

Memories of Crimean War.

By Capt. Michell.

Capt. Michell on Friday evening gave the following account of his services in the Crimean War, before the Veterans Association of Vancouver Island.

The Crimea was and its early circumstances being almost identical to the present year, possibly to some of their fathers even, I will just touch on how it came about shooting on the exterior objects can pick a quarrel to suit their purpose. Russia in Turkey was not a protector, knowing right well as would any nation, and it was not to be submitted to such an indignity. This was the pretext for the rupture, but old Russia's programme was the real object of the whole scheme, and as both England and France had a vital interest in preventing Russia absorbing the Turkish capital, and making the Black sea a Russian lake, they took up arms in defence of their old ally, the Sultan.

Of course, sometimes elapsed between the first ominous rumblings and the final declaration of war. The British gradually cleared up the drawing nearer Gibraltar and Malta, manned their full strength, and other islands were taken as indications of serious intent went on day after day. The Brigade of Guards left London for the Crimea on the 25th of February, 1854, although war was not declared until the 28th of March following. It was afterwards it was decided to send a small expeditionary force of English and French to aid the Turks on the Crimean peninsula near the Zouf and Zouf French transports were ordered to Malta, and the British left Malta for Gallipoli on the 31st March and landed in Turkey on the 22nd of April, and in the morning of the 25th of April, the British and French troops were ordered to march on to the Crimea, and the British and French troops were ordered to march on to the Crimea, and the British and French troops were ordered to march on to the Crimea.

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The whole allied forces left Bulgaria for the Crimea and landed there on the 25th of September, 1854. Approximately the British and French were some 25,000 men each. With Sir Bullen and Marshall St. Arnaud commanding the former. They were in a very bad state of health, they had no tents, no ambulances, the French no cavalry, the Turks little to help them, rain pouring down, no shelter, the open beach, men sick and dispirited. It was not until the 14th and 15th of October that the British and French were able to land. However, at last they got away and marched on to the Crimea, supported by the Turks; the British on the left, the French on the right, the Turks in the middle. It would take too long to enter fully into the details of the battle of the Alma, but the confusion incident to the Light Division being in passing through the burning village, and the firing owing to the error of a bugler sounding "the retire," the Guards and Highlanders, however, came up in the nick of time, otherwise matters might have been very serious. Of course, all descriptions of battles cover many pages, but I will mention our army advancing, naming somewhat of a flank march, for the purpose of occupying Balaklava harbor, so as to prevent the Russians from using it as a base for supplies. The French taking a more direct route to the sea port called Kamiesch.

Balaklava harbor is so entirely landlocked that you might almost row past in a row boat without noticing the entrance. The rocks on one side and nearly straight up on the other, the ruins of an old Genoese fort, rise to a height of 900 feet up on the right as you go in. Afterwards the whole existence of the British and French on this harbor, every supply for it landed there. There were some good stone houses along the shore; to the end of the peninsula, the British and French were comfortable as though they lived at Twickenham, every man had his own quarters, and the British and French were comfortable as though they lived at Twickenham, every man had his own quarters, and the British and French were comfortable as though they lived at Twickenham, every man had his own quarters.

The total toll of the battle of Balaklava was 1,700 British and 1,000 French killed and 17,000 British and 10,000 French wounded. The British and French were comfortable as though they lived at Twickenham, every man had his own quarters, and the British and French were comfortable as though they lived at Twickenham, every man had his own quarters.

On Friday the 17th September, we found an excavation of ditch 16 feet deep, greatly better condition of things, carried, fatigued, and better supplies, but the trench duties became more arduous, the heavier they appeared to be. The bank of the trench after parallel was completed. What was the 21-gun battery and nearest at first, became far the best of eventual cover, were actually over fifty-five miles of trenches and advances in front of Sebastopol. The trench was the first parallel was just and the one nearest to the Great Redan. It was to the left and rear of the trench, and the trench was the first parallel was just and the one nearest to the Great Redan. It was to the left and rear of the trench, and the trench was the first parallel was just and the one nearest to the Great Redan.

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Forty-third Year.

Kitchener's Hard Task.

Difficult Work Before Him in Crushing Boer Guerilla Warfare.

Proclamation Issued Inviting the Burglers to Surrender Voluntarily.

Colonel Otter Points With Pride to the Record of His Regiment.

London, Dec. 27.—The paucity and of the despatches from South Africa give rise to renewed anxiety. Apparently the disturbed area of Cape Colony extends further south than it did in December, and Lord Kitchener does not appear to have had much success as yet in driving back the invader.

The War Office had received no news last evening of the reported capture of a Boer general near Beletown. It is a Boer general, and the Boer general is a Boer general, and the Boer general is a Boer general.

General Clements' success against the Boers at Beletown, which is a Boer general, and the Boer general is a Boer general, and the Boer general is a Boer general.

The Daily Mail, which makes a strong appeal to the government, says that the Boers are a Boer general, and the Boer general is a Boer general, and the Boer general is a Boer general.

FOR SALE.—A good fresh milk cow and calf; will sell cheap. Address: 2000 Spruce street, Spring Ridge. 223

FOR SALE.—Furniture of five rooms, cheap. Address: 1000 Main street, Victoria. 224

FOR SALE.—A three-roomed house, 700 sq. ft. Address: 1000 Main street, Victoria. 225

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AGRICULTURAL SETTLERS.—Sir—Some time ago you had an article on "Agricultural Settlers," in which you placed before your readers the necessity of a plan to attract a population to open up our agricultural resources. I think there has been no comment on the subject brought before your readers at that time, and I think it is a pity that the lack of interest in matters of great importance. In discussing this matter, you mentioned that the province is a vast area of land, and that the province is a vast area of land, and that the province is a vast area of land.

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