



## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 23.

### LATEST NEWS.

**MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.**—Her Majesty's Government have made arrangements for the conveyance of mails to Australia once in every month, in future, by the establishment of a packet to run once in two months from Singapore, (in connection with the Indian mail of the 4th of the month, via Southampton, and of the 8th of the month, via Marseilles,) alternately with the line of mail packets, via the Cape of Good Hope, sailing from Plymouth on the 3d of every second month.

An immense fall of cliff occurred at Dover on the 20th ult., 8000 to 10,000 tons of chalk were precipitated upon the workshop, and other buildings below, causing great loss of property. Fortunately the crack in the cliff was seen in season to give warning to the inhabitants, who fled from the danger. A further fall was momentaneously expected.

The weather in Great Britain is more settled. The rain does not appear to have much damaged the prospects of agriculture. A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 25th, in behalf of the Madras, and another at Birmingham, and petitions to the Queen were adopted in behalf of religious liberty in foreign countries.

**BURMAH.**—During some days Major Hill, with his detachment, was in considerable danger of being cut off, but was happily relieved in time. We presume that the British will advance upon Ava as soon as the convoys of elephants arrive. The natives exhibit some degree of bravery, and after all the affair may cost us no little trouble. A body of Thibetians, under a Tartar general, are making a little war within three marches of Tzepore, in Assam. They demand the extradition of some obnoxious Rajah, and all the British military near, in civil employ, have been ordered out to teach the aggressors a lesson.

It is understood that the Treasury has determined to increase the number of employés at the Mint, with the view of qualifying the newly-appointed clerks, &c., for employment in a new Mint establishment which the government contemplate forming in Australia.

The Empress of the French has written a letter of thanks to the Municipal Council of Paris, for the kind offer made of a rich diamond necklace and other costly presents (parure), intended for her Majesty. The Empress, at the same time, preferred that the sum should be applied to some charitable purpose. The Municipal Council have accordingly decided upon the founding of a house of education for poor young girls.

### LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on the 9th instant, having left Aspinwall on the 2d. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 15th of January, two weeks later, and 180 passengers. The P. left at Aspinwall the steamships Uncle Sam and Ohio, with 500 passengers and a million and a half in gold.

The steamships Northern Light and Uncle Sam have arrived at New York.

The Sacramento and San Juan valleys were still flooded, and much distress continued among the miners. The roads in many places were impassable.

Flour was selling at the mines at one dollar per pound.

**SAF FRANCISCO MARKETS.**—Flour had declined; American was quoted at \$34 and \$36 75; Mess Pork \$35; Mess Beef \$25; Butter advanced to \$3c; Lard 20c.

**NOMADIC, Feb. 9.**—Schooner Aquila from Veracruz bring intelligence from Jan.

A proposition is on foot to run a steamer to the head of navigation on the Colorado river, within 400 miles of Salt Lake City, and to which point the Mormons will undertake to build a railroad, from their capital.

Eighty men arrived at Shasta, on the 9th of January, from Eureka, 30 of whom were more or less frozen. It is reported that snow is four or five feet deep at Trinity. The whole of that region of country was suffering from want. There had been no frost at Eureka for 40 days.

Advices from Trinity are to the 15th Nov.—The report of the revolt of the natives against the French is contradicted.

Dates from Oregon are to the 3d of January. The weather was very severe, and large quantities of snow had fallen. Many overland emigrants were arriving in a very destitute condition.

The health of the Isthmus was good.

It was rumored, that a boat containing thirteen passengers, by the Golden Gate, was upset in the Chagres River, and all but one drowned. Among them were three women and two children.

The United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies have determined, to establish a weekly line from New York to California. The arrangement will take effect on March 20.

**SMALL SAILING.**—Ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Croxey, made the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu in eight days, eight and a half hours.

**THE TRADE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO AUSTRALIA.**—is beginning to be very extensive. There are now, from New York and Boston, as many ships "up" for that country, as for California.

The New York Herald states indirectly that the owners of the Ericsson patent have received some hundred orders for colovic engines.

**REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.**—Cone was driven out at the Point of the Bayon.

The City of Mexico pronounced in favour of Revolution on the evening of Jan. 19th. President Cevallos finding Congress refractory, introduced a body of soldiers and cleared it of members, at the point of the bayonet. The same evening he issued a

decree, calling a National Convention at the Capitol on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise Legislative powers. Two new papers have been started to advocate the return of Santa Anna.

**RAILWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA.**—The protracted debate on the Hon. Mr. Howe's Railway Resolutions, in the Nova Scotia Legislature, has at length been brought to a close, and the House has sustained the principle enunciated by the Government, by a majority of two, the vote being 27 in favour, and 25 against. There is no doubt, that the Council will concur in this scheme, and that Nova Scotia will soon take a start in Railway enterprise. Several of the members from the western portion of the Province are opposed to all Railroads, and their vote, combined with that of the opponents of the Government, it was feared at one time, would jeopardize the measure. In that case, a dissolution of the Assembly would, inevitably have, taken place. The measure has, however, been carried, and although the majority in its favour has been small, still, considering the ulterior motives of its enemies, and their unscrupulous efforts to defeat it, the result must be hailed with satisfaction by every well-wisher to these growing Colonies.

### HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 22, 1853.

"Be just, and fear not: Let all the ends thou ainst us, be thy God's, and Truth's."—Shakespeare.

### REFORM IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

Of the practice of the Law, we have never said, and neither do we believe, that it is a sin which bars the way to Heaven; although one who has high as a member of the legal profession, in Prince Edward Island, and who undoubtedly is more intimately acquainted with the iniquities engendered by it, than we are, avowed such a belief to himself, a few years ago, and at the same time, declared to us, that, therefore, he would never again enter a Court of Law, as a Lawyer.

With respect to the practice of the Law, our opinion is precisely the same as that which we hold with respect to the practice of any other trade, art, mystery, or profession, which, in itself, is lawful in the sight of God and man; and it is this: There are two modes of pursuing the perfectly in accordance with the spirit of Christ and of his holy religion; the other altogether opposed to it. They who practice this profession according to the first mode, may be classed with the few who "do unto men, as they would that men should do unto them," and who are striving to walk consistently in "the narrow way," and "to enter in at the strait gate which leadeth unto life." The other course—a longitudinal section of "the broad way"—is pursued, by some who vainly imagine that, notwithstanding the express declaration of Christ to the contrary, they can, at the same time, serve God and mammon: and by others whose hearts, seemingly regardless of all denunciations and defant of consequences, are apparently set upon nothing but the acquisition of this world's goods, and are, wholly and without reserve devoted to the service of mammon. Can the worst Christian character class such as whilst they continue in such a course, with any but "the many," who are entered in at "the wide gate," and who are walking in "the broad way which leadeth to destruction?" Certainly not.

The Hon. Mr. COLES said the Bill of last year fell through because it was not considered by some part of the Government; but he had no hesitation in declaring, that the present was a Government measure. It had sometimes been asserted, that it was necessary to raise the qualification of voters, in order to secure a more respectable representation; and this, he supposed, was the object of the clause which would have sent the whole of the electors to the polls.

Mr. LONGWORTH said, it was to be informed, that the Hon. Mr. COLES was, however,

of a different opinion. He thought there was a large number of intelligent young men, the sons of respectable farmers and others, throughout the Island, who are at present disqualified from voting, who are quite as competent to exercise a just discretion in such matters as the majority of those who exercise that privilege under the existing laws. The present Bill goes a little further than the one of last year. The present Law gives the privilege of voting to 40s. householders, but the proposed Bill would make an amendment which would give the same privilege to persons worth 40s. per year; and he thought that every man of 21 years and upwards, who paid field Tax, should also possess the right to vote.

Mr. LONGWORTH did not intend, at that stage, to offer any objection to the Bill. He thought the proposed Bill a very sweeping measure. It would have the effect of completely ridding the Island of the most notorious of the country's bad men. He would like to have the constituents of the proposed Education Bill, and that would prevent of inordinate injury to the treasury. The proprietors would most certainly now make them pay their rents in sterling money, in order to enable them to pay the additional tax imposed by that Bill; and it was to the property people that he (Mr. Y.) signed the Memorial in question. He characterized the Free Education scheme as only intended to rob the industry in the dark. The money must come out of the pockets of the treasury. There would be a considerable amount of that.

He had signed the Memorial fairly and openly, with no attempt at concealment. He himself, however, expected to have to pay, in consequence of his opposition to the proposed Bill.

Mr. COLES said whether the hon. member (Mr. Y.) meant to say, that it was the proprietors' intention to turn round and compel the tenantry to pay fifty per cent. instead of One-ninth, as formerly?

Did they mean to employ coercive measures, with this object? Where was the One-ninth Bill? Was that measure lost sight of? If so, it was high time to have it reviewed.

Mr. COLES had much difficulty in ascertaining the views of the hon. member (Mr. Y.).

The publication of the Memorial gave him great difficulty, for he had not yet had time to read it.

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## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

(Chap. 4, continued.)

Now, between Sam and Aunt Chloe there had existed, from ancient times, a sort of chronic feud, or rather a decided hostility; but as Sam was meditating something in the present department, the necessary and obvious foundation of his operations, he determined, on the present occasion, to be eminently conciliatory; for he well knew that, sitting "missis" orders would naturally be followed by the letter; yet he should gain a considerable deal by enlisting the spirit also. He therefore appeared before Aunt Chloe with a touching subdued, resigned expression, like one who suffered immovable hardships in behalf of a persecuted fellow-creature—engaged upon the fact that misis had directed him to come to Aunt Chloe for whatever might be wanting to move up the balance in his solids and flinters; and thus unequivocally acknowledged her right and supremacy in the cooking department, and thereto pertaining.

The thing looks accordingly. No poor, simple, virtuous soul can ever rejoice at the sentiments of an abiding烹饪政客 with more than the Aunt Chloes we were over by Master Santa's authority; and if he had been the prodigal son himself, he could not have been overwhelmed with infinite bewitching temptations and—had soon found himself seated, happy and glorified, over there, the place containing a sort of apartment of all that was good and true in this table for two or three days past. Savory morsels of ham, golden blows of terra-cotta, fricassée of oysters, every conceivable mathematical figure, chicken wings, gizzards, and drumsticks, all appeared in picturesquely combination; and Sam, as master of all these good things, with his palms cocked rejoicingly to one side, and peering Andy at his right hand.

The kitchen was full of all his peers; who had hurried and crowded in, from the various cabins, to hear the termination of the day's exploits. Now was Sam's hour of glory. The story of the day was volunteered, with all kinds of ornament and varnishing, which might be necessary to heighten its effect; for Sam, like some of our fashionable dilettantes, never allowed a story to lose any of its gilding, by passing through his hands. Hours of laughter attended the narration, and were taken up and prolonged by all the smaller fry, who were lying in any quantity, about the floor, or perched in every corner. In the height of the uproar and laughter, Sam, however, preserved an immovable gravity, only from time to time rolling his eyes up, and giving his auditors divers inexpressible droll glances, without departing from the sententious elevation of his oratory.

"Yes see," fellow-countrymen," said Sam, elevating a turkey's leg with energy, "yes see now, what did ya yer chile's up ter, for 'fendin' yer self—yes, all on yer. For him, as tries to get one o'er people, is as good as tryin' to get all; yet see the principle's de same—dat's clar. Andy, any one o' these yer drivers that comes smellin' round after any our people, why, he's got se in his way; I'm the feller for ya to come to, b'rethren—I'll stand up for yer rights—I'll stand up for the last breath!"

"Why, but Sam, you tell me, only this mornin', that you'd help this yer m'n'e to catch Lizzy; seems to me yer talk don't hang together," said Andy.

"I tell you now, Andy," said Sam, with awful superiority, "don't yer be a-talkin' 'bout what yer don't know nuthin' on; boys like you, Andy, means well, but they can't be 'sped' to colligate the great principles of action."

Andy looked rebuked, particularly by the hard word "colligate," which most of the younger members of the company seemed to consider as a settler in the case, while Sam proceeded.—

"Dat's war conscience, Andy: when I thought of givin' arter Lizzy, I mally 'spect'd mis's" was set dat way. When I found misss was not the contrar, dat ar war conscience more yet—cause fellers sellers gets more by steppin' to missis side—so you see I's persistent either way, and sticks up to conscience, and holds on to principles. Yes, principles," said Sam, giving an enthusiastic toss to a chicken's neck, "what's principles good for, if we isn't persistent, I wanter know! Thar, Andy, you may have dat ar bone, 'tan't picked quite clean."

Sam's audience hanging on his words with open mouth, he could not but proceed.—

"Die yer mather 'bout persistence, feller niggers," said Sam, with the air of one entering into an abstract subject, "die yer 'distrain's" a thing what an't seed into very elat, by most anybody. Now, yes see, when a feller stands up for a thing one day and night, de contrar do next, folks' es (and na'rally enough they es), why he ain't persistent—hand me dat ar bit o' corn-eaté, Andy, let's look inter it. I hope the gen'len' and der' birax will 'cuse my usin' an' or'inary sort o' parlour. Here! I'm a tryin' to get top o' der way. Wal, I puts up my larder dis yer side: 'tan't no go, den, 'cause I don't try no more, but puts my larder right de contrar side, an' I persistent! I'm persistent in wanting to get up which any side my larder is; I don't yer see, all on yer!"

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"It's the only thing ye ever was persistent in, Lord, know!" muttered Aunt Chloe, who was getting rather restive; the merriment of the evening being to her somewhat after the Scripture comparison—<sup>12</sup>like vittages upon vittre."

"Ye, indeed!" said Sam, rising, full of support and glory; for a closing effort. "Yes, my fellow citizens and ladies of all other sex in general, I have principles—I'm proud to o' on 'em—they're perh'aps to die yer times, and ter ar times. I has principles, and I sticks to 'em like forty—just anything that I thinks is principle. I goes in to it, wouldn't mind if die bare me live. I'd walk right up to a stake, I would, and say, here I comes to shed my last blood for my principles, fer my country, fer dat gen'ral interests o' stately!"

"Well," said Aunt Chloe, "the o'va principles will have to be, to get to get some time to night, and get 'em keepin' everybody up till mornin'; now, everyone of you young uns that don't want to be cracked had better be a-some mighty sudden." <sup>13</sup>—

"Wittigent all on yer," said Sam, waving his palm-leaf with benignity, "I give you my blessing: go to bed now, and be good boy."

And, with this paternal benediction, the assembly dispersed.

## MORNING, 8 A.M.

<sup>12</sup>Philosophical happiness is to want little and enjoy much; vice versa, happiness is to want much and enjoy little.

An old gentleman, by the name of Gould, married, a girl of nineteen. He wrote a letter to a friend, informing him of the happy event, with this couplet:

"So you see, my dear friend, though eighty years old, a girl of nineteen has laid him wide asleep."

He received a reply in these words:

"A girl of nineteen may love Gould, it is imp."

But, believe me, dear sir, it is Gould without U."

## R. B. IRVING.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, AND ACCOUNTANT.

OFFICE—over the Booksore of Mr. G. T. HASZARD, Queen's Square (South side), Charlottetown, <sup>14</sup>—Innservants, agents of leather,

THE WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF MAILS.

THE MAILED for transmission to the neighbouring Provinces, Newfoundland, and the United States, during the ensuing Winter, will be made up every THURSDAY at noon, commencing on Thursday, the 16th December; and the Mails to England will be made up on that day, and on the days following, for the arrival of the packet-gates.

Thursday, December 17. Friday, December 18.

Thursday, December 24. Thursday, April 21.

Thursday, March 11. (to Liverpool) <sup>15</sup>—The arrival of the packet-gates, <sup>16</sup>—

Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1852.

## FALL SUPPLY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, MILLINERY, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Just arrived per Barque Sir Alexander, from England.

WM. HEARD.

Great George Street, Oct. 12, 1852.

The arrival of the packet-gates,

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1852.

The arrival of the packet-gates,

Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1852.

The arrival of the packet-gates,

Wednesday, March 11, 1853.

The arrival of the packet-gates,

Wednesday, April 21, 1853.

The arrival of the packet-gates,

Wednesday, May 11, 1853.

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