

FARMERS' JOURNAL, COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

Established 1823.

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

New Series, No. 219.

Hazard's Gazette.

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

TERMS.—Annual Subscription, Five Dollars for each in advance.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines each 12 hours, 25.—6 lines, 20.—6 1/2 lines, 15.—12 lines, 8.—10 lines, 6.—20 lines, 4.—25 lines, 3.—30 lines, 2.—50 lines, 1.—25 lines, 1/2.—1 for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuation. Advertisements not without notice, will be continued until notified.

NEW FIRM.

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

"Hazard and Owen."

Mr. Hazard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen the Bookbinding. 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, of this Island, but presently in Chester, 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 hereby notifies all Persons of others indebted for Rent, or otherwise, to pay the same to him.

JOHN R. BOURKE.

Mill View, Lot 49, Jan. 9, 1855.

WHEREAS certain persons have been cutting down trees upon my Lands, and have carried away wood therefrom, without License from me, I do hereby notice, desiring, any persons having so trespassed, or who shall hereafter, so trespass, shall, on discovery, be prosecuted according to Law.

M. ROLL.

Kenwith, Township 32, Dec. 27.

MONEY TO LEND

ON P. E. ISLAND, AT THE
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 Sir, Robert Morrison, Barrister at Law, deceased, are hereby notified to furnish the same, duly authenticated, within twelve months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM MATTHEWSON, Administrators.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL, £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 21 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. 14

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accords Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent. to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceeds £1700. For more having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information. The Secretary of this Company, Mr. A. Matthews 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 21, 1853.

Progress of the War.

THIS MONTH, OF THE SIEGE

Jan. 6.—The Carr Breve attacked on the side of the French right flank, and of the Russians from their new earthworks. The Russians opened a musket battery against our advanced posts near the Campbell 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 Inkerman and the north side of the Tchernaya, and their movements are very mysterious. To-day they sent a large body of cavalry by the gorge towards the east of the valley of Balaklava, and at the same time a body of infantry moved through the Inkerman tunnel towards the north. It will be safe to say that it is understood—i.e., that the plan of operations agreed upon between the generals of the allied armies, and that each Party was to this effect: that we are to bombard Sebastopol on a certain day towards the middle of this month, and on the same day 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 road from Sebastopol to the garrison of Simpheropol. Our movements at Eupatoria are closely watched by the Russians. And our movements at the head of the valley all along the road between Eupatoria and Simpheropol, so as to communicate intelligibly with the Russian authorities. It is conjectured that Ligranski's force has altered its front, and that, in conjunction with the recent reinforcements, it has taken up a position from which the path is marked by the Simpheropol so as to keep open the communication between Sebastopol and the interior. If our 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 the Russians. It should 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 been assumed a true winter 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 with a heap of decaying horseflesh. We hear of plenty of game in front of our post towards the north. The Cavalry Brigade have suffered more killed close to Balaklava, but there is too much excitement even for the strongest nerves to indulge in shooting under a snappish fire of musketry. The Cavalry Brigade will receive the Inkerman 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 the embarkment of all officers and men engaged in the expedition, and present at the battle of the Alma or at Sebastopol.

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 fell to 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 Brigade has suffered severely. At the present rate of mortality, the whole division, which numbers about 500 horses, will be entirely worn out in a few days, and may not last night with horses. 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. 6 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 cease the post for Kaniassel. 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 sheepskin 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 fort, 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 wall 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 our experts or likes to find. Last night a sentry of the Turkish 11th Brigade, posted on the mountain tops above Balaklava, reported that there was a fire in the camp below, in the direction of the Cossack pickets. A detachment of five Rifleman were detached in the direction of the light, and as they approached, they discovered four men in the uniform of the French army, one round. On being challenged, the men started to their feet and fled. Two of them were taken by the Rifleman, and the other two fled into the brush-wood in the obscurity of the night. A man of the 93rd also deserted, and his body has been found in front of the Russian picket. He was killed by a musketry 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, as 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, so long 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 20th Regiment, Colonel Munro, and the draughts from England sent on board the Golden Eagle from the steamer ship Leopard, were at last disembarked from the former vessel to-day. The 39th Regiment, Colonel Munro, were also disembarked at Balaklava, and occupied ground close to the late encampment of the 18th Royal Irish which they marched out there. The 18th this morning marched out to the town, so as to leave the ground clear for the 39th. The draughts went on to their respective regiments. Although men were sent to the town, so near the town, there is only one left pitched for them as yet, and the process of getting up the pieces is very slow, and by no means satisfactory.

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 twice that depth in the ravines. The camps have a most curious appearance. Tents, horses, men, bushes, all seem to be thick with snow, and the painfully bright white sheets of snow which whirled and dazle the eye on every side. The weather is, however tolerably mild, and exercises and warm clothing render it agreeable. The look of the ships in Balaklava puts one in mind of the ordinary incidents in Arctic expeditions, and warm clothing render it agreeable. The rigging and rigging of every rope and stay are covered with thick ridges of heavy snow, which hangs in flakes or broken mass

down the masts, and spearlike icicles depend from the blocks, and sparlike icicles depend from the rigging.

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 Kaniassel, 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 looks 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 wagons, with French horses and drivers, were employed in the same manner. Our officers are full of admiration for their allies. They are ever tired of speaking of the allies, *hambone*, 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 and their men were again ordered to say a word about it; we would work all night to oblige our good friends the English." was replied. The aid we have given our allies in transporting them from some of their labor and their glories is indeed amply repaid by their cheerful co-operation. The French have been short of men ever since the commencement of this winter campaign, but the percentage of deaths and men hurt for duty is not so great as it is here as it is in our camps. The diseases which pursue them are of a peculiar character of mind which the medical men have remarked very frequently in their reports, and of men ever aggressive, and who to make the last of their lives, and who have no 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 batteries.

Jan. 15.—A heavy fall of snow during the night. It is 6 feet deep in some places in the town, and on an average is 3/4 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. The English ship *Firebrand* went out to harbour this morning. The preparations for our renewed bombardment and cannonade are progressing rapidly. Upwards of 50 fine new shells of 40 lbs. weight are being made, and some very heavy siege guns are all up at the depot, and *elephants*, and can be placed in the batteries in a very short notice. Up to the present date about 1,000 shot and shells of all sorts have been conveyed from Balaklava to our artillery parks, and in that number is not included 4000 small arms, and 1000 muskets. When the batteries open, each gun will be provided with 300 rounds of ammunition. There is not a doubt that the shells will weigh four tons. How it is to be got to the front is not very easy to determine. A Polish officer has been sent. He has given us most valuable information respecting the range of our batteries, and there is reason to believe that when our fire opens, 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 French lines to-day in an exhausted condition. There was a considerable movement visible among the Russians towards Baidar and along Makenzie's Farm-road to-day, and is positively stated to have been a movement of considerable strength. The guns were silent nearly all day.

A despatch from Admiral Bunt says, the French batteries are silent, and that some days ago they opened their fire, and that for some days the Russians had ceased to make sorties. It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.