reasons set forth thereon are, however, to the point and incontrovertible. The Report proved that the owners of those Townships are but Tenants to the Crown; and that, on the introduction of Responsible Government into this Colony, the proprietors became Tenants to the Government of the Island; and all debts and dues owing to the Crown, in this place, are likewise ceded to the Colony, as hon. members will find by referring to the Civil List Bill. The Report proved too that not one farthing of the Quit Rent had been paid;—that there is no document on record stating that the Crown had ever ceded or given up this debt to the proprietors; and that the amount of principal, with the interest thereon, on each separate Township, had swelled to a considerable sum. [Mr. DOUSE. How much?] About £8,000 Sterling. The Report recommended the Government to address the proprietor, offering to release him from this enormous debt, provided he would likewise discharge the under-tenants from his bonds, and grant long leases, at moderate rates; and, if such recommendation should not be complied with, that the Government should immediately proceed against the said Estate for the amount of principal due therefrom. These, Mr. Chairman, are the steps which I took and endeavored to carry out during the absence of my colleague, and of which he complains so much; and, I regret to add, he has not lent his aid, except to obtain money grants towards the support of paupers on the Estate which he represents. With regard to another charge, preferred against me by that individual, to the effect that I obtained a seat in this honorable body by promising free lands to the people, I deny it—it is untrue: but I have said in this House, and still believe, that several Townships are held by adventurers having no right or title thereto, inasmuch as it is well known that as many as 9 or 9 Townships, which have never been granted, are held by such claimants; and, I regret to say, the Government have shewn no disposition to claim the same. I stated it, as my opinion, that the titles of such claimants ought to be tried, but I also distinctly stated, at the same time, that, if their titles should be found bad, and the Townships should fall to the Government, they would be sold in the same manner in which other Crown lands are disposed of, and that the proceeds arising from the sales thereof would be applied to the furtherance of education, or to some other beneficial public purpose."

THURSDAY, March 16.

The Hon. FRANCIS LONGWORTH, Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. EDWARD PALMER, Attorney General, re-elected Members for the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown, having appeared at the Bar, and having been led into the body of the House, and introduced to the Hon. the Speaker, the former by Mr. WIGHTMAN and Mr. HAVILAND; and the latter, by the Hon. Mr. MACAULAY and Mr. DOUSE, took the Oaths and their seats.

The Hon. T. H. HAVILAND, elected a Member for the Town and Royalty of Princetown, in the place of JAMES MACKAY, Esquire, deceased, having appeared at the Bar, and having been led into the body of the House, and introduced to the Hon. the Speaker, by the Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY and the Hon. Mr. CONROY, took the Oaths and his seat.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Messages:—

ONE-NINTH BILL—EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE ACT.

A BANNERMAN, Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor sends, for the perusal of the House of Assembly, a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, accompanied by a Treasury Minute on the subject of the amended Currency Act (or as it was termed the *One-ninth* Bill.) The Lieutenant Governor is happy to think, that, since 1851, ample time has been offered to those who complained of that measure, to state their objections to Her Majesty's Government; and the Legislature will now perceive, by the Documents alluded to, that they can without (as he thinks) doing injustice to any one, easily remedy a defect and omission in the existing Currency Act, which will set at rest a question that has created so much discussion.

The Lieutenant Governor also transmits, to the House of Assembly, Copies of Orders of Her Majesty in Council, confirming 18 Acts of the Legislature; amongst which is, the EXTENSION of the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE ACT.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS — POLICE FORCE.

The Lieutenant Governor sends, herewith, for the the consideration of the House of Assembly, a Despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of the withdrawal of the Troops from this Colony. The correspondence which has taken place, on various occasions, relative to this important question, is already well known to the Legislature and the Public. The Lieutenant Governor finds that, in the year 1849, his predecessor acquainted the Secretary of State that a Bill for providing a Police Force for Charlottetown had been postponed to a future Session, but there is no record of any further proceedings on this subject. The Lieutenant Governor has always been, and continues to be, of opinion that a small detachment of Military should be quartered in this Island, it being entirely cut off, during winter, from any communication with the Garrisons of the neighbouring Provinces. But, as the Duke of Newcastle states, "The establisment of a Police Force to perfom the services properly belonging to such a Body, and the framing and execution of really effective measures to check desertion, are preliminaries indispensable towards any reconsideration of the decision thus arrived at by Her Majesty's Government," the Lieutenant Governor trusts the Legislature will enable him to communicate to His Grace, that the suggestions of Her Majesty's Government have been readily acceded to.

FRIDAY, March 17.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—IMPORTATION OF STUD HORSES.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY presented a memorial from the Royal Agricultural Society, praying a grant of £1000, or such sum as may appear necessary to enable them to import Six Stud Horses; and the same having been received and read, the House, on motion by the Hon. Mr. Montgomery, was resolved into a Committee of the whole, on the said Memorial; Hon. Mr. Macaulay in the Chair.

The propriety of acquiescing in the prayer of the Memorial having undergone due discussion, the subjoined Resolution, submitted by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, was finally agreed to.

An abstract of the Debate, now ready, but too late for to-day's issue, will be given in the next No. of *Haszard's Gazette*.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House, when in Committee of Supply, to provide the sum of One thousand Pounds, to be applied towards the purchase and importation of Six Stud Horses, under the management of the Royal Agricultural Society, and that the said Horses, so imported, shall be divided between the three Counties—two to each County; and the Royal Agricultural Society shall appoint three persons, one for each County, to draw for the choice of said Horses, and, when so drawn, the Horses for each County shall be sold at the following places, viz: Charlottetown, St. Eleanor's, and Georgetown; the purchasers to be bound in a Bond to the Central Society, not to charge for the services of each horse more than Fifteen Shillings, and to keep the horses so drawn for, in each of the Counties where sold, for the space of two years, with liberty to exchange after that period with other two of the said stud horses, but not, at any time, to export the same from the Island—the amount of such security, and such other rules and regulations as they may think expedient, to be determined by the Central Society; and, after sale of the horses, the balance remaining after payment of all expenses of purchase and importation of the said six horses, shall be paid into the Treasury of this Island.

COD AND MACKEREL FISHERIES.

On motion by Mr. HAVILAND, the House went into Committee on Expiring Laws; Mr. Goff in the Chair.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed the renewal of the Act for the Encouragement of the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries; and, after the proposition had been duly discussed, the hon. gentleman, in order fully to test the sense of the House thereon, submitted a Resolution to the effect, that the Act be amended by the substitution of a sliding scale of Bounties, instead of the fixed Bounties allowed by the expiring Act, and be continued for three years only:—15s. per Ton for the 1st year; 10s. for the 2d year, and 5s. for the 3d.

The question having been put on this Resolution, the Committee divided:

For the Resolution—Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Macaulay, Hon. Mr. Macaachen, Hon. Mr. Lord, Mr. Haviland, and Mr. Wightman—6.

Against it—Hon the Speaker, Hon Mr Haviland, Hon Mr Palmer, Hon Mr Montgomery, Hon Mr Conroy, Mr Yeo, Mr Douse, Mr Macgowan, Mr McGill, Mr Davies, Hon Mr Whelan, Mr Mooney, Mr Clark, Mr McLeod, Mr Beer, and Mr. Fraser—16

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, March 18, 1854.

SUPREME COURT—KING'S COUNTY.

Perhaps the most gratifying proof of the general prosperity of the country is the absence or infrequency of crime. The Chief Justice, who presided at the Georgetown Sessions, in his charge to the Grand Jury, observed that it was usual, as population increased, to find crime increase in a corresponding ratio. He was happy, however, to say, that in King's County the case was reversed, and that there was not a single criminal charge, of any kind, to be laid before them; and, as the Grand Jury presented nothing of their own knowledge, the Sessions proved a maiden one. This is a contingency that has so often occurred in Prince Edward Island, that Sheriffs do not think it necessary to commemorate the event by placing a pair of white gloves (as is the custom in England) upon the desk of the presiding Judge. This is highly gratifying. The civil side of the Court was nearly as barren of business as the criminal. We are not quite so certain that this is as unequivocal a mark of prosperity as the absence of crime. There were but three appeals on the docket, and neither of these were defended. The Court rose the same day.

The Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, on the evening of Friday, 10th March. The large Room was well filled and the addresses good. The Honourable Chief Justice Hodgson, President of the Society, took the Chair at 7 o'clock. After the singing of a Hymn—the opening prayer was offered up by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald. The Chairman then delivered a very appropriate address and called for the Report, which, together with an Abstract of the Treasurer's Account, was read by Mr. Cundall, Sec'y.; the following Resolutions were then unanimously agreed to by the meeting:

1. Moved by Hon. C. Hensley, seconded by Rev. Mr. Narraway, and Rev. C. Lloyd:

"That the Report now read, be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2. Moved by Mr. Isaac Smith, seconded by Capt. Orlebar, R. N.

"That this Meeting has heard with feelings of deep interest, the eminent success attending the commemoration of the Jubilee, and is humbly and reverently thankful to Almighty God for the continued blessing vouchsafed to the labors of this Society.

3. Moved by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, seconded by Lieut. Hancock, R. N.

That this meeting regards the wonderful revolution now in progress in China, as a call for great exertion on the part of the Christian Church, to supply the many Millions of China with copies of the word of God:

4. Moved by Mr. James Moore, seconded by Hon. J. M. Holl:

"That the Hon. C. Hensley, be the Treasurer, and the following gentlemen form the Committee for the ensuing year—Messrs. T. Desbrisay, Jun. H. Haszard, Hon. J. Hensley, Messrs. James Mason, J. W. Morrison, C. Palmer, Capt. Orlebar, and Mr. Isaac Smith."

A collection was taken up in aid of the Jubilee Fund, amounting to £8 15s 9d.

James M'Callum, Esq., acknowledges the receipt of the several sums per Rev. Mr. Crawford, for the Foreign Mission.

Western St. Peter's,	£5	5	0
Mrs. Benj. R. Coffin, Green Grove, Savage Harbour,	0	6	0
Mrs. John Dixon,	0	8	0
Mrs. Jas. Anderson, North Side St. Peter's Bay,	0	6	0
	£6	5	0

And £3 from St. Peters for the Theological Seminary.

JAMES M'CALLUM.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—Dr. Johnson gave an admirable lecture on Thursday last, on "The Philosophy of Health and Disease in the Human Subject, considered popularly, in relation to social and domestic treatment."

Dr. Johnson will continue the subject next Thursday.

Since the arrival of the English Mail, on Tuesday, it is rumoured in Town that the *Worrell Estates*, in this Island, have recently been purchased in London, on advantageous terms, by W. Pope, Esq., who is now in London, for himself and Mr. Theo. DesBrisay, of Charlettetown.—*Isl.*

☞ In order to fulfil our promise of giving an extra, we intended to print another sheet today, but from the absence of several of our Work people the past week from various causes we were unable to get it ready. Should we have an English Mail next week we will issue three papers.

☞ We will publish again on Tuesday evening.

War Office, February 10, 1854.

76th Foot.—Ensign W. M. Warmorr to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Poole, deceased.

MAJOR ANSELL, unattached, has been appointed Town Major, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, vice Lane deceased.

To Correspondents.

RUSTICUS, was not received in time for this days issue.

The Resolutions adopted at the Temperance Meeting for the same reason must be deferred until our next.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;

As the last *Examiner* contains some bitter declamation, and utterly false charges, against the friends of Temperance in Charlottetown, because they dared, at the recent election, to exercise their elective franchise according to their own judgment,—it happening to be a *little* in opposition to the course the *Examiner* man would have them adopt,—I beg leave, through the medium of your extensively circulated journal, to lay the real position of the slandered parties before the public. It is—or ought to be—well known, at this advanced stage of the Temperance agitation, that the avowed object of the Order of Sons of Temperance, as well as that of every other organization based on similar principles, and faithfully discharging its duties, is the ENTIRE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC;—and they demand this measure as a right, in part for the following reasons:—

1st, Because the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors retards the progress—religious, moral, intellectual, physical and pecuniary—of every grade of society.

2dly, Because it—more than all other causes—enchains the operative masses in poverty, misery and degradation.

3dly, Because an oppressive taxation is imposed on the sober and industrious, for the support of these unnecessary public evils,—the immediate result of this pernicious traffic.

4thly, Because it is a palpably absurd system of political economy, to fill a public Treasury at the price of public ignorance, poverty, pauperism, and crime.

It is, then, for the avowed object of disseminating these facts, and of enlisting public interest and sympathy in favor of our principles, that Temperance organizations are formed, and that the noblest, and the really best friends of their country and their common humanity, associate themselves with them. And, Sir, we fearlessly assert, that no mere *party* object can at all favorably compete with our principles, either in magnitude or public importance.

Now, Sir,—keeping in mind our avowed aim,—I contend—the *Examiner* man to the contrary notwithstanding—that Temperance men, individually or collectively, have an undoubted right to advocate and adopt whatever means they believe to be most conducive to the accomplishment of their purpose. In reference to the election before referred to, or any other occasion our enemies may choose to instance, I contend that Temperance men in this community have invariably acted worthy of their intelligence and the Cause they have espoused. Hear the *Examiner*: "Let the fact be proclaimed, "which it is in vain any longer to attempt to "disguise, that the Order of the Sons of Tem-"perance, though not perhaps originally so "designed, is being converted into an engine "for party purposes." Now, Sir, that party interests may have been advanced by the unanimous action of Temperance men at the recent election, I am willing to admit; but I as emphatically deny that such action was adopted for that purpose. With your permission, Sir, I will edify the little man of the *Examiner* as to the relative position of his party to the friends of Temperance. You see, Sir, that the latter had a cause to advance, the interest of which was very dear to them, because of its vast importance; well, they maturely considered the several candidates desiring their suffrages, and decided pretty unanimously as to their choice. They saw not the shadow of a hope for their Cause from the men who had ridiculed it, and whose personal interests were closely interwoven with what was entirely opposed to their views; so they, very naturally, determined to withhold their support. The parties so rejected happened, it is true, to be the candidates of the party of which the *Examiner* is the organ; but this must be regarded, not, surely, as the fault of the friends of Temperance, but as the misfortune of the party whose interests were bound up with men opposed to Temperance principles; so that that party was opposed, not because of their party principles, but because their men could not command the support of those whom they had previously ridiculed, slandered, and abused;—the interests of the *Examiner* party was considered an obstruction to the progress of the Temperance reform, and consequently its friends—adopting, in spirit, the war-cry of a gallant military corps of the *Examiner* man's countrymen—polled their independent votes to the tune of *Fawgh-a-Ballagh*. Now, Mr. Palmer has, both in and out of the Assembly, declared his determination to do all in his power to further the Cause of Temperance; and has given proof of his sincerity, by presenting to the Legislature, last winter, the Temperance Petition, and also advocating its claims to the consideration of that body; he was certainly, the Conservative candidate; but had he come forward on the opposite interest, I believe it would not have alienated from him the support of a single intelligent Temperance man. Mr. Longworth, also, has frequently stated, that whenever the majority of the people desired the pro-