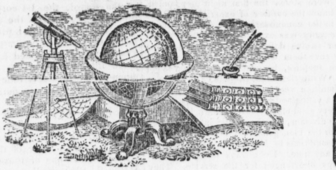

Haszard's Gazette,

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher
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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 expences without further notice.

JAMES PURDIE.

Charlottetown, 2d April, 1855. All papers 2w.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 2 Handsome American WAGONS. Also, 1000 Bushels Sweedish 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 STREE.

Charlottetown, 28th 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. 3w

Hops! Hops! Hops!

FOR SALE, by Retail, at DODD'S Brick Store, in Pownal Street.

March 23, 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 32, 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 HSAZARD & 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 Charlottetown in a few days, and respectfully requests all parties who are indebted to him, to hand in the several amounts of Accouts, as furnished. And will oblige

JOHN GIBSON.

All the papers 4in

WANTED, by the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society, a COLPORTEUR. Application 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 Subscriber 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 additon 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 remaining 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 possession 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 Lucan (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 encumbered 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 Hulalee, where there were great facilities for landing, inasmuch as the ships could come almost up to the sides of the quay. His first commissariat difficulties began at Hulalee, where the officer was frequently changed. At Hulalee his horses had 12lb. of barley and 16lb. of chopped straw, but no hay. He presumed that the commissary officer was changed by Commissary Filder, 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. Cookesley; 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 southward; 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 encampment near Varna was what was known as the Adrianople 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 Enniskillens 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 reinforcements, 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 Balaklava. 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 representations, 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 got no chopped straw, and the horses for a short time 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 considerable 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 particularly the horses, and of them, it was no exaggeration to state, that they were occasionally bordering on starvation. (Sensation.) He (the noble lord continued the letter) had during the last few months repeatedly remonstrated with Commissary-General Filder, and entreated his attention to the wants of the cavalry, but to no purpose whatever. He insisted on leaving the commissariat duties with youths altogether without experience, and who did not show any zeal or desire to make up for their personal deficiencies. Unlike other divisions, Commissary-General Filder 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 frequent 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 understood, 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 Filder, 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 Qr.' 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 ingeniously fixed upon, twelve days, when both light and heavy brigade drew arrears of forage, in discharge of arrears due to them—(laughter,)—and as far as possible to repair the emaciation 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 nobie 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 18 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 Boxer 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 sentries 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 Woronzoff road and the Tchernaya, 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 cavalry 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 harassing sort of work. In October the heavy and light brigades had 1884 horses fit for duty; but on the 31st of December last both brigades had only 1153