

# Haszard's



# Gazette,

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

New Series, No. 219.

### Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.  
For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—8 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—24 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance. Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

### NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

### "Haszard and Owen."

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

### NOTICE

THE undersigned, by Power of Attorney from the Rev. John McDonald, late of this Island, but at present of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, England, bearing date Nineteenth day of December 1854, has been appointed Agent to manage his Estates in this Island, and he hereby notifies all Tenants or others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 49, Jan. 8, 1855.

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me—This is to give notice, that all persons having so trespassed, or who shall, hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

J. M. HOLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

### MONEY TO LEND ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister at Law,

Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November, 11th, 1854.

### Administration Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Rudrick Morrison, Farmer, of Rustico, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date: and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MATHEWSON, } Administrators.  
JAMES MATHEWSON, }

### The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr.

Agent for Prince Edward Island.

Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. 1st

### Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848. THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President

HENRY PALMER,

Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street,

August 5th, 1853.

### Progress of the War.

#### JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE

##### CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Jan. 6.—There was a good deal of firing to-day on the side of the French right attack, and of the Russians from their new earthworks. The Russians opened a masked battery against our advanced posts, near the Canrobert Redoubt, and shelled the Guards' pickets. They have, it is said, fired rounds of case and canister at single sentries, which is not a usual practice in war, and this happened soon after Lord Raglan gave orders, that we were to cease firing all along our line. There are three strong divisions of Russians visible over towards Inkermann and the north side of the Tchernaya, and their movements are very mysterious. To-day they sent a large body of cavalry by the gorges towards the east of the valley of Balaklava, and at the same time a body of infantry moved through the Inkermann tunnel towards the north. It will be safe to say that it is understood—i.e., by camp gossips and camp followers—that the plan of operations agreed upon between the generals of the allied armies and Omar Pacha was to this effect: that we are to bombard Sebastopol on a certain day towards the middle of this month, and ere that time the Turkish Generalissimo, at the head of 40,000 men, is to march from Eupatoria to Simpheropol, seize the Russian depots at that place and cut off the retreat of Mentchikoff's army, also the supplies to the garrison of Sebastopol. Our movements at Eupatoria are closely watched by the Russians. Night and day they have a double line of videttes all along the road between Eupatoria and Simpheropol, so as to communicate intelligence as speedily as possible to the authorities. It is conjectured that Liprandi's corps has altered its front, and that, in conjunction with the recent reinforcements, it has taken up a position from the hills over the Belbek towards Simpheropol so as to keep open the communication between Sebastopol and the interior. If the report of our intended operations turns out to be true, it is likely that a battle will have been fought before this letter reaches you between the Turks and Russians, but it must be remembered that, as yet, the force of Turks at Eupatoria is by no means equal to the undertaking, even though the French demi-division said to be there should assist them, instead of acting as a reserve in the town.

Jan. 7.—The scenery of our camping ground and of the adjacent country has now assumed a true wintry aspect. The number of dead horses on the roadside augmented by every day's work, is very considerable. Each ditch or deep furrow across the path is marked by a heap of decaying horseflesh. We hear of plenty of game in front of our post towards Baidar, and a few hares and woodcock have been killed close to Balaklava, but there is too much excitement even for the strongest nerves to indulge in shooting under a sharp fire of Cossack marksmen, and one cannot stir out very far towards the front without running the risk of such a salutation.

It is said the Light Cavalry Brigade will receive the Inkermann medal, as they were under fire and had one officer killed, but that the Heavy Cavalry Brigade will not receive it. Orders have been issued for a return of the names of all officers and men engaged in the expedition, and present at the battle of the Alma or at Inkermann.

Jan. 8.—It is suspected that two deserters—one French and one English—have gone over to the enemy within the last two days; a Zouave and a man like a Rifleman were seen on two separate occasions to cross in front of our lines, and fall into the hands of the Cossacks. The thermometer, which was at 18 deg. yesterday morning, rose to 33 deg. last night and it thawed for several hours towards morning, and the snow and ice are now giving way rapidly. The cavalry horses have suffered severely. At the present rate of mortality, the whole division, which numbers about 500 horses, will be extinct in thirty days. The Colombo arrived last night with stores. The Russians have resumed their agreeable practice of shelling the 2nd Division Camp, but they are not

successful, as they have got neither range nor direction.

Two deserters came towards the pickets in front of Balaklava to-day. They were pursued by the Cossacks, and were on the point of being captured when a shell from our No. 5 battery pitched right among the pursuers, and saved the victims. I have not heard who they were yet, as they were taken off to Sir Colin Campbell.

Jan. 9.—The mail left Balaklava yesterday, and I have to save the post for Kamiesch. It is a great thaw, and the roads are very bad. The sickness is dreadful. The cavalry are getting up sheds for the horses, and sheep-skin coats have been distributed to some of the men. Lord Raglan visited the town yesterday, for the first time since October, and he has paid two or three visits to the front, particularly to the camp of the Fourth Division, lately. His lordship and General Canrobert had an interview yesterday. Active measures will be taken to clear the streets and the town, and to save the remnants of the roads, which the thaw will annihilate, if something of the kind is not done.

January 12.—I regret to say that there are more cases of desertion among our troops and the French than one expects or likes to find. Last night a sentry of the 2nd battalion, Rifle Brigade, posted on the mountain tops above Balaklava, reported that there was a fire in the ravine below, in the direction of the Cossack pickets. A small party of Rifleman were despatched in the direction of the light, and as they approached, they discovered four men in the uniform of French soldiers seated round it. On being challenged, the men started to their feet and fled. Two of them were taken by the Rifleman; two of them escaped in the brushwood in the obscurity of the light. A man of the 93rd also deserted, and his body has been found in front of the Russian picket. He was killed by a musket-shot, and there is no doubt but that as he approached the post, not being able to reply to the challenger, he was fired upon and met his fate—one too good for him. There have been several desertions in front also—at least, men are missing, and it is supposed they have gone over to the enemy.

Sir Edmund Lyons has issued an order which has given satisfaction, and which shows his regard for the men under his command. He states that, seeing how much "the comfort and happiness of the fleet depend" on the speedy and punctual delivery of their letters, he has felt it right to direct that each ship shall be provided with two letter-bags after a certain model for the conveyance and despatch of letters, and that books shall be provided for the registry of all parcels put on board any vessel, so as to insure their delivery.

January 14.—The 30th Regiment, Colonel Munro, and the draughts from England sent on board the Golden Fleece from her Majesty's ship Leopard, were at last disembarked from the former vessel to-day. The 39th marched up to the head of the creek of Balaklava, and occupied ground close to the late encampment of the 18th Royal Irish where they pitched their tents. The 18th this morning marched out to the front, so as to leave the ground clear for the 39th. The draughts went up to their respective regiments. Although the camping ground of the 39th is so near the town, there is only one hut pitched for them as yet, and the process of getting up the pieces is very slow and by no means sure.

There was a very heavy fall of snow last night, but there was not much wind, and the thermometer stands at 29 deg. The snow is about two feet deep, but it has been drifted to twice that depth in the ravines. The camps have a most curious appearance. Tents, horses, men, huts—all seem jet black by contrast with the painfully bright white sheets of snow which hurt and dazzle the eye on every side. The weather is, however tolerably mild, and exercise and warm clothing render it agreeable. The look of the ships in Balaklava puts one in mind of the ordinary incidents in Arctic exploring expeditions, when vessels are frozen up. The yards and rigging and every rope and stay are covered with thick ridges of fleecy snow, which hangs in flakes or broken mass

from the blocks, and spearlike icicles depend from all the larger spars.

The temperature of the weather fell towards evening, and the thaw was arrested. Frequent showers of snow fell during the day. It was a weary walk for our poor sailors across from the batteries to Kamiesch, where they are going to join their ships. I met some detachments of the men of the London and other ships going up to the front from Balaklava to take the places of the men who had been sent away, and they offered a striking contrast in their strong healthy look to the Jacks who have been so long and who have behaved so nobly in the trenches. The French wagons were busy to-day in carrying up shot and powder for us to the depots. Sometimes our artillery waggon, with French horses and drivers, were employed in the same manner. Our officers are full of admiration for their allies. They are never tired of speaking of the gait, *bonhomme*, and civility of these gallant fellows. This evening a party of 400 of them came down to Balaklava to take up shot, and the officer in charge observed to them, it would be very late ere they got back again to their camps. "Oh! don't say a word about it; we would work all night to oblige our good friends the English," was the reply. The aid we have given our allies in transporting them to the scene of their labours and their glories is indeed amply repaid by their cheerful co-operation. The French have their share of the sickness which afflicts us in this winter campaign, but the percentage of deaths and men unfit for duty is not so great among them as it is in our camps. The diseases which pursue our men are aggravated by a peculiar condition of mind which the medical men have remarked very frequently in their patients—an extreme listlessness and indifference to life—a languor which induces the convalescent to regard "rest" as the greatest happiness, and deprives them of any inclination to make the least effort or even to take food and nourishment. There was nothing done worth notice to-day in front. The French batteries were silent, and the Russians scarcely fired a shot all day. The usual small-arm practice went on in front of the lines between the sharpshooters.

Jan. 15.—A heavy fall of snow during the night. It is 6 feet deep in some places in the ravines, and on an average is 3 1/2 feet deep all over the plain, but it is so hard that one can walk over it without sinking more than a foot into it. The thermometer marked 24 degrees at 8 o'clock this morning, but it is almost a dead calm, and the sun shines brightly at times. At noon the thermometer rose to 34 degrees. Her Majesty's ship Firebrand went out of harbour this morning. The preparations for our renewed bombardment and cannonade are progressing rapidly. Upwards of 50 fine new 32lb. guns, 13 of the largest sized mortars, and some very heavy siege guns are all up at the depot, and elsewhere, and can be placed in the new batteries at a very short notice. Up to the present date about 14,000 shot and shell of all sorts have been conveyed from Balaklava to our artillery parks, and in that number is not included 4000 naval shells (with brass fuses). When the batteries open, each gun will be provided with 300 rounds of ammunition. There is one mortar at Balaklava which weighs four tons. How it is to be got to the front is not very easy to determine. A Polish officer who deserted recently has given us most valuable information respecting the range of our batteries, and there is reason to believe that when our fire reopens, the effect will be so tremendous, that the destruction of the place will be inevitable in a very short time.

It is reported that a deserter came in from the Russians to-day in an exhausted condition. There was a considerable movement visible among the Russians towards Baidar, and along Mackenzie's Farm-road to-day, and is positively stated that Liprandi has received a reinforcement of considerable strength. The guns were silent nearly all day.

A despatch from Admiral Brunt says, the French batteries have received orders to be ready to open their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.