Progress of the War.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From the Illustrated London News, Dec. 9.)

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 12, 1854.

The working parties, told off for the purpose of burying the dead Russians on the field of Interman, had gathered about 2400 bodies up to the 10th, when their labour ceased, owing to the difficulty of removing bodies under this fire of the enemy; for it is one of the peculiarities of the Imperial artillery that it cannot respect those who are performing the list duties to their dead. "We are enemies," said a fire the Battle of Balaclava. "We are enemies, but we are Christians, like you." If this were intended to convey a reproach against our allies the Turks, it is a pity that the Russians charge of committing offences surpassing in magnitude those which they accuse others of perpetrating. Shelling burying parties, as the Russians did for three days, is nothing compared to the cruelty of stabbing defenceless, wounded men on the field of battle; and the instances of this are too well known to admit of doubt for a single moment. I told you in my last letter of Colonel Ramsden of the Gaard recogning as bayonet wounds as he lay on the ground. Other officers and numerous men would now the sum manner. Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, would possibly have compared to the same manner. Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st, would possibly have

conveyance of sick rendered it impossible even to complete the attendance of our own wounded to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forty-eight hours after the engageme Russians, therefore, remains heavy great-coats and boots. None of them had packs with them, and they were in a had packs with them, and they were in a filthy state. It may be inferred from this that they had been lightened to make with a control that they had come a long distance. They were well provided with black bread, both in loaves and reduced to powder. They had their wooden spoons and canteens, and the bayonet scabbards stuffed with the long wooden pegs which serve as their musket-stoppers. The wounded informed us that some of the Imperial Princes were in the action, and that the attack was made with 52,000 men. It is scarcely a matter of surprise that, with such a force, they matter of surprise that, with such a force, they should have succeeded in foreing our weakened regiment back for a time, until the assistance of the French enabled us to repel them, and abled us to repel them, and gradually from the position As usual, there is no lack of em back gradually they had gained. As usual, there is no lack of episodes related in camp since the engagement. Deeds of daring are numerous, and wonderous moment when English and Russians were hand to hand in the two-gun battery, and both parties having no ammunition, were hurling stones at each other. Sir George Catheart, as he charged, was struck in the chest by a fragment of a shell which ripped off his waistecast. He remarked to an officer by his side, that that was a narrow escape, and he had hardly said so when he fell mortally wounded by five musket balls. General Strangways, who had his leg shot off, and did not been survive search.

musket balls. General Strangways, who had his leg shot off, and did not long survive, was burried by Sir George's side; and it was remarked as the grave closed over the remains of these gallant soldiers, they were the last Generals here who had sam Waterloo.

Sir G. Browne retired arly from the field, and rode up almost to the powder-mill, before the complained of his wound. The light pouring down along his scabbilled. He was immediately attended to by Drs. Gibson, Dumbreck, and a couple of other gentlemen: and after having his arm bandaged he was carried from the ground on a stretcher. General Adams, General Bentinck, General Buller, who are wounded, are doing well. Sir Company of following interesting incident at

va, and the works there have been improved so as to defy the enemy. But that which is now the most troublesome to us is the weether. the most troublesome to us is the weather, which, for the last four days, has been a succession of gales of a terrific character, accompanied by main. The roads about the camp are rendered very bad by the weather, and working

last letter of Colonel Ramsden of the Guards receiving six bayonet wounds as he lay on the ground. Other officers and numerous men were killed in the same manner. Colonel were killed in the same manner. Col olonel have pots, with table beer to use with it in place of milk; and he has ordered 50 tops of hed in oatmeal, 20 tons of mixed barley and wheat blood on the ground. It is the object of the list of the ground and sations to give the example of generosity in war; and therefore our men have not, and will not, imitate the conduct of the Russians that it is necessary that proved instances of ruelty on their part should be punished severely. A Greek officer in the Russian service was taken prisoner on the 5th, and is proved, on undeniable testimony of officers. On have stabbed wounded men on the field. He has, I am told, been tried by Court-martial, and now awaits his sentence at Balachava. His fate is not known to be decided as yet; but surely, if the case is proved, the man deserves the utmost rigour of Martial Law.

The field of battle, when I wisted it on the 8th, was still encumbered with dead and wounded. The pancity of our arrangements for the conveyance of sick rendered it impossible event to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forthereight hours of four the property of the conveyance of sick rendered it impossible event to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forthereight hours of four the property of the conveyance of sick rendered it impossible event to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forthereight hours of four the property of the conveyance of sick rendered it impossible event to complete the attendance of our own wounded men for forthereight hours of four the property of the pancing of the property of the property of the property of the pancing of the property of t toes and carrots; and we cannot enum up, and send them for sale or gift, as they may feel inclined. His Lordship adds,—ained the goods will be all sold there, the supercargoes attending to the owner's wishes. They should arrive in six weeks there sailing—better earlier; but the authorises were so slow to decide on wintering in the Crimea that it has not been possible. The wounded Russians, therefore, renained most of them a longer time without any relief for their hurts. With the assistance of the French cooletion, all the wanded were cleared off by the 9th; but many of the Russians complained bitterly of the delay in looking after them. Charity, however, begins at home; and when the case in the Grenadier Guards alone required the attendance not only of its own assistant-surgeon. Mr. Wyatt, but of Mr. Cross and Mr. Wittin, of the 18th; of Mr. Keadall, of the 4th; and of numerous others, for fortyeight hours, to deal with them all—the Russians must not complain. They drove us into the war, and they must bear the safferings attendant on our insufficient staff for medical purposes. Many of their wounded men spoke the Wallschian language, and addressed me in that tongue, requesting water. Food and drink they were not left to want; but they must have suffered from the want of sufficient articles of clothing and the ordinary necessaries of life. Here is an opportunity rarely to be met with, for forwarding, either for sale or as gifts, useful commodities adapted to the wants of the soldiers, officers and men; but unless the resolution to assist is carried into effect at once, the opportunity carried into effect at once, the opportunity will at once be lost.

DEPARTURE OF SMAR PACHA AND 40,060 TURKS FOR THE CRIMEA.

BUCHAREST., Dec. 6—40,000 Turks and

100 guns will be embarked at Baltschik and at Varna next week for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest. Denish Bey replaces Mussa Pacha as commandant of the town. Mussa Pacha superintend the embarkation. Omar Pacha will leave

Sailing of the Royal Albert.—H. M. ship Royal Albert, 120, Captain Sir Thomas Pasley. Bart, left Spithead early last week for the Crimea, with 2500 souls on board. Previous to her departure the vessel was visited by H. R. H Prince Albert. Deeds of daring are numerous, and wonderous were the escapes of many. It is strange that any of the men who accompanied Sir 6. Catheart in his downhill charge on the enemy, should have escaped with life. There was a moment when English and Russians were hand the Royal Sappers and Miners, and 8 officers of the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Beattie, the civil engineer, and his staff, who have returned to this country in consequence of the termination of the railway works upon which they were engaged in Canada, have been employed by Go ment to proceed to the Crimea. They are to embark at Marseilles on the 6th for their

who are wounded, are doing well. Sir Co'n relates the following interesting incident at Campbell, by the disabling of all the generals alma.—'When the Light Division was on Fourth Division. around him, has become Commander of the its march to the Alma Kiver, and about the Fourth Division.

The progress of the siege has not been great the progress of the siege has not been great within long range of the enemy's guns, a within long range of the enemy's guns, a The progress of the siege has not been great during the last five days. The enemy are very numerous in the town, and I suspect that this is the cause of the assault being delayed. There is a prospect consequently of the army wintering here. The siege, at all events, will not be so speedily brought to a termination as the most sanguine expected. Our positions in the meantime are stronger every day, and the the most sanguine expected. Our positions in the meantime are stronger every day, and the enemy will be unable to attack us any more on what has been hitherto our weak side—the flank, guarded by our Second Division. Works have been erected on a large scale to protect us there, and these have been executed notwith standing a heavy fire from the shipping in the harbour, of which the range was wild at first, but which became more deadly as the gunners received signals from the observatory of the Russians at Inkerman.

There has been no further attack on Balaciar re has been no further attack on Balaclade the works there have been improved so cedented in the history of modern warfare, and it cannot but be recognized as doubly important on this occasion, when occurring in that division of the army which suffered

THE PIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

"On the evening of the battle," writes the correspondent of the Morning Herald, "I went over the field. I think I have aid over and over the field. I think I have said over and over again that it was a sight which could never be described. A considerable number, some 800 to 1000, Russian killed and wounded were lying among our tents, and here also were many, too many, corpses of Zouaves and French Infantry of the line. All our wounded have been re-moved, and the wounded of the enemy were being gathered in. The kindness and at-tention of our fellows to their helpless nemies was beyond all praise. brought them water, got knapsacks to put under their heads, and borrowed blankets in which to cover them from the raw night air; here and there small groups of them stood absorbed in pity round some prostrate foe to whom their kindness came too late, and who, shot either through the head or lungs, gasped out his existance in painful sobs, or terminated it in a horrible convulsion which made your blood curdle to hear.
A little above the line of tents was the brow of the hill overlooking Inkerman Heights. Here was the spot where the allied artillery engaged that of the enemy after the retreat, and here the sight was sickening indeed. There is nothing so awful as the spectacle of the bodies of those who have been struck down by round shot of shell. One poor fellow of the 95th had been struck by two 24-pounders in the head and body. A shell afterwards burst on him and tore him to pieces, and it was only by fragments of cloth with the regimental buttons adhering, that you could tell that the rough bloody mass which lay in the road had ever been a human being. But it is useless to dwell on these sickening details; suffice it to say that here among the carcases of some two hundred killed and wounded horses lay the bodies of our brave English and French still and the cartally are the cartally and the cartally and the cartally are artillerymen, all more or less frightfully mutilated. Some had their heads taken off at the neck, as if with an axe; others their legs gone from the hips; others their arms, and others again, who were hit in the chest or stomach, were literally as smashed as if had been crushed in a machine. But was not alone the allies who laid here; on the contrary, there were ten Russian corpses for one of theirs, but the latter were all killed by musketry before the artillery came up. On this spot the Russians kept dropping shells the whole night; but their vindictive efforts were in vain; all who lay in reach of their missiles had suffered the last which they were to endure on earth. Passing up the road to Sebastopol between heaps of Russian dead, you came to the spot where the Guards had been compelled to retire from the defence of the wall above. Inkerman Valley. Here our dead were nearly is numerous as the enemy's. Across the path, side by side, lay five Guardsmen, who were all killed by one round shot as they advanced to charge the enemy. They lay on their faces in the same attitude, with their muskets tightly grasped in both hands, and all had the same grim painful frown upon their features, like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foes. Beyond this the Russian Guardsmen and line regiments lay thick as leaves, in-termixed with dead and wounded horses. The latter, with fractured limbs, were now and then rising, and, after staggering a few steps, rolling over among the corpses, snorting and plunging fearfully. Up to the right of the wall was the way to the Twogun Battery.

The path lay through thick brushwood, the brushwood was broken down and encumbered with the dead. The scene from the battery was awful-awful beyond description. I stood upon its parapet at about nine at night, and felt my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of carnage around. The moon was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of day. Facing me was the valley of Inkerman, with the Techernaya like a band of silver flowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recal the memory of Inkerman Valley with any but feelings of loathing and horror for round the spot from which I surveyed I surveyed the scene lay upwards of 5000 bodies. Many badly wounded also lay there; and their low, dull moans of mortal agony struck with terrible distinctness upon the ear, or with terrine distinctness upon the ear, or worse still, the hoarse gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were con-vulsed before they passed away. Round the hill small groups of men with hospital stretchers were searching out for those who still survived; and others again, with lanterns busily turning over the dead, looking for the bodies of officers who were known to be killed, but who had not been for Here, also, were English women whose husbands had not returned, hurrying about with loud lamentations, turning the faces of our dead to the moonlight, and eagerly seeking for what they feared to find. These latter were far more to be pitied than the inanimate forms of those who lay slaughtered around. The ambulances, as fast as they came up, received their load of sufferers, and even blankets were employed to convey the wounded to the rear. Outside the fattery the Russians lay two and three deep. Inside, the place was literally full with bodies of Russian Guardsmen, 55th and 20th. The fine tall forms of our poor fellows could be distinguished at a glance, though the grey greatcoats stained with blood rendered them alike externally. They lay as they fell, in heaps; sometimes our men over three or four Russians, and sometimes a Russian over three or four of ours. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features, appeared to have died in agony, but defying around. The ambulances, as fast as they

guage; a little however is in the native inguage: We have here two English weekly news-

papers, one semi-weekly native paper, and one monthly English paper all tolerably well

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 3, 1855.

The Supreme Court held its usual sittings yesterday. We observed His Excellency the Lt. Governor, on the bench. The charge to the Grand Jury was delivered by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and is in substance as follows:—

Chief Justice, and is in substance as follows:

Although I cannot announce to you a dimunition of crime in this country, such as for several Terms last past afforded matter of congratulation on the part of the Court to former Grand Juries, yet it is a source of satisfaction to be enabled to inform you, that the larger than usual Criminal Calendar of the present Term does not contain any of the higher offences; but that the difference mainly arises from the augmentation of Larcenies of the lowest description, and which I lament to say, appear to have increased in an extraordinary manner, as contrasted with the same space of time for several confecutive years: and looking to the fact of the rapidly extending Trade and Commerce of the Colony, now in all probability to be developed in a ratio far beyond all formers are preference by the concession of a Free Trade with, and the right of a Free Fishery on our shores, to the to be developed in a ratio far beyond all former experience by the concession of a Free Trade with, and the right of a Free Fishery on our shores, to the Citizens of the United States of America, it may be a matter worthy the consideration of the Legi-lature whether the present system, under which hard labour is permitted to be inflicted, as a punishment, upon parties convicted of this offence, cán be usefully afted efficiently worked, so as to render it in reality, a punishment not only likely to deter from it's perparation, but also such an one as will afford a reasonable prespect of effecting a salutary change in the minds and habits of this class of offenders.

There are ten cases of Larceny, and one for receiving stolen goods, in the Calendar.

The learned Judge then defined the Law of Larceny, and that of the offence of receiving

to the last. Some lay as if prepared is burial, and as though hands of relative had arranged their mangled limbs, with a strong and their mangled limbs, with the participations, had a though a starting persons, had a strong or drawing a cartridge their weapons or drawing a cartridge Many lay with both their hands extended towards the sky, as if to avert a blow or utter a prayer, while others had a mality and store of the decidence of the decidence of the country, your duty requires to a most scowl of mingled fear and hatred as it indeed they died despairing. The mootiling has been their upturned faces, the shadows are a horrible appearance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead were laughing, and about to rise. This was not the case one spet but all over the bloody field.

**COMMERCIAL.—The sale of Mr. Edward Oliver's ships took place on the forenoon in the Cotton Sales-room here, and resulted in the transfer of twenty-two—three to cash purchasers and the remainder to holders of Mr. Oliver's acceptances. The attendance of ship owners was very large, and from all ports of the United Kingdom. The biddings were languid, several and avancing beyond a single bid on the upset price, which was considered generally as nuch beneath the value of the vessels. The aggregate tonnage sold was 15,680 tons, and the total amount realized was £96,340. This would leave an avarage of £62 28, 10 dper ton, but the new vessels not classed were at about £8 lisper ton. For the old ones there was little or no dunand.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A correspondent of the Hartford Tunes, writing from the Sandwich Islands, and who has been five years at Honolulu in charge of the Government Press, remarks: Our printing office occupies a two story stone building about 25 by 56), has two hand presses and one Ruggles job press; the three presses are kept running pretty steady. I employ generally about ten hands, six of them journeymen and the rest boys all foreigners except two natives. The printing is mostly done in the English lands, six of them

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

REASONS WHY VOCAL MUSIC SHOLD BE

one monthly English paper all tolerably well supported. The city contains about 12,000 inhabitants, of which about 2,000 are foreigners or half castes. A line of steamers is now being established between here and San Francisco, and we shall by this means be brought within 32 days of New York. This is a great change from the former state, when six months was the usual passage around Cape Horn.

The Islanders were never more prosperous than they are now, and it is not altogether improbable that some plan of annexation to the United States will soon be carried out. These Islands will be worth more to the United States, far more than they wild and desert territory recently acquired by treaty from Mexico, and if they paid the sum of \$5,000,000 for them, it would not be more than they are worth. And if such sum is not paid for them, the only reason will be because the Government here is considered semi-barbarous, and a smaller sum will do as well.

The post office occupies a fine stone building in the centre of the city, and is as conveniently arranged as any office you would meet with in a city of 10,000 inhabit and the worth and the united States. butes, than in the deliciency of physical powers in the organism. There are instances even of distinguished performers, who commenced their musical education without the slightest hope of acquiring proficiency sufficient to qualify them for the profession, but who have, neverthem for the profession, but who have, never-theless, attained a most respectable rank in the art; such examples indeed are rare, but there are multitudes in private life who have literally made a roice.

The musical talent is wanting then in only a few most of these who

few, most of those who suppose themselves to be destitute of it have only let the time in which be destitute of it have only let the time in which the talent, though small in itself, was capable of development, to pass by unimproved. If therefore, this faculty has been conferred by the Creator on so many, and indeed with far exceptions on all, then vocal Music is an object worthy of universal cultivation.

The Colonial Mail due on Tuesday Morning, ria Pictou and Georgetown has not yet arrived. A Mail was despatched on Monday ria Cape Traverse, in future to go twice a week by that route.

Married,
On Thursday the 28th Dec. by Wm. Hedges Esq.
J. P. Mr. John Orr, to Miss Jane Stephenson,
both of New Glasgov.
On Thursday last by Rev. James Allan, Mr. William
Anid. Covehend, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Auld, Covehead, to Rebecca, eldest Mr. William Beyer, Stanhope. -----

Birth,
On the M instant, the Lady of T. Heath Haviland,
Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a Daughter.

· WORMS.

WORMS.

IT As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifage beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at sast to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United Staces, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public. known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

"Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none clse. All other Vermifuge, an comparison are worthless. Dr. M. Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectible Drug. Stores in the United States and Canada.

W. R. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Leland,

Masonic Hall Comp THE Annual General Meeting of S this Company, was held in the M evening of the 27th ulto., when ntlemen were chosen Office-bear

Port of Charlotteto

ARRIVED.

31.—Mary Ellen, Forestal, Bosto
Trinidad, Satherland, Halif

mtlemen were chosen
ing year.
The Hea. C. Young, President
Mr. W. T. Paw, Treasurer.
Mr. J. W. Morrison, Secretary
Directors—The Hen. C. Young, h
aw, A. H. Yates, Charles Bell, James Warts, jun., and John M'Neill.

Temperance Hall Con THE Annual General Meeting of it the above Company was held perance Hall, on the evening of Mon Accounts of the Company were submand passed, Office-bearers for the ensuther chosen, as follows:—

nd passed, Office-beaters in the case
hose chosen, as follows:—
Capt. Orlebar, R. N. Preside
J. W. Morrison, Sec. 'y., and 'I
Directors, Capt. Orlebar, Messrs
Wu. McKay, J. W. Morrison, The
Benjamin Chappell, and John Rider. EDUCATION.

R COSTLEY respectually intis

Classical and Commercial St
superintendence, in Grafton Street, w
on Monday the Eighth current.

Terms, &c. may be known by api
School Room.

Charlottetown 2d Jan.

2inx

NOTICE. To the Sons of Temperance of
HAVING matters of mech import
with the progress in well being
lay before the Brothers, ad, in order
jects may be the mer fully discuss
holding a convention of all the D
County.

holding a convention.

County.

I therefore requise hat the officers the members of the different Divit County as can good ble attend, will deque on Tacceday the 16th instant, and those is ing's County, at Tacceday the 26th Charlottetowr P. E. Island, 1st Ja

AUCTION (Without Reserve

(Without Reserve
A T the Specifier's Sale Room, of instan at 10 s, m. the follow be sold to lose a consignment, recent
to Md Country, per ships Peep Alexam's and Cicety.
19 cests fine Congou Tea, 5 bales 29 each Cotton Warp; 1 ba bdds, 14 and blue do; 7 pieces white ships Peep and Medon Counterpanes, 10 paires shot Orleans, Coburga and Medon Counterpanes, 10 paires Schiss Furniture, 24 pieces anay piece shot Afancy Prints, 10 pieces 3 poes drab Moleshin, 26 pieces spiess Silesias, 3 pieces Carpeting, by and Derries, 30 pieces book, 1 Milins, 12 pieces gala Plaid and I doz., plaid and fancy Shawlas, 26 daz. trowsers, 2 doz. Strigatts Shirts, 3 doz. worsted Crav. 7 Frocks, 312 pieces Eartheavers, Milk dishes, Grocks, &c., 2 biot of other articles. The foregoing time previous to day of Sale.

TERMS —Sums over £10, given on approved Joint Notes, all on delivery.

Charlottetown, 1st January, 1856

Books just Publ The Spelling Book Su and easy way of teac meaning, and pronunciation of all the English Language, with exerc

By ROBERT SULLIVA! The above work has be cipally for a firm in New Brunswic for Sale in this Island.

Price 1s 3d.

THE MINISTER'S REV. W. M. HETHER A WISTORY OF THE C SCOTLAND The above Book of 30

been printed for a firm in No copies have been retained for S It is an interesting and enter the following show:

When the Author of the fo shew:

"When the Author of the festates, that it is not only "found induce almost devoid of any fictitions, for would not be understood wents of the narrative enterred and conhestion in which thay are the members of exactly such a feribed. Had this been the cate, I have been merely a biographic real parties thinly veiled under it is not its nature; and yet ther attempted to be drawn, nor an evnarrated, which is not an ease character or event that occurre the Author's own knawledge. Is hoped that the work contains were it divalged, coald in the offensive or painful to any personjectured to refer.

But, while both facts and festrict sense, true, the names of

Dut, while both facts and rict sense, true, the names of tentionally and entirely fictitit one. The name here referred Highness the Princess A

strict sense, true, the names at intentionally and entirely fictil but one. The name here refixed in the last particular related to the lift this specimen of that franking the presence of the transition which her Royal Highness is in this one instance withdraws and states the reason,—hopin inference, that what remains on that account be considered he has not withdrawn it, he to rest;—and believes that a withdraw it, will prove ineff discovery of the writer would discovery of the writer with the writer would discovery of the writer with the writer would discovery of the writer would discovery o Price 3s., bound in Clot HASZARD & OW