HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Wednesday, November 29, 1854. New Series. No. 192.

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.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion, occupying the space of 4 lines, including head, 2s.—6 lines, 2s. 6d.—9 lines, 3s.—12 lines, 3s. 6d.—16 lines, 4s.—20 lines, 4s. 6d.—25 lines, 5s.—30 lines, 5s. 6d.—36 lines, 6s.—and 2d. for each additional line. One fourth of the above for each continuance.

Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

5, *PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,*

Importer and Dealer in every description of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Bee's Braces, Turnscrews, &c.

MANUFACTURER

Of the Premium Steel Squares, Premium Augers and Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent Hollow Augers, &c.

Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.

DAVID KINGSLAND, & Co., Manufacturer, Burlington, Vermont.

S. L. TILLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

15, KING STREET, *SAINT JOHN, N. B.*

DEALER IN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, &c., Confections in great variety. 6mx

GARRISON & MARSTERS,

CUSTOM HOUSE & SHIP BROKERS,

AND

COMMERCIAL AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

Custom House Building,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

☞ Goods from England or the United States may be forwarded to any part of this Province, Nova-Scotia or P. E. Island by consigning the same to G. & M., enclosing Invoice, to prevent delays.

☞ Charges Moderate. ☜ 3mx

MONEY TO LEND

ON FREEHOLD ESTATE.

T. HEATH HAVILAND.

Barrister at Law,

Queen Square, Charlottetown.

November, 11th, 1854.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he offers his services in the above line of business.

WILLIAM B. TUPLIN.

Margate, Lot 19, Oct. 25. 8in

WILLIAM M. HOWE,

ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER.

Office in Grafton Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Hon. Edward Palmer.

All Island papers 1m

BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

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

May 18, 1854.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d 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. Isl

THE PSALMIST,

JUST RECEIVED, at GEORGE T. HASZARD'S Bookstore, in various bindings. The above is the Edition of Watts's Hymns used in the Baptist Chapel Charlottetown.

Timothy and Flax Seed.

THE highest price will be paid for TIMOTHY and FLAX SEED, during the present year, at George T Haszard's Book Store.

DR KIDDER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS

FOR the CURE of LIVER Complaints, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Gout, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Erysipelas, and all Diseases of the Skin. Eruptions, Typhoid and Inflammatory Fevers, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These invaluable Pills have been used with unparalled success in private practice for more than thirty years, and are now offered to the public, with the fullest conviction that they will prove themselves a public benefit.

They possess the power of stimulating the depurative organs throughout the body to a healthy action, thus assisting nature to subvert disease after her own manner. Prepared only by D. TAYLOR, JR. & Co., No. 25, Hanover street, Boston.

W. R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DESBRISAY.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

SEVERAL SCHOONERS to carry COAL from Pictou or Sydney to Halifax, for which liberal Freights will be given. Apply to

G. W. DEBLOIS, Charlottetown or

S. CUNARD & Co., Halifax.

August 4th, 1854.

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

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

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators 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 5th, 1853.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG,

Agent for P. E. Island.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W. Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.

April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

Dixon's Fulling, Dyeing and DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

ST. PETER'S BAY.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, and finish the Cloth in a superior manner. Specimens of the work can be seen of the following

AGENTS:

Charlottetown.—GEO. T. HASZARD'S Book Store.
Georgetown.—Hon. JOSEPH WIGHTMAN.
Mount Stewart.—Mr. KEMBLE COFFIN.
Pinette Mills.—Mr. ALEX. DIXON.
Vernon River.—Mr. JAMES HAYDEN, Alexander's son.

☞ Two Prizes were awarded to pieces of cloth full dressed at the above Establishment.

Mr. Jacob Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., Nova Scotia, is the Superintendent of the above Establishment.

JOHN DIXON.

Notice to Travellers.

IT has become an established fact that accidents will happen notwithstanding the care and attention which may be paid to the safety and convenience of travellers. Explosions will take place, bridges will be left open, and cars run off the track as usual.

It is well enough for the public and legislators to caution companies to "beware," and "take heed," yet these casualties will occur, which result in severe contusions, broken limbs, burns, bruises, &c.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment,

Upon such occasions, is invaluable! The wonderful effects of its soothing and healing properties have induced many, who have tried it, to always carry a bottle of it with them when they are travelling.

Frequent tests have proven it to be efficacious in curing Rheumatism, Piles, Scrofulous diseases, Cancers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, &c. Also Spavin, Ring-bone, Scratches, Cracked Heels, Chafes, Galls, &c., on *Horses and other animals.* It is external in its application, and we GUARANTEE it to cure PERMANENTLY in every case for which we recommend it.

Many Physicians use it because they can depend upon it—so can their patients.

Farmers and Livery-stable Keepers.

Say they WILL have it, and will not be satisfied without it, after giving it a fair trial. Therefore we say to travellers upon highways and by-ways *use the Mustang Liniment!* It has become so thoroughly introduced throughout the United States, British Possessions, and West Indies, that it is almost impossible to step off the cars at any Station without beholding the gay banner of the "Mustangs."

The prices are as follows:—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle; the 50 cent being three times as large as the 25 cent size, and the $1 size nearly three times as large as the 50 cent size, so that the large bottles are cheapest.

D. TAYLOR, jun. & Co., 25 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.

Agent for P. E. Island, M. W. SKINNER, and sold by dealers generally. 6m

CHAMPAGNE.

THIRTY CASES of prime CHAMPAGNE, just received *ex* "Peeping Tom," from Liverpool.

Also, a quantity of *OAKUM.*
Pitch and Coal Tar,
Kegs of White and coloured paints,
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
For sale by

CHARLES STEWART.

June 7, 1854. tf

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store.

June 2.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Slackening of the Fire of the besieged,—Sebastopol a mass of Ruins.

A despatch from Therapia states that the captain of a ship, which left the Crimea on the 25th, brings intelligence of the slackening of fire of the besieged. Their aim was uncertain, and artillerymen were failing.

The trenches had been carried to within 300 yards of the place.

A Russian despatch announces that reinforcements, under the command of General Dannenberg, are approaching Sebastopol.

The Russian corps in Poland are leaving the Austrian frontier.

The Ganges brings letters of the 24th from the Crimea.

The assault by land and sea was, it was expected, to take place on the 1st or 2d of November.

The Chasseurs of Vincennes killed all artillerymen that showed themselves at the embrasures.

Shells were poured in all night, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing his disasters.

The interior of Sebastopol was a mass of ruins (*decombres sur decombres*). Almost all the town was on fire, and the besieged had desisted from their efforts to extinguish the flames.

Deserters had announced that there were in the town 6,000 dead, and double that number of wounded.

Women and children are said to be lying unburied in the streets; everything is neglected in order to keep up the defence; all the guns of the Round Fort were said to be silenced except one.

The soldiers are said to be kept at their guns by the swords of their officers, and many have been shot for attempting to desert.

During the confusion a large body of Poles quitted the town. The Russian fleet sought shelter of the buildings alongside the quays. Batteries in new positions were to fire on the ships on the 25th with red hot balls. The losses of the allies, at that date (the 24th) were not very considerable.

The Rifles have been engaged in picking off the Russian gunners, who are shot down in considerable numbers. There are several volunteers also armed with rifles, who have joined in this part of the warfare

The Russians are constructing another line of works behind their present ones; they have plenty of guns and ammunition. The British effective infantry is now about 15,000, the French 36,000, the Turks, 11,000. The artillerymen are being much worn out by incessant toil. They are 12 hours out of the 24 in trenches, instead of the usual 8. The loss of effective strength from sickness and wounds amounts, in the British force, to about 80 a-day.

The following despatch is from Vienna:—

The *Presse* learns from an authentic source that the siege works were so far advanced, that on the 1st of November the third parallel had been opened. It would be completed in eight or ten days, when the further decisive operations would begin.

It is not the intention of the allies to undertake anything against the northern side of Sebastopol.

From accounts received in Paris, it appears that the loss sustained in the cavalry action before Bala Clava was less severe than was at first reported. Instead of 500 men, it is said that only 124 were killed and wounded, and the names of no officers are mentioned.

Up to the 2nd of November, no general attack had been made upon Sebastopol.

From the News of the World, Nov. 12.

Up to the present minute we can form no accurate conception either of the actual force of the Russians, or of the spirit with which they are animated. On these points our information is contradictory in the extreme. Deserters are said to represent the town as panic-stricken, the garrison as mutinous, the carnage frightful, and the defences half ruined. Other accounts depict the Russians as inspired by the most energetic resolution, as repairing the damage caused by our batteries with incredible celerity, and as maintaining an equality of fire with a perseverance not to have been anticipated from a defeated and demoralized army. An eye-witness says, that he noticed the artillerymen in one of the Russian batteries standing as boldly and as coolly to their guns as on the first day of the siege, and that, though the fire of the place was thought to have rather slackened during the 21st and 25d, the result might have been attributable either to the want of amunition or the occupation of the garrison on some interior line of defences. It appears to us, moreover, that the bold attack upon the Bala Clava forts on the 25th, and the renewal of the attempt in another quarter on the day following, must needs be taken as evidence of considerable boldness on the part of the besieged. Such operations were, of course, obviously suggested by the advantages of numerical superiority, and the plain requirements of the defence; but we hardly think they could have have undertaken them with troops in that state of demoralization which succeeded the defeat on the Alma. The probability is, that the bulk of the Russian army now before us was not engaged with the allies on those fatal heights, and that our present antagonists have yet to feel their inferiority to the soldiers of the west. The strength of their force in the field is computed at something less than 30,000 men, whereas fully that number were thought to have been brought against us on the 25th; but, as Sebastopol is open on the northern side, it is evident that the garrison and the relieving army may combine or distribute their battalions exactly as operations may seem to require. Nothing has been accomplished by the enemy to materially disturb the progress of the siege. The course of events has told steadily in our favour. The French, whose misfortunes at the opening of the attack deprived us of such desirable assistance, repaired their batteries so energetically that they were ready for action sooner than was thought possible, and have since advanced most successfully in the operations of the siege. The approaches are now within musket shot of the defences, and the Minie rifle will soon do its deadly work. Sebastopol could only be saved by decisive success on the part of the enemy—by such a sortie from the town as would destroy our batteries, or such an attack upon our position as might compel us to raise the siege.

Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol.

OCT. 19.—In the night between the 18th and 19th the works were not disturbed. At about half-past ten, however, an *alerte* was made in Sebastopol. A clamour was audible, and a brisk cannonade in all directions, with platoon firing and cheering. In half an hour silence was restored, and the works were resumed. At half-past six in the morning the French artillery opens fire; the English does the same; the place replies. The firing is tremendous, notwithstanding a dense fog which clears about eight a. m. The firing then becomes more steady and precise. On our side it is kept up with equal chances, and towards the end of the day it has evidently an advantage over that of the place. By two o'clock, the tower of the central bastion was a heap of ruins. The embrasures of the Mast bastion (right hand) had suffered considerably. About three p. m., the firing on all sides slackened. Our batteries suffered little, and were easily repaired during the night.

OCT. 20.—The embrasures of the Mast bastion could not be completely repaired during the night; at dawn, when the firing recommenced, only two guns were serviceable. A portion of this result is to be attributed to the smart firing of our sharpshooters, which did not allow the artillerymen to serve their guns. The engineers push on their works to the right, before the Mast bastion, to the ravine which descends into Sebastopol, and separates us from the English. The proximity of the town and the nature of the ground, which is rocky, render their labours difficult and slow. They work *a la sape volante.* From ten a.m. to one p.m., and from two p.m. to three p.m,, the enemy directs a brisk fire upon these works; two or three breaches are made by the artillery of the town on some of the weak points of the parallel. The artillery reopened its fire, and continued it during the day. The firing of battery No. 2, however (marines), was interrupted in the morning by the explosion of a powder magazine, which wounded no one, and did very little damage.

OCT. 21.—In the night between the 20th and 21st, the besieged made a sortie about two in the morning, with the intention of spiking the guns of the French batteries. They penetrated between batteries 3 and 4, and had already approached some of the guns, when the artillerymen, seizing their arms, and seconded by the guard in the trenches, and especially by the first company of the Voltigeurs of the 74th, drove back the enemy with loss. Six Russians remained dead in the trenches, and four wounded—one an officer, since dead—were made prisoners. The rest of the night passed over tranquillity. At six a.m. the General in-Chief visits the battery of the Genoese fort (No. 6. marine), and orders it to be suppressed. The French artillery recompence its fire at six; the place replies, but not so vigorously. Our batteries acquire a more marked superiority. Batteries No. 7 and 8 obtain good results. The engineers continue their works before the Mast bastion.

OCT. 22.—The night is calm. The firing recommences at daybreak. The armament of the outworks of the enemy is much reduced, and the works much cut up and damaged. Recently constructed batteries are discovered on the back of the ravine descending to the south port, and another in construction; the latter is meant to bear especially against the English. The artillery commences the erection of the battery No. 9 and its powder magazine. Since two days, the enemy, who had displayed some battalions, a battery of artillery, and some Cossacks on the Chernaya, is no longer visible there. The general return of our losses since the commencement to this day is:—Killed 4 officers and 54 men wounded, 14 officers and 451 non-commissioned and rank and file.

From Wilmer's European Times, Nov. 11.

Still nothing decisive from the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol continues, the carnage is described in all the accounts as being dreadful, and the sufferings of the people in that devoted city show the horrors of war in their most revolting form. The Banshee is represented as having brought intelligence to Constantinople to the 30th, to the effect that the cannonade was violent on both sides, but without decisive effect, although the damage done was great—coutradictions which, in the absence of more detailed and explicit information, we are left to reconcile as best we may. In the meantime it may be stated generally that our postal arrangements are execrable, and we are thrown almost exclusively on the Russian despatches for such scraps of intelligence as convey any idea of the progress of events before Sebastopol. The contrast in this respect between the activity of the Russians and the tardiness of our own Government is very marked. From Sebastopol to Odessa, the Russian versions of the progress of the siege are sent with regularity and precision, and transmitted thence to St. Petersburg with all imaginable celerity, ramifying from the Russian capital all over Europe, and indeed over the world, before our own more reliable accounts come to hand. We publish in our impression today scraps of news collected from various sources respecting the struggle in the Crimea, but anything in the shape of a continuous narrative is out of the question, for some of Lord Raglan's despatches respecting the commencement of the siege are still wanting, and the letters of the representatives of the press in the Crimea have been equally unlucky in their whereabouts. Ungenerous criticism on the conduct of the Government at this moment is certainly not desirable, although in some quarters it is freely indulged in; but these repeated failures respecting the transmission of news afford a handle for assailing the coalition ministry which ought not to have been given, irrespective of the higher moral and national interests which are at stake. It has been proved that in eight, or at the most, in ten days, we could have the most copious accounts from the Crimea, *via* Marseilles, and it is because the thing is practicable and is not done, that dissatisfaction is universally felt. The result is, that the accounts of the last four or five days of the siege rest entirely on Russian authority, a state of things which is certainly not creditable to the sagacity and promptitude of the Western Powers.

But enough has transpired to show that the eventful moment for taking Sebastopol cannot be distant, for Prince Menscikoff had asked for three hours' cessation of the firing in order to bury the dead in the city, a request which was not complied with, for the allies retorted that they had no dead of their own to bury—a very significant admission of the state of things in the town and the fortress. Indeed, the descriptions of the frightful state of Sebastopol, which this application to bury the dead seems to endorse, leave no doubt of its speedy subjugation, provided the Russians are unable to raise the siege by attaching the allied powers in the rear—an attempt which it is now clear was made on the 25th, by the troops under General Liprandi, and of which the Russian telegraph made the most, as we stated in our last. All the accounts concur in the fact that we sustained a slight reverse on that day in the vicinity of Balaklava, to obtain the heights of which, and to cut off the supplies which we receive by the road which connects that place with Sebastopol, was the object of the attack. But the success which the Russians obtained over the Turks and the Highlanders on the 25th, stationed at the pass which commands this point, was only temporary—a surprise which produced a momentary panic on the part of the Turks; for the fight was renewed on the following day, when the enemy was finally repulsed with great slaughter.

The fighting in this affair was desperate, and the French and English cavalry were engaged hand-to-hand with the enemy, but our loss only amounted to 124 men, instead of the three regiments which Menschikoff's despatch represented as having been destroyed. When the particulars of this brilliant action are published, they will wear a very different version to that which the Czar and his General have given to the world. But the failure of this attempt to raise the siege, in the only position where it could be made, is tolerably conclusive that the means to relieve Sebastopol are at an end, for the Russian accounts, which extend to the 2d of the present month, are very subdued in their colouring. The sortie against the lines of the English before Sebastopol, so gallantly repulsed by the troops under General Evans, when 1000 Russians were left on the field, affords no proof of higher success, on the part of the enemy, in the front than in the rear of our army.

Letters from the Crimea to the 25th ult. mention that the garrison of Sebastopol were reduced to the greatest extremity, and were weakened by sickness and fatigue, and disheartened by defeat. The allied fleets were preparing to return to Sepastopol. An attack by sea is most likely intended, by way of diversion, during the assault. It is said that the dead in the city number several thousands, and the wounded are calculated at more than 12,000. Under pretence of protecting an hospital, the Russians had hoisted a yellow flag on a large structure, and this flag was respected by the allies. Deserters, however, having asserted that it was the grand magazine, shells were directed against it, and it blew up with tremendous efiect. The ground shook as with an earthquake, and houses were thrown to the ground in all directions.