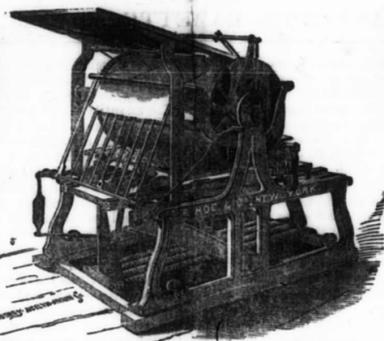


HASZARD'S

FARMERS' COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED ON EVERY



GAZETTE

JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, October 20, 1855.

New Series, No. 284.

NEW BOOK

Just issued from the Press of Haszard & Owen, price 2s.

The Constitution of the Government of Newfoundland

IN its Legislative and Executive Departments, with an Appendix containing the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly by JOHN LITTLE, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Union of the Colonies

AND THE Organization of the Empire.

THE SPEECH on the Union of the Colonies, delivered by the Hon. Joseph Howe in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in February 1854, together with the Hon. Francis Hincks' REPLY to said Speech, and Mr. Howe's LETTER in Reply to Mr. Hincks—the whole forming a pamphlet of eighty pages, has just been published, and is now for sale at Haszard & Owen's Book Store. Price One Shilling and three pence. Sept. 27, 1855.

Lippincott's Cloth Mills.

WEST RIVER, PICTOU, N. S.

THE Subscriber would inform the Inhabitants of Prince Edward Island, that he has erected a NEW Establishment for dressing Cloth, in addition to his old Mills, and having a sufficiency of water power, he will be able to do a greater quantity of work.

AGENTS:

MR. KENNETH MCKENZIE, Charlottetown.

ANDREW A. McDONALD, Esq., Georgetown.

Cloth left with either of the above Agents, will be finished and returned with quicker despatch than usual.

Aug. 15. S. LIPPINCOTT.

New Books!

HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED this day, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from Edinburgh, among which, are a new supply of CHAMBERS' PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' Information, English Literature, Journal of Popular Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.

Pictorial History of England, 1st volume.—A History of the People as well as of the Kingdom, with many hundred Wood Engravings, printed in 10 volumes, Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Tales for the Road and Rail. Mathematics. Algebra. Geometry. Arithmetic. Book-keeping & Natural Philosophy and Science, in all its branches, &c.

Also, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd,

Eton Latin Grammar; Edward's Latin Delectus; Dymock's Cæsar; Reid's English Dictionary; Fulton's Johnston's do.; Hutton's Book-keeping; Bridges' Algebra & Key; Key to Lennie's Grammar; Mangall's Questions; Markham's England; Markham's France; Stewart's Modern Geography; Cumming's Signs of the Times, urgent questions; Protestant Discussion with D. French, Esq., &c.

Fall 1855.

Duncan, Mason & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.

GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—

GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASON.

Brick Building, corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets.

City of Charlottetown, Oct. 8, 1855.

CAUTION!

WHEREAS, SARAH ROPER, a servant in my employ, has left my service without fulfilling her engagement, this is to caution all persons from employing the said SARAH ROPER, without her written discharge, otherwise, they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

W. R. WATSON.

(From the Daily News' Correspondent.)

Sept. 15.—My last letter, though written the third day after the enemy's abandonment of their stronghold, was necessarily confined to a narrative of the incidents of our own and the French attack. With a view of giving you the latest news, I had deferred writing it, till the last hour allowed me by the post, and was consequently unable to do more than refer to the fact that the town was already being rifled, Kerch-like by our allies, whilst our own men were virtually deprived of the very smallest benefits in the shape of plunder. The same necessity compelled me to postpone, till now, any detailed description of the state of the town itself, and of the works by means of which it has been so long and so bravely defended. In the present letter, I shall attempt to give your readers some rough idea of both.

Before entering on anything in the shape of a description, either of the defending redoubts or of Sebastopol itself, however, I wish to add to my former brief account of the operations of the 8th, a further remark or two in defence of the part enacted by our own men, and in correction of an error which I there committed, in stating that the French had stormed the Little Redan and its adjoining works in Carrening Bay. I should be most sorry to pen a line which would bear the interpretation of jealousy or ill-will towards our allies, whose bravery and indomitable energy I have so often had occasion to admire; but, whilst extending a full measure of praise for all they have both endured and accomplished, I would permit no squeamish generosity towards them to dull my recollection, or qualify my eulogy, of what our own troops have in like manner suffered and achieved.

That in the two combined attacks, however, which have terminated the siege of Sebastopol, our allies succeeded in that undertaken by them, whilst we failed in the other, is a military pride; but when the relative difficulties of the two operations are considered, I venture to think, that we shall suffer little either, in our own estimation or in that of Europe generally. Mainly owing to the fire of our English batteries during the three previous days of the bombardment—for the Mamelon had remained all but silent throughout that period—the French on the forenoon of the 8th found every gun but one in the Malakoff silenced. Their advanced sap, too, had brought them also to within some forty yards of their point of attack, and during their rapid dash in column over this narrow space, they were exposed only to the grape-shot of this one gun. Once on the face of the parapet, they were safe from a second discharge, and had then only to contend against the faint and brief resistance of a body of trench guards who had evidently been taken unawares.

A rapid and well-sustained fire of musketry soon expelled these, and the reserves who were hurried up by the enemy had equally little chance against the swarming columns of our allies, whom good generalship kept pouring in to the support of the first stormers, as fast as human legs could scramble up the broad parapet and jump inside the redoubt. Such a contest was merely a question of numbers; and, having made excellent arrangements to secure their own superiority in this respect, the French commanders had no cause to doubt the result. Widely different, however, was the case on our side. Differently constructed—as I shall presently describe—and stretching over a long line, in hardly any point exposed to so close and direct a fire as that which bore upon the Malakoff, the Redan had replied to our batteries with considerable vigor throughout the entire bombardment; and at noon of the 8th still continued to show fight with a dozen or so of uninjured guns. Instead, too, of forty yards of open space, the nearest point from our most advanced parallel to the ditch of the Redan measured 220, and this, also, everywhere exposed to the fire of twelve or fourteen 68-pounders. I have several times crossed this fatal spot since the capture of the place, and each time with increased wonder how a single man of our whole stormers could have escaped the tornado of grape and canister which such an armament could, and did, send forth. Scarcely a foot of surface is there which a gun did not sweep; and when I add that the enemy

had time to fire three rounds from every piece, from the first issue of our men from the shelter of our own parapet till their arrival at the broad ditch where so many have since found a grave, I am disposed to think that most of your readers will share in my surprise. Inevitably repulsed, then, as they were, our shattered companies were compelled to fall back on the trench which they had left; and to regain this, they had to pass through the same terrible storm as before. Had they, indeed, been properly supported, this ordeal would have been spared them; and, in spite of all its grape and canister, the Redan would, without doubt, have been our own. To every attempt at repeating the attack the same formidable front was shown, and cut up as they had been in their first essay, it was not to be wondered at that our young troops, many of whom were under direct fire for the first time, shrank from a second exposure to the desolating storm.

Such, then, is a brief statement of the relative difficulties of the two attacks on the Redan and the Malakoff; and, bearing in mind those facts, few, I am inclined to believe, will consider that the French have much ground for boasting, as compared with ourselves. That they fought and conquered bravely, I would be the last to deny; but that they would have succeeded, with the same numerical strength as our own, against the Redan, no impartial and intelligent man could believe. In proof of this, and rather more, I may add mention of their failure before the Little Redan, after the occupation of the Malakoff. The six or eight guns of this work had continued effective throughout the bombardment; and when our allies, after their dashing capture of the larger redoubt, passed on to attempt the seizure of the minor batteries on its proper left, they were received with close and well-directed discharges of grape, which speedily checked their impetuous and confident advance. Three several times did they repeat the attempt; but they were as often driven back with heavy loss, and finally abandoned the effort. During the night, when the Redan itself was blown up, the works in Carrening Bay shared a similar fate, and were entered without a blow in the morning. When I last wrote, my impression was, that the French had stormed this line of minor works with the same successful bravery as had been previously displayed in their seizure of the Malakoff; but a few hours later, I learned my error, and therefore add this sentence in correction of what I then stated.

As a sufficiently detailed and accurate description of the Russian works, as seen from our own trenches, has already appeared in these columns, I need say nothing as to the appearance of the Redan externally. Let even those of your readers who may not have seen the topographical sketch to which I refer, fancy a huge grey bank of earth running angularly over the summit of a broken slope, and fronted by a vast ditch some eighteen feet wide by more than half that number deep—let them pierce this with garrisoned embrasures at intervals of some three yards, and mentally picture these bristling with the black muzzles of 68-pounders, and their idea of the outside front of this celebrated work will be sufficiently complete. My first entry into the interior, on the morning after its abandonment, was made by a bridge of broken fascines and gabions, laid hastily over the dead bodies that had just been gathered into the ditch for burial, which has since been done by levelling over them a portion of the parapet above. The ghastly piles nearly filled the vast trench to a level with the outer surface, and the thin covering of earth which now conceals them from view barely falls below the summit of the low bank in front. What first struck me in passing up the cut made by our sappers through the broad parapet, was the unusual solidity and strength of this last—averaging thirty or thirty-five feet along its entire front. On such a solid mass of gabions, fascines, sandbags, and I need hardly say that artillery of even the heaviest calibre could have no sensible effect: 68 or 98 pound shot might enter, but they could not penetrate. Compared with this massive structure of mud and wickerwork, the thickest of our own or the French works is as paper to a deal board. Then within—besides the great superiority of

their mantlets—strong ropen curtains hung across the embrasures to shelter the gunners from the besiegers' riflemen. You admire the cover provided for their artillerymen when not actually working the guns, in little retreats proof against any but the very heaviest splinters of shell. But these, again, are nothing when compared with the shot and shell-proof chambers for the shelter of larger bodies of troops, which abound throughout the work. I dived into several of these half-subterranean waiting-rooms, and found many of them fitted up with spiced tables, and, in spite of all its grape and canister, the Redan would, without doubt, have been our own. To every attempt at repeating the attack the same formidable front was shown, and cut up as they had been in their first essay, it was not to be wondered at that our young troops, many of whom were under direct fire for the first time, shrank from a second exposure to the desolating storm.

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...We are pleased to learn that the Council has passed a sanitary bill, containing regulations for the abatement of various nuisances, which are so objectionable at present. The regulation of Truckmen, is particularly objectionable.

ARRIVED.
Mails, Le Blang, Newfoundland; Brothers, Boudroit, Arichat, do. Bark, Liverpool; goods to D. Reddin, Esq., Bay Verte, for England. Sch. Metouche; deal. Charlotte, Le Blang, Lady Le Marchant, Shediac; mail. Pictou; coal. Jason, West Point;

SAILED.
Le Marchant, Pictou; mail. Brig. Bathurst; goods.
Ship News.
Sept. 29.—Sailed from Cumberland Hill, Lot 55, American Brig "Carolina," for Bath, Maine, ship knees. Schooner "Packet," Babin, Master, number—by J. M. Johnston.

New Books!
HASZARD & OWEN have JUST RECEIVED, per "Majestic," 1 case BOOKS, from among which, are a new supply of PUBLICATIONS, viz.—Chambers' English Literature, new series, Jan. to July, 1855.

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FALL SUPPLIES.
Received ex "Sea Star" from Boston and by the Subscriber—
and Confectionary in great variety of all kinds,
by Herring's, Apples, Cakes, Soap, Pepper, Snuff, Tobacco, of best quality,
Fancy Soaps,
Pickles, Cake Flavouring,
Fancy Dress Boots,
and Misses fancy Boots,
and Gents Rubbers,
and Shields,
with a variety of small Wares and Toys,
and Fruit Cake baked to order.
EMILY CANTELO.
1855.

TO BE SOLD
at Public Auction,
OLD COURT HOUSE, Charlottetown,
Friday the 30th October next, at twelve o'clock precisely, by private Sale, of land situate on Township No. 19, of Douglas Estate comprising 1630 Acres, is freehold and under Lease to various annual rent of one shilling currency. An indisputable title will be given. A property may be seen and other particulars on application to the undersigned.
ROBERT STEWART.
Town, Aug 28th, 1855.

Fall 1855.
Duncan, Mason & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
A. & J. DUNCAN & CO.
GENERAL Importers wholesale and retail have JUST RECEIVED, ex Barque Isabel, a large assortment of—
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GEO. T. HASZARD.

W. R. WATSON.

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