

# MARSHALL'S GAZETTE.

## FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

New Series, No. 220

**NEWS FROM THE ENGLISH MALL.**

The Steamer Canada, Captain Stone, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning, at half-past one o'clock, from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th inst., from which we make our selections.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, states, that a regular Congress will be held there, and not a simple Conference, as was at first supposed. A Special Minister will be sent by France.

It is reported in one of the Vienna papers that the English are retiring from the siege lines before Sebastopol, and are with the French guard, to form the reserve at Balaklava.

The King of Naples presided at a Cabinet Council on the 4th inst., at which the question of Naples joining the Treaty between the Western Powers and Turkey was discussed.

The latest accounts from the Crimea are to the 6th of February. From these we learn, that the Russians had recommenced their sorties by night, but had been repulsed with vigor. The French Admiral had received considerable supplies, and the enemy's entrenchments had received large reinforcements. Omar Pacha was to have left Varna on the 6th inst. for Eupatoria, accompanied by Colonels Diou and Simons.

The weather, which has inflicted such destruction on the troops of the West, has been improved since the 6th inst. near Eupatoria were said to be in good order,—hardened by the frost, and capable of accommodating transit. Lord Raglan, in despatches bearing an interior date, also speaks of the improvement in the weather, but adds that "the ground was still rotten, and that it was a most arduous labour to pass along it."

Prince Menschikoff's whereabouts seems difficult to trace. Some people surmised, that he had gone in the direction of Perekop, to accelerate the march of 35,000 men which constitutes the third corps d'armee; while others again labored under the impression, that he had been despatched towards Eupatoria to arrest the movements of Omar Pacha's troops. The war correspondent, who is simply disgraced, tells us that the hospitals at Balaklava and elsewhere were severely felt, and there was the still further want of medical officers. Some improvements in these features were anxiously looked for, but the war correspondent is simply disgraceful to the authorities at home and on the spot. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., has been despatched to Maracessi for the purpose of improving the transport service, and of establishing hospitals for the Crimean coast. Taking Paris in his way, he has submitted his plans to the French authorities, who have approved of them, and promised co-operation. The London Times announced its intention on Monday to take charge of an additional £5,000 for the sick and wounded in the hospitals in the East, and in the course of three days, this large sum of money was subscribed by individual liberality, and sent to the office of that journal—the strongest proof which can be added of the excitement which fills the public mind on the subject of the Crimea.

The eighth division of the French Army, consisting of 10,000 men, had reached Kavrieh, and other reinforcements were looked for. But about the renewed attack on Sebastopol, all is darkness. In the Russian capital, affairs were not polished as a hardware shop in a Carriacou in the shops and public buildings

showed the wretched condition to which the allied forces were reduced before Sebastopol. Recruiting on a large scale continued, but the withdrawal of so many men from productive labour was paralyzing the national exchequer, while the new paper money is looked upon very suspiciously by the subjects of the Czar. Great reliance is placed upon the frost, which in such a contest as the present, is regarded as the best friend of Russia. It is said,—but the statement requires confirmation,—that Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, have joined the Western Alliance, and that each has engaged to furnish a contingent of 1000 men.

If it must be to be believed, the new Ministry has taken a step, which will be warmly approved of by the country, for it is in perfect union with public feeling,—the recall of Lord Raglan from the Crimea. This if it be so, is a strong step, but not stronger than the urgency of the case demands. Where gross mismanagement has prevailed, where men have been starved in the sight of plenty, where so many valuable lives have been sacrificed to military glory, somebody must be held answerable for the consequences, and who so fit as the Commander-in-chief? In fact, from the first, Lord Raglan has displayed few of the higher qualities of a general. At the Alma there was no strategy used—no opportunity given for the display of his military genius by mere building up the wall of the English, who rushed at the cannon's mouth, and bayoneted and sabred the gunners; while the French by their agility and fierceness, scaled the heights to the right and left of the Russian left. At Balaklava it was all brute courage again, without any exhibition of high strategic skill—the impetuosity of resolute men, determined to relieve a purpose at whatever cost, and they achieved it nobly, even in defiance of the unfortunate order executed by Lord Cardigan, which ended in the almost total destruction of the Light Cavalry. Interfering was a scramble—a hand to hand fight, where the British, assisted at a late hour of the engagement by the French, destroyed and wounded more of the enemy than their own numbers amounted to. These tactics have been very appropriately called "soldiers' victories," and they speak little of the possession of that scientific skill which would have had no commander in only a shade removed in intellect from a corporal. Parliament, for these heroic deeds, voted its thanks to the army and to the general; and Lord Raglan was entitled to his share of the honor, if his subsequent mismanagement had not forfeited the credit which he had derived from the bravery of his troops. But, with recent disasters before their eyes, people question his capacity for the post which he has held, and the nation, almost with one voice, has declared, that he is not a strong enough for it. This, we presume to be the opinion of Lord Palmerston's Government, if it be correct that one of their first acts was to recall him, and with him Lord Lucan, who played such a discreditable part at Balaklava in the receding of the Light Cavalry. The commissariat department has also incurred, too deservedly, the deep displeasure of the authorities at home. These punishments are certainly merited, and they show, on the part of the newly-constituted Cabinet, a sympathy with public feeling, which appears to have a strong moral effect on the future conduct of the war.

These misunderstandings and dismissals are not confined to the military branch of the service, but the admirals have not escaped censure. Sir Charles Napier was the first to announce his own dismissal on his return from the Baltic, and he has published a letter in reply to the extract of Admiral Berkeley, in the House of Commons, in which he states that he was "guided to act contrary to his own judgment,"—referring, probably, to his correspondence with the Admiralty; and he looks to the coming blue book as the justification of his conduct. Sir Charles does nothing by halves, and he threatens the publication of a letter which he forwarded from the Baltic, to the late Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen, in order to remove what he considers the undesired stigma under which he labours. He is now at open war with the naval authorities, and some amusing disclosures may be anticipated. Admiral Dundas was not the only one in his way, to settle with Mr. Lyard, who witnessed the battle of the Alma from the maintop of the admiral's ship, the Agamemnon. Mr. Lyard, in a letter to the Admiralty, has written something like eulogium to Admiral Dundas on this occasion, and he has still more indignantly reiterated it in a recent article in the Quarterly Review. Admiral Dundas, considering that he is a man of war, seems disposed to treat this serious charge in a very passive manner. He has called on Mr. Lyard for his retraction, and if that gentleman is as glib as he has said, the admiral will walk into the Court of Queen's Bench, and ask for satisfaction from the Admiralty, and from Mr. Lyard. No doubt Lord Raglan, when he comes home, will have grievous enough of his own to tell, and he may be in a fair way of getting a quantity of money in the military canal served up at breakfast with the daily press. One of the best acts of the War-office under its new head is that of investigating the Crimean war, as a necessary business, as things stand. All the regiments are to have their respective relative positions, and the companies of rank and file in the field, and four companies in the depot at Malta or the Ionian Islands. Several companies of the Dragon Guards, the Hussars, and the Grenadiers, are to be assigned to the extent of seventy-five men per troop. The Sappers and Miners are to be increased 600 men, and other augmentations, which it is needless to describe here, will be speedily carried out. Our Indian empire is also to be laid under contribution for soldiers.—The 10th Hussars are to be sent to the East, and the 10th and 11th drafts from India have received orders to move towards Southern Russia. The accounts from the Crimea show the havoc of disease and death, and the exertions of Mr. Childers estimate of 28,000 fighting men being before Sebastopol is rudely contradicted, and the figures are altogether too invalid to state. It is asserted, for instance, that the Fourth Division of our Crimean army has dwindled down to thirty men! Of the Grenadier Guards, originally 240 in number, only one man was left to report him! Attention is also drawn to the fact, that while in the three engagements already referred to, the loss of officers was but trifling, and in the leading men—probably not the officers discharged their duties at the head of their regiments—the loss of men was not excessive. The probability is, that the loss of officers, and the explanation is not unnaturally indulged in, "the men perish, but the officers survive!" This, we fear, will be seen to be a fallacy, in the leading morning paper almost continuously during the last two months, that men vested with authority, and having long purses at their command, can supply both for the purpose of procuring extra comforts which are denied to the deservingly poor. Certainly, a country which staves its soldiers with such abundance, and in its aristocratic army, can never hope to be successful in the field—nor does it deserve to be; by some means.

A despatch from Vienna states, that Austria, France and Russia have declared their readiness to co-operate, and that the Emperor of Russia will take part in the Conference. At Cannes, the progress of the Insurgent fleet has been checked by Admiral Stirling.

Night and day, and even Sundays, for the work of refitting and outfitting ships for the fleet (the Baltic principally) goes on at Portsmouth. The Neptune, Captain Hatfield, 120 guns; James Watt, Captain Elliot, 91 guns; 600-horse power; Hastings, Captain Coffin, 60 guns; 200-horse power; Pembroke, Captain Seymour, 60 guns; 300-horse power; Blenheim, Captain Hall, 60 guns; 450-horse power; Ajax, Capt. Warden, 60 guns; 150-horse power; Edinburgh, Captain Hewlett, 69 guns; 420-horse power; Hogue, Captain Ramsay, 60 guns; 450-horse power; Impetueux, Captain Watson, 61 guns; 300-horse power; Argonaut, Captain Yelverton, 47 guns; 300-horse power; London, Capt. Sir W. Wiseman, 18 guns; 650-horse power; Retribution, Captain Tatham, 28 guns; 400-horse power; Tartar, Captain Dunlop, 20 guns; 250-horse power; Himalaya, Commander Priest, 700-horse power; Falcon, Commander Pullen, 17 guns; 100-horse power; Ariel, Commander Luce, 8 guns; 60-horse power; and Oberon, Lieutenant Freeland, 3 guns; 200-horse power.

**PROBABLE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate of the Franklin expedition by an Esquimaux, named Mastiukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan congregation at Rosville, in Hudson's Bay. Dr. Rae has always considered the Esquimaux as a trustworthy man. On his return to Rosville, the Esquimaux stated, that "he witnessed with his party in a snow-house, where they had six weeks' constant night. In March last (1854) they started on their way to the north, and were 37 days on their northern journey. They were 100 miles beyond the reign inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they did not find the tracks of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but perhaps, one or two of the men may still be alive, and amongst the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives, and forks, were found. The ship was a great God-send to these people, and they now have good sledges, and spears, canoes, &c., of oak wood, and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him, that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him, and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished by hunger." Such are the words of Mastiukwin's narrative, as detailed to the Rev. T. Hurlbert, of Rosville Mission, Hudson's Bay. They are entitled to credence, because the narrator is a native of the country, acquainted with the language, and could have had no object in making a false statement. The various implements made of oak which were seen in the Esquimaux's equipment, prove that they must have had access to at least one of the ships of the missing expedition, the *Hecla*.

We learn by a despatch from Vienna that, under date of the 12th inst., the Czar had issued a Manifesto, in which he calls on the entire male population under arms, in order that an additional force of 200,000 men may be immediately despatched to the Crimea.

Russian drivers-sparties from Sebastopol had issued a Manifesto, in which he calls on the enemy were driven back with great loss of young French volunteers.