

Haszard's



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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning
Office, South side Queen Street, P. E. Island.
TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash
in advance.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,
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Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints,
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Particular attention given to the sale of Produce.
Freights and Vessels procured for all parts of the
world.

FOR SALE, a GOOSE BOAT fitted with crank,
paddles, &c. Enquire at the Book Store of
Haszard & Owen.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, whose
accounts were due previous to the 1st of January,
1855, are requested to settle the same, or they
will be put to expenses without further notice.
JAMES PURDIE.
Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome
American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels
Swedish TURNIPS.
JAMES MORRIS.
Queen Street, April 3, 1855.

Valuable Stand for Business.

TO LET, and possession given in the month of
August next, a DWELLING HOUSE and
PREMISES, now occupied by Mr. W. HEARD, in
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
The suitable position of the premises for Business
purposes is too well known to require comment.
For particulars apply to Mr. W. HEARD, on the
premises, or to Mr. W. SMARDON at the corner,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
Charlottetown, 25th Feb. 1855.

Classical and Commercial School, Grafton
Street.
MR COSTLEY respectfully intimates that on
Monday, 2d APRIL next, he will open a
FEMALE CLASS, for the purpose of giving instruction
in Writing, Geography, Use of the Globes,
Composition, &c. Number of Pupils limited to Fifteen.
Hours of attendance from 4 to 6 p.m. Terms
may be known by applying at the School-room.
There will be Vacancies in the Public Class for
a few additional Pupils, at the commencement of
next Term (2d April).
Charlottetown, March 22. 5w

Hops! Hops! Hops!

FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store,
in Pownall Street.
March 25, 1855. 4w

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 22, Dec. 27.

DOYLE'S Pocket READY RECKONER for
Timber, Plank, Boards, Saw-Logs, WAGES,
BOARD and 6 and 7 per cent. INTEREST
TABLES.
For Sale by HASZARD & OWEN.

JOHN T. THOMAS
REQUESTS A SETTLEMENT
WITH ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED TO HIM
previous to his leaving the Island Early in May.



AMERICAN HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends leaving Charlotte-
town in a few days, and respectfully requests
all parties who are indebted to him, to hand in the
several amounts of Accounts, as furnished. And will
oblige
JOHN GIBSON.
All the papers 4m

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxil-
iary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Appli-
cation to be made in writing, stating terms, &c., and
accompanied with certificate of character from a
Minister of the Gospel residing near the applicant.
W. CUNDALL, Secretary.
Jan. 27th, 1855.

TO LET, or the Interest in the Lease to be sold
of the premises at present occupied by the Sub-
scriber on Queen's Square, facing the Market-house
—the shop is at present let for about 9 months from
this date—this stand for the business of an Inn or
Mercantile dealing, cannot be surpassed, nor would
the Subscriber dispose of it, but that he is desirous of
settling himself and family on a farm.
ALEXANDER BRYSON.
March 3d, 1855.

Goods, Medicines, &c.
THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants
of Belfast, Bell Creek, and adjoining settlements
that in addition to a general Stock of Goods, he
keeps on hand Genuine Medicines, approved Patent
Medicines, &c.
DUNCAN MUNN.
Bell Creek Mills, Township 62, March 1st, 1855.

Building Lots for Sale and Lease.
SIX BUILDING LOTS only will be sold at the
Ferry opposite Charlottetown, Lot 48, the re-
maining lots will be let on renewable leases, also a
most desirable farm within a mile of the aforesaid
property. For particulars, apply to Mr. John Ball,
or to the Proprietor,
J. P. BEETE.
March 1, 1855. 2m

Shipyard.
FOR SALE, or to be let for 1 or 5 years, and pos-
session given in May next, a desirable Shipyard,
situate in Charlottetown.
J. P. BEETE.
March 13, 1855.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

State of the Army before Sebastopol.
MR. ROEBUCK'S COMMITTEE.

The Earl of Lucas (who with the Earl of Cardigan
participated in the perilous command of the light
division charge at Balaklava) was examined. His
lordship (who was accompanied by his aide-de-camp
in the Crimea, the Hon. J. Bingham, and accom-
panied with a carpet bag, containing his military
journals, and a variety of letters) said he commanded
the light division, Cavalry Brigade, and arrived at
Scutari on the 4th May. His division landed and
encamped at Hulsbee, where there were great
facilities for landing, inasmuch as the ships could
come almost up to the sides of the quay. His first com-
missariat difficulties began at Hulsbee, where the
officer was frequently changed. At Hulsbee his
horses had 12 lb. of barley and 16 lb. of chopped straw,
but no hay. He presumed that the commissary
officer was changed by Commissary Fidler, and not
in consequence of any representation from him, for
he objected to the change. He complained, that the
commissariat officers were inexperienced men, and,
to the best of his recollection, one was a young
gentleman from the Treasury, of the name of Murray,
a son of the Bishop of Rochester, and the other, a
Mr. Cookley; but they were both inexperienced.
When his division arrived at Varna, difficulties were
experienced in obtaining forage for the horses, though
the troops were well fed, and had fresh meat daily.
Sickness and cholera to a great extent broke out, while
they were encamped upon the beach at Varna, and
in consequence they encamped three miles to south-
ward; but there again the cholera broke out, and
became exceedingly virulent. There were great
delay and difficulty experienced in obtaining a
sufficiency of forage. Their second place of encamp-
ment near Varna was what was known as the
Adriatic road. There was no rank vegetation,
and to all appearance, it ought to have been one of
the healthiest spots in the country. He selected the
spot himself, and though he shifted the encampment,
the cholera still followed them. The Dragoon
Guards and Esquimaux lost 10 per cent of their
number. On the 31st August, they embarked for the
Crimea, but previously, having lost 150 men and 85
horses, he wrote to Lord Raglan requesting rein-
forcements, and he received an answer from Lord
Raglan, saying that he would apply for the men, but
not for the horses, but assigning no reason. They
had very bad weather during the disembarkation at
Old Fort; and there were several casualties arising
from their having improper boats for landing. He
was not aware that the French assisted them in
disembarkation. A great many of the boats intended
for their landing were destroyed one morning by a
tremendous surf, and they were compelled to use
boats unfitted for the purpose. He embarked the
whole brigade, consisting of 110 horses. During
their sea passage from Varna, there was a fearful
amount of sickness among horses and men. It was
no exaggeration to say, that he had at least 150 led
or ineffective horses. Some of these sick horses
might have carried the tents, but could not have
taken the ambulances. He had 600 sabres and
lances at the battle of the Alma. Although there
was no difficulty as regarded the supply of forage,
he had never more than one day's store on hand, so
that it might really be said, they lived from hand to
mouth. They could have obtained stores at Bala-
klava. There were ships full of barley in the
harbour, but they did not get it, because the commissariat
officers said they could not land the barley. This
was the answer he received, when he made repre-
sentations, and he thought that with the crews in the
harbour, they might have landed it from the ships;
but frequently he was obliged to send down his own
dragoons to get the barley out of the holds of the
vessels. No hay was served out to them until the
end of October, though he presumed there was a
great deal of it in the harbour, inasmuch as every
ship that brought horses from England had a large
quantity of hay in excess after the voyage. They
did not get any hay until the end of October. They
were fed entirely on barley. They suffered
in consequence from that kind of food, and became
deteriorated in condition from the time they left
Constantinople, until within a month of his leaving.
Although the horses suffered from cold and from the
climate, they suffered more from want of forage,
which was mainly due to the management of the
commissariat. He (the noble Earl) had had con-
siderable correspondence while in the Crimea, on the
subject of the commissariat, and "this book," said
his lordship (holding up a book of considerable size),
"is full of them." The correspondence went to show
that the officers of the commissariat department
were totally unfitted for their duties. His lordship
proceeded to read one of these letters addressed to
the Quartermaster-General, in which he (the noble
Earl) stated, that he was "driven to complain of the

commissariat arrangements, and of the very defective
manner in which its duties were discharged in regard
to the cavalry division under his command. The
men and horses had constantly to bear with privations
that seriously impaired their efficiency; more particu-
larly the horses, and of them, it was no exag-
geration to state, that they were occasionally border-
ing on starvation (starvation.) He (the noble lord
continued the letter) had during the last few months
repeatedly remonstrated with Commissary-General
Fidler, and entreated his attention to the wants of
the cavalry, but to no purpose whatever. He insisted
altogether without experience, and who did not show
any zeal or desire to make up for their personal
deficiencies. Unlike other divisions, Commissary-
General Fidler persisted in leaving the cavalry
divisions without any superintending commissariat
officer, which appeared to him irrational. Operating
as the army was, so close to the sea, there could be
no difficulty in procuring corn; still their supplies of
forage were most irregular, and frequently failed
them altogether." This was only one out of the fre-
quent remonstrances, of which his (the noble lord's)
book was full, addressed to the authorities. He got
an answer to the letter, but it was not with him;
but there was no remedy to the evil. He had under-
stood, on its being represented to him, that Lord
Raglan observed, that no care could make up for want
of food. At first he used to make verbal complaints
to Commissary-General Fidler, but subsequently by
letter, thinking it safer. The non-supply of forage
continued the entire time. During all the winter
months, he never received any forage in advance
from the ships. The noble lord then proceeded to
read another letter, addressed to the Qu. Master-
Genl., and in reply to an allegation on the part of
the Commissary-Genl., that during 12 days the
cavalry were well supplied with forage. In the
letter in question, the Commissary-General had in-
geniously fixed upon, twelve days, when both light
and heavy brigade drew arrears of forage, in dis-
charge of arrears due to them—(laughter.)—and as
far as possible to repair the emanation from positive
starvation under which many were actually suffering.
He (the noble lord) had no answer to most of these
representations; but one from Lord Raglan stated
that he very much regretted it, and he hoped it would
not continue. Nobody doubted the justice of his
(the noble Earl's) complaints. In Bulgaria, his men
were well fed, but not so in the Crimea. After the
5th of November, the meat they received was nearly
always salt. At Devna his division was very sick,
and the men suffered very much in their feet all the
time they were in the Crimea. Their clothing began
to get thin and ragged, but they had new clothing
served out in December. The men were supplied
with skin jackets, which were very warm and
comfortable.

On October 15 he requested permission of Lord
Raglan to send some of his non-commissioned officers
to Constantinople for clothing and stores, but when
they wanted to return from Constantinople they found
that Admiral Buxton could not give them a passage
back, and a month's delay ensued in their return,
much to the suffering and inconvenience of the troops.
He did not formally complain of this, because he
thought it would be of no use. Such was their want
of forage, between the 14th and 20th of November,
that General Canrobert was kind enough to furnish
them chopped straw sufficient for thirty days. In
January, the French were short of forage, but they
complained, that this was caused in consequence of
our commissariat not fulfilling their engagements, and
returning the chopped straw they lent to the English.
(Murmurs of disapprobation from the public.) There
were numerous stacks of hay about Balaklava, but
the hay was wasted by the troops taking it to lie upon
as bedding, and in consequence of this, he posted sen-
tries near these heaps of hay to prevent this, telling
the commissariat that if this waste was continued, they
would in a few days be without forage. He could
not give any estimate of the quantity of hay they found
stacked between the Woronoff road and the Tcher-
naya, or by the Inkerman heights of the Black River;
nor did he remember that the Russians burnt large
quantities. The cavalry were not supplied with nose-
bags and other requisites, and, in consequence of this,
the difficulties they encountered were indescribable.
In consequence of their not carrying nose-bags, a great
deal of forage was lost in wet weather. When cav-
alry were within three miles of stores, he thought
they might be called upon by the commissariat to fetch
the supplies themselves. Beyond that it would be
mischievous and inconvenient to do so. This was the
opinion of the Duke of Wellington, and formed one
of his war maxims. When his (the noble Earl's)
division was at Balaklava, he had to send for forage
six miles distant, and frequently the men returned
without it. The horses suffered very much from this
harrassing sort of work. In October the heavy and
light brigades had 1864 horses fit for duty; but on the
31st of December last both brigades had only 1163

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