HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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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.

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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.

BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. . HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appretnice wanted.

May 18, 1854.

JOHN T. THOMAS

WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

Mails.

THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made np and forwarded, on and after the 1st of Januaay, via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at the same hour on the 8th, 12th, 22d and 26th January, and 6th, 9th, 19th and 23d February.

THOMAS OWEN,
General Post Office, Postmaster General.
December 28, 1854.

CARD.

GEORGE BEER, Junr., respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, for their generous patronage and support during the last 22 years, and begs to acquaint them that his business will in future be more particularly confined to that of General Importer of BRITISH, WEST INDIA, and AMERICAN GOODS, and that he has this day taken his Son, GEORGE R. BEER, as partner in the business, which will be carried on under the name and firm of

BEER & SON.

They would hope that by constant attention to business, the keeping a good assortment of such goods as are in general request, and by charging the most moderate prices, to continue to merit and receive a share of public support.

All persons indebted to George Beer, jun., are respectfully requested to settle their Accounts.

Charlottetown, Jan. 1st, 1855. (All papers 1m)

NOTICE.

To the Sons of Temperance of this Island.

HAVING matters of much importance connected with the progress and well being of our cause to lay before the Brothers, and, in order that these subjects may be the more fully discussed, I purpose holding a convention of all the Divisions in each County.

I therefore request that the officers and as many of the members of the different Divisions in Prince County as can possibly attend, will assemble at Bedeque on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m. And those in King's County, at Georgetown on Tuesday the 30th.

J. T. PIDWELL, G. W. P.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, 1st January, 1855.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM COATES, Esq., late of St. Eleanor's, deceased, are requested to furnish the same for adjustment to the Subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith.

ALBERT H. COMPTON, Executor.
St. Eleanor's, Dec. 20th, 1854

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.

Books just Published.

The Spelling Book Superseded.

OR

A new and easy way of teaching the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of all difficult words in the English Language, with exercises on verbal distinctions,

By ROBERT SULLIVAN, L. L. D.

☞ The above work has been printed principally for a firm in New Brunswick, a few copies are for Sale in this Island.

Price 1s 3d.

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY,

BY THE

REV. W. M. HETHERINGTON.

AUTHOR OF

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

☞ The above Book of 304 pages, has just been printed for a firm in New York, a few copies have been retained for Sale in this Island. It is an interesting and entertaining work, as the following extract from the preface will shew:—

"When the Author of the following little work states, that it is not only "founded on facts," but is indeed almost devoid of any fictitious admixture whatever, he would not be understood to assert, that the events of the narrative occurred exactly in the order and connexion in which they are related, and befel the members of exactly such a family as is here described. Had this been the case, the production would have been merely a biographical treatise, with the real parties thinly veiled under fictitious names. Such is not its nature; and yet there is not a character, attempted to be drawn, nor an event of any importance narrated, which is not an exact transcript of some character or event that occurred within the range of the Author's own knowledge. At the same time, it is hoped that the work contains nothing which, even were it divulged, could in the slightest degree prove offensive or painful to any person to whom it may be conjectured to refer.

But, while both facts and feelings are, in a very strict sense, true, the names of persons and places are intentionally and entirely fictitious in every instance but one. The name here referred to is that of her Royal Highness the Princess AUGUSTA, in the incident related in the last part of chapter 8. That incident occurred precisely as there related; and the Author thought it due to the Illustrious Lady to record this specimen of that frankness, benevolence, and kindly considerate attention to all around her, by which her Royal Highness is distinguished. Having in this one instance withdrawn the veil, he avows it, and states the reason,—hoping also to preclude the inference, that what remains more concealed may on that account be considered the less real. Where he has not withdrawn it, he trusts it will be allowed to rest;—and believes that any attempt further to withdraw it, will prove ineffectual, as not even the discovery of the writer would necessarily unravel the texture of that curtain which he has chosen to draw over his truthful tale,—or involve such an application of it to individuals as might injure the feelings of the most sensitive.

Price 3s., bound in Cloth.

HASZARD & OWEN Queen Square.

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THE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANAC,

FOR 1855.

Containing the present Government of the British American Colonies, Imports, Exports and Revenue of this Island, and all the usual lists of Courts, Magistrates, Commissioners, &c., &c.

GEO. T. HASZARD,
Qneen's Square.

Per Rapid, Abigail,

AND OTHER SHIPMENTS,

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED his *FALL STOCK*, which he will sell low for cash at his new store, "LONDON HOUSE," LOT 19.

DRY GOODS.

Black and Coloured Broad and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, Cloakings, plain and printed Orleans, Alpaccas, Delaines, Cobourgs, coloured and Black Velvets, black and coloured Gros de Naples, Persians, Shawls, Prints, Irish Linen, Flannels, Factory and white Cottons, coloured and white Warp, Bonnet Shapes, Pasteboard, Ladies' Fur Capes, Boas and Victorines, plain and figured Muslins, Nets, Laces, Edgings, and Blonds, Artificial Flowers, Cap Fronts, rich plain and figured Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Ladies' fur, cashmere and kid Gloves, silk and worsted Braids, Gent's Satin Stocks, Worsted Cravats and Mufflers, Ladies' Brooches, Finger Rings, Guards, side and back Combs, dressing do., buttons, needles, pins, hooks and eyes, threads, tapes, sewing cotton; Letter Paper, wafers, steel pens and handles, hair pins, Men's Fur Caps, Kossuth and other Hats, &c.

GROCERIES.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Leather, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Roasted Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, corn Brooms, Buckets, Nails, Glass, Paint and Oil, Dye Woods, Alum, Copperas, Sago, Arrowroot, Earthenware, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

A Large Lot of Medicines, Perfumery, &c.

Rhubarb, Calomel, Laudanum, Epsom Salts, Peruvian Bark, Cream Tartar, Moffatt's Pills, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Dr, Kidder's Pills, Indian Dyspepsia Pills, Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, Fahnestock's, Comstock's, Curtis and Perkins' and Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Avery, Brown & Co's. celebrated Cough Lozenges, Devine's Compound do., Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Curtis and Perkin's Pain Killer and Wild Cherry Bitters, Bear's Grease, Hair Oil, assorted Essences, Lyon's Katheiron for the hair, Perry's Hungarian Balm for the hair, French Oil, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Honey, Lozenges, &c.

P. S. The Subscriber thanks those persons who have patronized his Shop for the last twelve years, and hope for a continuance of their favors. Those persons whose accounts have been RENDERED THIS FALL, will oblige by an early settlement.

E. PARKER.
Lot 19, December 11, 1854.

THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.

* * * * *

Each horseman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charger neighed
To join the dreadful revelry.
Then shook the hills with thunder riven,
Then rushed the steed to battle driven,
And louder than the bolts of heaven
Far flashed the red artillery.

The combat deepens. On ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave:

* * * * *

Few, few shall part where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding-sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet,
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.

Had Campbell stood upon the heights, watching the fearful tournament, when, in the face of an army of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, our gallant Light Brigade, knowing their doom, charged to certain death, were determined to die hard, he could not better have described the fatal combat of Balaclava. There, ranking up, steady as on parade, rode beardless boys, "mothers' curled darlings," side by side with the brown, bearded heroes of Indian warfare—Moodkee, Aliwal, and Sobraon; and, though the shell and shot of cross-batteries tore huge gaps in their files, and a hailstorm of rifle bullets emptied many a saddle, no unwounded man—private soldier or officer—checked his rapid, steady pace, or swerved to right or left. On straight they rode, a handful of heroes, and sabred all before them. Lord Cardigan leaped the parapets before the Russian guns, as coolly as he would an ox-fence in Northamptonshire. Then followed the moment of the fearful melee, which our Artist has seized—the gunners were cut down at their guns—the opposing lines "broken, beaten, driven all adrift." But there is a limit to everything—horses are blown, men tired out, squadrons scattered. Then was the moment for reserves to have fallen on the discomfited enemy; but, alas! we had no reserves. An Hussar writes—"I turned to look for reserves, my heart sunk—there was nothing but our thin second line."

Then, hot and bleeding, and covered with the blood of enemies, the remnant, keeping close to their officers, fought their way back, only saved from total annihilation by the desperate charge upon one of the Russian batteries made by the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

And so, in a purposeless attack, our Light Cavalry Brigade was destroyed, thus affording one more instance of the mistake to which English cavalry officers have always been prone—attempting too much.

To attack an enemy of superior force, in the three arms, unbroken by previous fire of artillery, is against the first rules of cavalry sorties; to attempt such a charge without sufficient reserves, in the presence of an enemy superior in cavalry—sheer folly.

But to fully appreciate the determined valour of the heroes of Balaclava, our non-military readers must understand, that a charge over a distance of a mile and a quarter is not a mad gallop at full speed, in which every horseman rides as hard as he can; that would be merely running away toward the enemy.

The charge is a measured pace—trot, canter, gallop; the gallop timed by the commanding officer, so as not to outpace the slowest horse in the Brigade, and keep all in hand, until the last hundred paces, and then to fall in a compact, irresistible body on the enemy's line.

The severe lesson and loss we have experienced from the want and the misusage of cavalry in the Crimea should not, however, dishearten us, but rather direct our attention to the excellent raw material we possess—material in every way superior to that of any country in the world, if we can get rid of Continental imitations, and the legacies of frippery left us by George IV., and his dandy Hussars.

Cavalry "ought to be at once the eye, the feeler, and the feeder of the army." It reaps the fruit of victory, covers a retreat. and retrieves a disaster. Cavalry consists of Heavy Cavalry, Dragoons, and Light Cavalry. Heavy Cavalry, composed of large men mounted on heavy powerful horses, are held in hand for decisive charges on the day of battle, and their horses are so overweighted, that they require Light Cavalry to follow up the enemy they have beaten. The greatest possible care is taken of Heavy Cavalry in the field. They do no outpost duty, no foraging, no reconnoitring: they cannot be made use of even to escort a convoy, because, if kept out long on the road, their horses fall off in condition and become incapable of carrying their riders. Dragoons were originally intended to be infantry mounted on horses. In our service, they are divided into light and heavy, the heavy being brigaded with the household troops when in the field.

Light Cavalry are required to watch over the safety of the army, hovering on the flanks and in the rear, to prevent all possibility of a surprise. In open country they push on, and keep the enemy at a proper distance.

Having the command of swift and powerful horses, we destroy their speed and endurance by placing giants upon them. The effect of a charge depends more on the swiftness and freshness of the horses than on their weight. Velocity makes weight. Fashion has led us to put our Grenadiers upon horseback. The Hungarian Hussars, the Polish Lancers, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique are ten-stone men, and the two former have repeatedly ridden down heavy Cuirassiers. The efficiency of the latter is well known.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE ZOUVIA.—It was some time ago stated in the papers that an old Russian naval officer at Sebastopol, had a cannon brought into the street by his servants, and amused himself by firing at the besiegers. From time to time the *Francs Tireurs* picked off the servants, but they were daily renewed by others, and every attempt of the best marksmen io hit the old officer had failed. The 'Presse' now publishes a letter from Sebastopol, stating that one of the zouaves has been more fortunate. The zouave had made a hole in the earth to conceal himself, and watched for the appearance of the officer. The first day he fired in vain, but next day one of his balls struck the Rusian, who fell dead on his gun.

Progress of the War.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The *Times'* corespondent informs us from the camp, under date Nov. 25, that the siege has been for many days practically suspended, that our batteries are used up and silent, and that our army are much exhausted by the effects of excessive labour and watching, and by the wet and storm to which they have been so incessantly exposed:—

THE WEATHER.

"It is now pouring rain—the skies are black as ink—the wind is howling over the staggering tents—the trenches are turned into dykes—in the tents the water is sometimes a foot deep—our men have not either warm or waterproof clothing—they are out for twelve hours at a time in the trenches—they are plunged into the inevitable miseries of a winter campaign—and not a soul seems to care for their comfort, or even for their lives. These are hard truths—but the people of England must hear them. They must know, that the wretched beggar who wanders about the streets of London in the rain leads the life of a prince compared with the British soldiers who are fighting out here for their country, and who, we are complacently assured by the home authorities, are the best appointed army in Europe. They are well fed, indeed. but they have no shelter, no rest, and no defence against the weather. The tents, so long exposed to the blaze of a Bulgarian sun, and now continually drenched by torrents of rain, let the wet through 'like sieves,' and are perfectly useless as protections against the weather. A hundred military 'Ofelli' will send home word of this to England, and it is now impossible for any English general to control the correspondence of officers and men under his command, though in despotic countries the censorship of the press may succeed in restricting to the terrified hearths and homes of families the depressing and anxious influence of letters from the seat of war.

"It will be quite useless to send out more cavalry here at present. The horses of the small force already out here are in a wretched state, and can scarcely be fed, and, as it is, the mortality among them is very great. It is proposed, I understand, to send all the cavalry and Horse Artillery in here, and quarter them in the houses of Balaklava for the winter. Many sick dragoons have been sent down to No. 54 transport, and the Victoria steamer is converted into an hospital of recovery for sick officers and men of the army and marines.

NEW BATTERY GUNS.

In his letter of the 26th he says: "The Stromboli has arrived in Balaclava harbour from the fleet, carrying 16 32-pounders from the armament of the Brittannia, and the Firebrand came in this afternoon with 24 guns of the same description, and about 60 tons weight of shot and shell. There are also some new guns landed from the Queen of the South, direct from England, and large stores of ammunition are lying on the beach in readiness for transport, but the huge guns press the carriage-wheels of the trucks deeply into the soft earth, and our horse-power is just now inadequate to move them up the hill side. Indeed, our cavalry is at present employed in feeding itself. It is all they have to do. The men are sent down with their horses from the camp to the water-side every day, and carry back their fodder and rations. It is perfectly disgraceful to the authorities, whoever they may be, to see on this, the 12th day after the gale, trusses of compressed hay floating about and rotting in every direction in the harbour, while our horses are dying of sheer inanition. Scandalous neglect and indifference to the interests of the public service are chargeable somewhere or another in this matter.

"The struggle between French and Russian riflemen, aided by artillery, was renewed last night as usual. The great bone of contention, in addition to the Ovens, is the mud-fort at the Quarantine battery, of which the French have got possession, though, truth to tell, it does not benefit their position very materially. The Liege rifles used by the Russians are very efficient weapons, but there is not much execution done, as the combatants fire entirely at the flash of their opponents' weapons. We have altered the hours of reliefs, of despatch of ammunition to the trenches, &c., so as to bother the Russian artillerymen, who are generally wont to favour us with a salvo of shot about the time when they expect our wagons and men are moving down. The French are said to have spiked five guns in their rush inside Sebastopol, mentioned by me on the 24th."

THE SOLDIERS' HARDSHIPS.

Again on the 27th: "Although the men are only left for 12 hours in the trenches at a spell, they suffer considerably from the effects of cold, wet, and exposure. The prevalent diseases are fever, dysentry and diarrhœa, and in the light division, on which a large share of the labour of the army falls, there were 350 men on the sick list a day or two ago. The men's cloth's are tattered, and threadbare and are not fit to resist rain or cold. *On dit* that all the men will be hutted by the 15th of the month, and 15,000 planks have been ordered up to Balaklava, for the purpose of constructing sheds and huts. The Firebrand, Stromboli, and other vessels have already arrived with stores of wood for that purpose.

"The new battery, the guns of which will be worked principally by sailors, is finished, and it only remains to pierce the parapets with embrasures. It is a *fleche*, and will contain 26 pieces of very heavy metal. The right side of the *fleche* commands the Inkerman road and battery; the left side sweeps the head of Inkerman Creek, and commands the shipping, which will be driven down towards Dockyard Creek. The position of this battery is on a knoll to the right, and in advance of our Lancaster and 68 pounder battery, which stands on the extreme right and in the rear of the right attack. Why was not it made before?

"The 9th regiment, which has just arrived, has been ordered to remain in quarters and under canvass near the town. I have had a look at the Russians on the hills, and assuredly there is no sign of their moving. They could not get a single gnn down the hill or along the valley, their cavalry would be utterly useless in such ground, their infantry are spread over the country gathering timber for huts, and they can now have no communication with Sebastopol by the Inkerman causeway, and must go round by the upper or northern road.

"Nov. 28.—All the scum of the Levant—Italians, Smyrnotes, Perotes, Greeks, and robbers—which had resolved itself for the nonce into domestic servantry, and accompanied the expedition since it left Gallipoli, is gathering itself up and returning to its source. The rats think the ship is sinking; they declare they cannot endure the cold and hardships of the camp any longer, and they are getting away as fast as they can to burrow in the dingy *cafes* of their nasty cities. The inconvenience of this proceeding to their luckless masters, who are thus deserted in their utmost need, is excessive.

"Nov. 29.—A storm of wind and rain; the camp miserable to a degree, and Balaklava intolerable. The heavy mortars with which the Golden Fleece was laden have been landed, but there is no chance of moving them, or the new gunsand ammunition on the wharf.

THE SIEGE SUSPENDED.

"I suppose one must still head one's letters 'Siege of Sebastopol.' but really and truly, there is no siege of the place whatever, and all this delay increases the difficulty which was caused by our original neglect and indifference towards the formidable works which we permitted the Russians to throw up with impunity, and which have converted Sebastopol into one of the most formidable defensive positions the world ever saw. If we had men enough to do it effectually, perhaps the best plan of reducing the place would be to descend into the valley, administer a sound beating to Prince Menschikoff and General Liprandi, drive them out of the field, and then quietly draw a cordon round the place, enclosing forts, citadels, earthworks, and batteries from the Belbek to Balaklava. How many men would do this? Perhaps 120,000 would be sufficient. This plan suggests itself to every one, and certainly something very like it must be done before Sebastopol falls.

"In order that people at home may know what they have to expect when Sebastopol falls, should it be taken by assault, I may as well tell them that the Russians, availing themselves of our inactivity and silence, have fortified Sebastopol four fold within the last ten days. They have scarped the ground in front of all their batteries; they have also constructed a strong *abattis* in front of all their lines—a most formidable obstacle to the progress of attacking columns. They have thrown up earthworks, and mounted guns on every available point, and they have made sunken batteries before all their redoubts, and before the Round Tower, as well as along the scarps of the slopes.

"A very long reconnaissance of our lines was made at the distance of about 1000 yards, by no less a person than the Grand Duke Michael and a very large staff, among whom our knowing people say, they could see Prince Menschikoff and General Liprandi. The Grand Duke was recognisable by the profound respect paid to him by all; wherever he went, hats were taken off and heads uncovered. He was also detected by the presence of a white dog which always accompanies him. He is a fine stout young fellow enough, but he could not have seen much about Balaklava to put him in a good humour, for he is averred by the best telescopes to have looked mightily displeased While making his inspection, the enormous telescope through which he gazed was propped up on two piles of muskets and bayonets, and