Cleaning Straw Hats

"The Scientific American" says —Straw hats—such as leghorns, tuscans, dunstables, &c.—when they become soiled are cleaned as follows. They are first steeped for half an hour in a tub of clean warm water, in which there has been dissolved a little soda ash. This softens the grease, which has been given out to the hats from the hair, and prepares them for the soaping. Each hat is then placed on a smooth board over a tub, rubbed with bar soap, and then scrubbed with a hard hair brush untill all the oil, grease, and dirt are taken out. They are then rinsed in two tubs-full of warm water and left to drip in a basket for about ten minutes, then they are placed in a clean tub containing dissolved oxalic acid, about 1 deg. in strength. They are sunk in this liquor and left to steep for half an hour, then taken out, and hung up to dry in the air, or a moderately warm room. Before being quite dry, they are removed and subjected to an atmosphere of sulphurous gas in a close box. A few pieces of roll brimstone are placed on the top of some red hot coals in an iron pot, which is set on the bottom of the box, and the lid is closed tightly down. They are subjected to this gas for about six hours then taken out sponged well with a strong solution of white parchment size, hung up untill they become partially dry, and are then blocked and pressed ready to be trimmed. When straw comes in contact with an alkaline solution like soda or soap suds, it assumes a deep yellow color; the oxalic acid partially removes this, and also any iron stains which may be on straw hats. The sulphurous gas is called bleaching the straw, but some straw hat cleaners never submit their hats to this part of the process; and their hats look about as well as those who pursue it. It is an offensive process; the gas is exceedingly disagreeable, and if it can be dispensed with, it is wisdom to do so. Some use lemon juice as a substitute for oxalic acid, but it is more expensive and not quite so efficacious. Some have used sour milk as a bleaching agent for straw, but it is scarcely possible to wash it out, and it should therefore never be used; vinegar, if rendered colorless by being passed through ground charcoal, is much better. The foregoing for cleaning straw hats is that pursued by some of the most experienced straw hat bleachers in our country. Care must be taken to remove every particle of grease from each hat, before it is submitted to the acid. Those straw hats which require altering in shape, have their fronts separated from their crowns before being washed; they are much easier handled than entire hats. Ladies who use coloured oil for the hair, soon render their hats unfit to wear, as the oil is generally coloured with madder or alkanet root, which stains the straw with a permanent color.

The Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR !!

CARLETON-PLACE, OCT. 11, 1855.

Grand Trunk Railway

We are highly gratified in being able to announce, that the section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Brockville will certainly be open between the first and the 15th of November next. The Canadian Railway and steamboat Guide says "We have travelled over the line within the past three days, and we have no hesitation in saying that for finish, it has no equal on the whole continent of America. We in our last referred to the benefits which the opening of this road would confer upon the province generally, add the travel between Montreal and the Upper Province in winter in particular, and we are now more than ever convinced that this section of the Grand Trunk Railway must prove a very remunerative one to the shareholders in this great undertaking, and highly beneficial to the commercial interests to the province. The distance between Montreal and Brockville will be performed in five hours, thus virtually saving no less than four and twenty hours upon the present mode of transit westward. The works on this section, under the able superintendence of Mr. James Hodges, are admirable, and reflect the highest credit upon the contractors, as they are certainly equal to any first class railroads of England, and far superior to anything we have on this side of the Atlantic. The wages of labor now employed on this section alone amount to upwards of £3000 a day; and it is a gratifying feature in the progress of these works, that almost all the artizans employed on them have purchased farms, and on the completion of their labours, will settle upon them; than whom no better settlers could the province desire."

Russian Loan in America.

It is confidently affirmed by some of our New York exchanges, that some Russian agents are now on their way to the United States for the purpose of negociating a loan in small sums from the people, after the manner so successfully pursued by Louis Napoleon, in France.

It is scarcely possible, that such a scheme will be attempted, and even if it should, we have no hesitation in predicting its failure. It is true that there are many among the Americans who do not sympathize very decidedly with the Allies; but they cannot but know, that so far as the principle of freedom is concerned, it is only on the part of the allied governments. Russia, on the contrary, is opposed to this principal, it is despotism itself; despotism armed and without misgivings. While Russian power and Russian prestige are undiminished, freedom has an enemy in Europe, implacable, and, in popular belief, invincible. The interests of mankind absolutely require that Russia should at least be kept within the bounds of her own prodigious empire. We can not believe that American citizens will be found willing to give material aid to a government which crushed heroic Hungary, and which is the main ultimate reliance of every petty despot in Italy and Germany.

Kossuth has said that should Russia gain the advantage in the present war, and come out of the contest stronger than she went into it, she will not long be content with controlling the policy of Europe.

Another Telegraph.

While active preparations are being made by American Capitalists for the laying down of a submarine cable to connect New York and London, capitalists on the other side of the broad Atlantic are not backward in contributing their share towards the complete encircling of the world. The far distant regions of Australia now figure on the telegraphic line chart as the "Eastern terminus of the great Mediterranean Electric Telegraph Company."

The company is formed for establishing a communication between Europe, Africa, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Constantinople, India, and Australia. They have a concession, with exclusive privileges, for fifty years, from France and Sardina, and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum guaranteed for the same period by the French and Sardinian Governments. Mr. John W. Brett, the telegraph engineer, states that the lines have been in active and successful operation from Cagliari to Spezzia, Italy, about six hundred miles, since the 15th August last, and the messages transmitted have already far exceeded the number originally anticipated. The remaining portion of the present lines will be completed within a few weeks, as the third cable, one hundred and sixty-two miles in length, is now on board the "Result," at Greenwich, and was to leave England in a few days. This important completement of the line will unite the southernmost point of Sardinia with Algiers, Africa, when the guarantee of five per cent. interest from the French Government will come into force, as is already the case with the Sardian Government. The Mediterranean submarine cable is the largest and strongest which has yet been laid down; it consists of six electric wires throughout, weighing eight tons per mile, or over two thousand tons.

The "Times" in commenting upon the appointment of Mr—or Sir Francis—Hincks to the government of the Windward Islands, suggests that "the Archbishop of Canturbury should immediately appoint the other Mr. Hincks Bishop of the Diocese of Kingston, C. W.

Several of our contemporaries assert that this has been done without waiting for the suggestion of the "Times". Information has, we are told, been lately received in this country, which induces the belief that Dr. Hincks has been virtually appointed to the Bishopric, although the fact has not yet been made public.

The Prospects of the War.—The following remarks of the Paris "Debats" were telegraphed from London to Liverpool before the sailing of the America:—We should not be surprised at their being blown up so soon as the Russian army is compelled to retreat from the neighborhood of Sebastopol. The respective positions of the two armies remain the same, and will do so until one of the two shall take the initiative of a movement that will force the other to manoeuver in its turn. For the present the allied army holds its strong position until the occupation of the town shall have been properly arranged, and its chief defences thoroughly repaired. It does not appear to have anything else at present to do. The Russian army, for its part occupies the excellent positions of Mackenzie's, strongly intrenched and lined with redoubts like our own. On both sides the capability exists in receiving the attack with chances tolerably equal of serious resistance nnd success, and with equal risk of losing a great many men. The Russians will probably continue in observation before us within their strong positions until the allied army gives signs of some movement. But what will that movement be? Shall we venture to attack in the Mackenzie heights where the road from Simpheropol winds along? Shall we penetrate into the heart of the Crimea by another route? If so, by what route and where? All these are permature questions. Let us avoid tracing our imaginary plans of campaign. Rather let us permit time to develope the events; or if our imagination must need outstrip facts, the field of conjecture is open.

War Expenditure.—A return moved for in the British Parliament gives detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditure for army, navy, commissariat, and ordnance services for the year to the 31st of March, 1854. It shows that the expenditure for the navy amounted to £7,167,804, being £77,099 in excess of the estimates; for the army, £6,503,756, being £218,290 under the estimates; for the commissariat service, £617,027 and for the ordnance services, £3,053,567, being £61,582 less than the sum granted. The items of these accounts in detail cover a space of nearly 90 pages.

The Farmer's Future.

An English correspondent of the New York "Tribune," expatiates on the prospective introduction of steam power as an aid in agricultural operations, as follows:—"The Farmers, Future will be found in the *application of steam to the cultivation of the soil!* We are rapidly coming to the conclusion here that the good old plow is a humbug. We begin to think that spade-husbandry applied by steam is the right thing; indeed, there are some among us of the opinion that a machine may be invented which [illegible] uld, in effect, plow, sow reap [illegible] w and roll altogether—a mach[illegible] in fact, which should make [illegible] ed-bed and sow the seed all at [illegible] operation. There has already [illegible] one steam-engine exhibited in [illegible] country which will walk any [illegible] e, and do any thing it is required [illegible] do. It has feet about the size o[illegible] rs, Sir, and it puts them down [illegible] n the ground, one after the other [illegible] y much in the fashion of a dandy [illegible] ng up Broadway, only the feet [illegible] he machine are fixed on wheels [illegible] nd revolve regularly, instead of mo[illegible] ng up and down awkwardly, like [illegible] This machine will go throu[illegible] plowed field very comfortabl[illegible] and rather quicker than a good h[illegible] ter will get over it; and as it wil[illegible] aga dozen plows after it, I do not [illegible] e, for my part, why it should not be [illegible] ade to carry, as part and parcel of [illegible] lf, a mechanism that will readily [illegible] onvert the untilled ground into [illegible] ed-bed. Well, then as to drain[illegible] I saw a machine the other [illegible] y that would dig, drain, and lay do[illegible] n sixteen and a half feet of piping [illegible] er minute, the pipes being rather [illegible] ore regularly and satisfactorily [illegible] id than any skilled workman [illegible] lay them. The machine labou[illegible] under the disadvantage of being [illegible] mbrous, and of being made to be [illegible] orked by a stationary engine. But h[illegible] ing got thus far, it seems to be o[illegible] one step further to give us steam[illegible] pplication to the soil so as to enal[illegible] wenty times the quantity of land [illegible] be put under cultivation by the s[illegible] e amount of labour, and at no g[illegible] er cost than now. Then we may [illegible] pe for a produce of cheap corn, the g[illegible] t desideratum in this land of sweat [illegible] nd toil, where it depends upon a sh[illegible] fig or two, more or less, in the price [illegible] f food, not only whether a man [illegible] an reap the advantages of his la[illegible] our, but absolutely, too often, whe[illegible] r he can continue to exist.

Y[illegible] to the application of improved [illegible] chinery to the earth must we look [illegible] an accession of home comforts [illegible] world-wide prosperity, of universa[illegible] happiness! To Thee! O, bounti[illegible]ful G[illegible] of Nature, we offer our first thank[illegible] that Thou hast given us the great[illegible] eed-bed whereon we live and move[illegible] and whence we have our being[illegible] To Industry be given our next[illegible] st tribute, and then let us thank[illegible] Art and Science that teach us ho[illegible] to make the best use of the mea[illegible] so bountifully placed at our dispo[illegible]l."

Origin of Fires.

[illegible]e origin of fires in London, says [illegible]he "Fireman's Gazette," has now [illegible]en recorded for about twenty years. And it has been observed that [illegible]ot only the most frequent caus[illegible] from year to year have kept the s[illegible]ne ratio, but even those which are s[illegible]peculiar that one would never expe[illegible] to hear from them again. From [illegible]he long list given, we copy a few:

Curta[illegible]	2,511
Cancl[illegible]	1,498
Flues	1,555
Gas	932
Stove[illegible]	494
Incen[illegible]arism	89
Carele[illegible]ness	100
Intoxi[illegible]ation	80
Lucif[illegible]s	80
Chil[illegible]n playing with lucifers	45
Smok[illegible]g tobacco	166
Read[illegible]g in bed	22
Sewi[illegible] in ditto	4
Smok[illegible]g in ditto	2
Spon[illegible]aneous combustion	13
Cat	19
Dog	6
Clot[illegible]s-horse upset by monkey	1
Ligh[illegible]ng	8
Hig[illegible]de	1

A inspection of the above list will disc[illegible]se a deal of curious information. Wi[illegible] would have supposed curtains to b[illegible] so dangerous? And since they can [illegible] be so easily dispensed with, wit[illegible]ut injury to comfort or taste, wou[illegible]d not common prudence seem to r[illegible]quire it? Reading in bed appe[illegible] to be seven times as dangerous as [illegible] smoking—and a cat is more than [illegible] three times as hazardous as a dog.

New Copper and Silver Mines.

California papers announce the dis[illegible]covery of new mines of the above me[illegible]als, which are very promising in [illegible]chness. They are located 30 mil[illegible]s from the Gila river, and 25 mil[illegible]s north of the new boundry line bet[illegible]een Mexico and the United Sta[illegible]es. It is designed to transport the [illegible]re and metal for shipment in sm[illegible] river steamers to the Gulf of Cal[illegible]ornia, where it will be taken on b[illegible]d and shipped to the Eastern St[illegible]s or England for smelting. The or[illegible]e is said to be inexhaustible, and in[illegible]easing in richness as it is followed. Not far from this locality is [illegible]e celebrated silver mine of M[illegible]a de Plancha de Plata.

[illegible]e imagine that the projectors of [illegible]is enterprise will find a rather so[illegible] business, so far as profit is co[illegible]erned, to transport their ores, fi[illegible] to the Gila, and thence by di[illegible]rent shipments to this coast o[illegible]ngland.

Painful Casualty.—Francis V[illegible]tman, a young man aged about 2[illegible] years, was instantly killed, in E[illegible]ards, on Sunday, Sept. 30, by th[illegible] accidental discharge of a gun in t[illegible]hands of his uncle, Mr. Daniel I[illegible]net, Coroner Preston, to whom I[illegible]are indebted for a statement of the f[illegible], held an inquest on Tuesday l[illegible] the jury rendering a verdict of a[illegible]ccidental shooting. It seems the two l[illegible] started into the woods on the [illegible]rigin of Mud Lake, on a search [illegible]n insane man supposed to be [illegible] about 10 o'clock on Sunday [illegible]ning, each taking his gun. Soon [illegible]r entering the woods, Bennet [illegible]harged his gun at a hedge-hog [illegible]eloaded. At the time of the [illegible]dent Bennet was preceeding [illegible]tman, with his gun on his [illegible]lder at half-cock as he was in the [illegible]t of carrying it when in the [illegible]ds, and it is probable that his [illegible]ping down a slight jog, produced [illegible]r which caused the discharge. [illegible] examining the lock of his gun, [illegible] joint of the dog was found to be [illegible]ken in such a way as to render it [illegible]afe. The two were so near [illegible]ether at the time of the accident [illegible] Whitman clasped Bennet around [illegible] neck as he fell, exclaiming "O! [illegible]r, uncle Daniel!" and died immediately. The ball entered the ab[illegible]men near the navel, passed [illegible]nd the body, and lodged in the [illegible]scles of the back, severing [illegible]eral large blood-vessels in its [illegible]rse.—*Ogdensburgh Free Press.*

The Commerce of Quebec Revived.—The Quebec "Chronicle" is [illegible]d to learn that there are commercial interests. One of our important industrial pursuits—shipbuilding—is reviving, and several vessels have been contracted for on home account. We trust that this is but a preliminary pulsation, and that before the winter has set in, keels will have been laid in all our ship-yards with favourable prospects. Our retail merchants who have exhibited a great deal of caution in making their purchases are exhibiting greater confidence and the wholesale dealers are looking for a good fall trade. There is no doubt that the very fair crops which has been housed has something to do in bringing about this state of things.

Robberies in Hamilton.—On Saturday afternoon, two gentlemen residing at Congress Hall, Hamilton, were robbed of money, &c., to the amount of $5,212. One of the gentlemen, Mr J. W. Highman, had notes, &c., abstracted from his trunk amounting to $5,000. The other gentleman, Mr. T. W. Cooper, lost $212. A man has been arrested on suspicion.—*Leader.*

Sinking of a Wharf in Portland.—On the 26th ult., a portion of Brown's wharf, in Portland, gave way, and about 2500 hogsheads of salt and 50 tons of coal were precipitated into the dock. The salt belonged to Waldron & Co., and the coal to the New York Steam Navigation Company. The extent of the damage is about $10,000.—*Leader.*

Horrible.—Some days ago, a man named Lynch, stifled his child, a little girl fifteen months old, under him, by falling on her in a state of complete intoxication in the cars of the Great Western Railways near Hamilton. The mother had Given her into his care, in order to visit a while, and when she came back, she found her child dead, and the father sleeping on the corpse.—*Leader.*

Steamboat Accident.—Floyd's Steamboat Directory contains the following statement:—Since the application of steam on the Western waters there have been thirty nine thousand six hundred and seventy two lives lost by steamboat disasters, three hundred and eighty-one boats land cargoes lost, and seventy-boats seriously injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of sixty seven millions of dollars.

It is now generally believed, that Mr. Langton has received the nomination to the vacant office of Auditor General. If this report should prove to be correct, Mr. Langton's seat in Parliament will of course be vacated; and the Peterborough papers are accordingly discussing the probabilities of the coming election.

Proposed Canal on the Danube.—It is reported that the English, French, and Austrian Governments have agreed to form the proposed canal of the Danube, at the joint expense of the three nations. The constructing of a canal, about sixty miles in length, from Tchernovado, the point at which the course of the Danube runs to the northward, to the port of Kustandge, on the Black Sea, will deprive Russia of all control over the navigation of that magnificent river, at the same time that it will open the great corn fields of Europe, to the commerce of England and France, at all times, and free Austria and Southern Germany from the pressure which Russia keeps upon them, by closing, or threatning to close, the navigation of the Danube, which is the only natural outlet of the Austrian empire and Southern Germany.

A City of Mourning.—A letter from Norfolk to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated the 22nd, says:—This is the most melancholy day yet experienced in Norfolk. Consternation is depicted upon every face. No language can describe the mournful desolation of this ill-fated city. The announcement, this morning, of the death of Wm. B. Fergusson, Esq., the noble-hearted, self-sacrificing President of the Howard Association, has struck like a knell upon the ears of the few remaining inhabitants of this almost depopulated city. He died about six o'clock this morning, was followed to the grave by all who could possibly be there, and not the eyes only, but the hearts of all present, wept at the sad occasion.

Remarkable Occurance.—A circumstance of a somewhat extraordinary character occurred a short time since in one of the flourishing towns of the midland counties. A clergyman died, and his wife and daughters, on the third day after his decease, recollecting that no likeness remained, it was agreed ere the grave closed over him, that the body should be enshrouded and a portrait taken a young lady of some professional celebrity was engaged for the task. She, with the assistance of the attendant, took off the shroud and placed the body in the requisite posture; but, other duties requiring the artist's attention, the sketch was defferred till noon. About twelve o'clock at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on this image of death At this state of proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the death-like figure fell on the side. Nothing daunted the artist carefully took the hand to replace it, when, lo! the eyes opened, and staring her full in the face, the dead inquired, "Who are you?" The young professional, without trepidation, took the bandage from his head and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud, and laughed immoderately. The artist quietly called the family; their joy may be imagined, but cant be described. —That evening, he who had lain three days in his shroud, bemoaned by mother and sisters with agonizing tears gladdened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at the tea-table, and at this moment is making an excursion in North Wales. —*Bedford (England) Times.*

A Ten-ton Nugget.—The *North British Mail* says:—"We have a letter from Melbourne, dated the 10th May, per the *George Marshal*, to a respectable firm in town wherein it is stated that a rumour was then prevalent in Melbourne that a piece of solid gold weighing ten tons had been found at the Tarrangower diggins. If this turns out to be true, it will have an important effect upon the trade of the colony."

It is said that a contract has just been made by the French Minister of War, for clothing for 400,000 men besides the ordinary supplies for the year.

Arrival of the Pacific

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

SIMPSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE VICTORY.

IMMENSE STORE FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES.

THE CZAR DETERMINED NOT TO YIELD.

New York Oct. 4.

The United States mail steamer Pacific arrived at this port about 12 o'clock last night bringing one weeks later intelligence from Europe,

Despatches from general Simpson from the seat of war have been received by the Government describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff.

He says, 'At 12 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September the French columns under General Bosquet Mc-Mahon and Dellamottroye entered and carried the Malakoff with the most impetuous valor. The British columns stormed the Redan; but after a bloody contest could not hold it. A second assault could not be organized until the following morning when the Redan was found to be evacuated.

The loss of life has been fearful; particularly among the officers.

General Pelissier's despatch had not arrived.

The retreat of the Russians to Perekop was contradicted,—it was expected they would be unable to hold the North side of Sebastopol for want of provisions.

Nothing decisive was known in regard to the next move of the allies.

5,000 cannon and 50,000 balls and immense stores of gunpowder were taken possession of by the allies at Sebastopol.

The Czar in an address to his army says: "I rely confidently on your courage to repeal all future attacks,' and in a letter to the King of Prussia he says he will accept no conditions of peace derogatory to Russia.

The Czar in company with three Grand Dukes has signified his intention of proceeding to the Crimea.

The Turks still hold Kars having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August with considerable loss. The Russians retiring to Ezeroum.

No later news from the Baltic had been received.

The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon on the victory of the allies.

There were more talk about Austrian negotiations.

The latest was that Austria was willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna.

It was reported that Russia had undertaken the task of mediating between Denmark and the U. S. on the Sound Dues question.

At Paris there is considerable excitement in regard to high prices of bread.

The Exhibition will continue open till 25th November.

The Empress was progressing favourably.

The inauguration of Don Pedro King of Portugal was celebrated on the 16th ult with great enthusiasm.

The King of Naples had sent apologies to England and France for recent insults.

Mazzini's revolutionary manifesto to the Neopolitans had been published.

MARKETS.

Money in good demand. In American Stocks little was doing. Cotton declined ¼ a ½. Wheat less active—New American red 11s 3d a 11s 6d white 12s.

Flour 40s a 41s.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

The "Pacific," arrived off Sandy Hook at 7. p.m. last evening. The night was so dark she was not seen; a boat from her however reached the Hook, and between 11 and 12 p. m. her news was telegraphed to this city. Dates are to 22d ult.

Gen. Simpson's despatch to Lord Panmure giving details of the fall of Sebastopol does not differ from the despatches previously received and brought over by America.

The English attack was led by Sir W. Codrington and Lieut. Gen. Markham.

The number of English officers killed in the attack on the Redan was 25 wounded—20 dangerously.

A telegraphic despatch says that Admiral Dundas was to leave Nargen for Lesmar.

There was no news of importance from the Crimea. The allies were quiet and no new attack was yet announced but it is considered almost certain the Russians cannot maintain their position in the North part of Sebastopol on account of the scarcity of provisions.

It is said the Czar on receiving the news of the fall of Sebastopol sent a despatch saying, "Russia never surrenders after a defeat.'

General Pelissier's latest despatch says we are beginning to occupy the town of Sebastopol. The material left by the enemy is more extensive than anticipated.

Another despatch says 1200 guns of large calibre besides 4,000 smaller 50,000 cannon balls and a great amount of powder and other materials were left behind.

Another despatch from Varna says, a detachment of French troops who entered Varna on the 14th found the streets full of Russians and barricaded throughout.

The obstacles at the enterance of the fort were about to be removed so as to admit the entrance of ships.

A report says when the Russians saw the French the master of the Malakoff they blew up the Redan. All the towers were mined but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff.

It is rumered that Gortschakoff has received orders to evacuate the Crimea.

General Bosquet was wounded but not seriously.

A letter from Warsaw says as soon as Marshal Paskiewitch at Warsaw heard the news of the fall he despatched his Aid-de-Camp to Sebastopol.

It is certain many more troops are to be sent to the Crimea.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

The Russian paper, the *Brussels Nord* says the resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander, It has saved Russia from an inextricable position into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her.—The army concentrated north of Sepastopol, will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which, until now, it has wanted. The Sebastopol of the south is replaced by Sebastopol of the North, a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army henceforward will defend. Impartial history will do justice to Prince Gortschakoff who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

A YEAR'S EVENTS IN THE CRIMEA,

EMBRACING A JOURNAL OF THE

Siege of Sebastopol.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

BATTLES, SURPRISES, SORTIES, STOKMS, WRECKS, &c., &c., &c.

PREPARED FROM OUR FILES EXPRESSLY FOR THE READERS OF THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

1854.

SEPTEMBER.

14.—The Allied army, 70,000 men, consisting of English, French and Turkish troops, landed at Eupatoria, in the Crimea. It was conveyed in one hundred vessels and escorted by the entire Alled Fleet of war ships then in the Black Sea. Twelve thousand meu were left at Baltschik, Turkey, with an immense force of artillery.

20.—Battle of the Alma. In this engagement the English brought into action 20,000 men; the French 25,000; the Turks (as estimated by readers and the hints of civilized general officers,) 8,000. The Russians had 38,000 men in a good position on the heights across the river, which were stormed and turned by the Allies. As a result, the generals stated that the English had 310 killed, 1,818 wounded; the French 318 killed, 1,033 wounded; the Russians 2,480 killed, and 4,680 wounded; and the Turks, (no official report regarding their losses) 256 killed and 123 wounded. The lists returned as "wounded" contain all who were lost by accident or in crossing the river, or just after the battle. Amongst the English dead were 96 officers; 114 sergeants and 24 drummers. The French loss in officers was reported as about the same with that of the English. The Turkish loss is only estimated, as the English or French officers did not allude to it, and the Sultan has never made a return, in any way known to Christian readers in public.

23.—A powder magazine belonging to the Russian army exploded at Perekop, and 430 men were killed.

26.—Marshal Saint Arnaud resigned the chief command of the French army, and left for Constantinople. He was then in bad health, and died a few days after.

OCTOBER.

12.—From the 5th to this day the Russian garrison of Sebastopol had, by bombardment, 120 men killed and 480 wounded. Admiral Korniloff was among the killed.

17.—Renewed bombardment. The Allies fired by sea and land on Sebastopol, when the English had 44 men killed and 266 wounded, and the French 30 and 186 wounded, on their ships by the Russian fire from the batteries. Russian loss not known—supposed to be trifling.

18.—Two hundred and thirty French killed by the explosion of a siege battery; 465 Russians killed by an explosion in the Redan.

23.—The Russsian garrison in Sebastopol sallied forth and captured a French battery. The French had 64 men killed, and the Russians 20. During the sortie the English had 4 men wounded, the French 76, and Rusians 57. Lord Dunkellin was taken prisoner.

25.—Battle of Balaklava. There were engaged 30,000 Russians, 3,000 English, 4,000 French, and a little more than that number of Turks. The Russians had 1,730 killed, the English 1,109, the French 230, and the Turks about 980. The wounded were not counted by any party. The English Light Cavalry, "The Light Brigade," were nearly annihilated in their charge. Their horses are included among their "killed."

26.—The Russians made a sortie towards Balaklava from Sebastopol. They numbered 8,000. They had 675 killed. The allied loss was between two and three hundred.

NOVEMBER.

5.—Battle of Inkermann. Here the Russians had from 40,000 to 50,000 men; the English 8,000, and the French 6,480. The English had 462 killed, and 2,143 wounded. The French 389 killed and 1,337 wounded. The Russians 3,011 killed and 3,609 wounded. 105 officers were killed.

6.—A Turkish troop ship lost in the Black Sea, and seven hundred and one men drowned.

14.—A terrific storm occurred in the Black Sea. The English lost five war ships, including "the Prince" and thirty-five merchantmen. About 7,100 lives were lost, and 23 other trading vessels were much damaged.

19.—Four hundred of the English and French lost by a second storm in the Black Sea.

25.—Russian sortie from Sebastopol. 43 English, 27 French, and 245 Russians killed. Wounded not enumerated. The English took nine Russian guns.

28.—Seven hundred Russian powder wagons lost in a snow storm near Perekop, with 7,000 men.

29.—For 11 nights (up to December 13) from this date the Russians made sorties from Sebastopol on the French trenches. Each night the French lost (in killed) about 40 men and the Russians 70. The French would have thus lost 440 and the Russians 770. No returns of the wounded.

Cholera and fever raged in the allied lines. The commanders estimated their losses from these diseases alone at the rate of fifty men a day; from November 15th to December 28th, thus running a dead list of 1,680.

From November 10 to December 1st, 1,020 Turks had died of disease and 225 from the effects of wounds. Total Turkish dead, 1,275.

DECEMBER.

12.—One thousand one hundred sick men of the allied army removed from the trenches and camps to Balaklava. One hundred English soldiers—Foot Guards and 97th Regt.—died of wounds and disease.

16.—From this night to 28th, Russians made 8 sorties and had 897 men killed, the allies 608.

22.—The French had 3,794 sick in the hospital of Constantinople, of whom 1,487 were dangerously wounded.

24.—Four hundred and fifty-six Russians drowned in the Sea of Azoff by the loss of 5 war ships.

31.—The Russians had lost six thousand men in and around Sebastopol in ten days.

1855.

JANUARY.

7.—The English had 4,387 men in the hospitals at Scutari, dying at an average rate of sixty per day. The Turkish army was being cut off at the rate of forty men a day.

11.—Forty Russians and 17 French killed in a sortie.

13.—Seventy four Russians, forty-eight English, and twenty-six French killed in a sortie.

15.—Allies lost 101 in a sortie, and the Rusians 210.

20.—Russians and French lost 49 men in a sortie.

23.—One hundred and seventy-six French and 59 Russians killed & wounded in a sortie.

31.—One hundred and eighty-five French killed, and one hundred and fifteen wounded in a sortie. Russian loss not stated.

From 28th December, 1854, to 27th of January, the Russians said they had lost—

Killed or disease of wounds	7,301
Died of which or accident	4,019
Total	11,320

Of others wounded and prisoners they had also, 15,443.—Total, *hors de combat*, 26,763.

FEBRUARY.

The English army in the Crimea had dwindled down to 12,000 men. The Russian army in the Dobrudscha was being swept off at the rate of 50 men a day by fever and cholera.

The Turks in the Crimea were dying in large numbers, but no returns were made.

13.—Thirty-five Russians killed in a sortie, and 5 French.

17.—Battle of Eupatoria. The Russians had 20,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. The Turks and British fleet defended the place. Russian loss, 260 killed and 1,140 wounded. The Turks had 150 killed, but wounded not stated. British lost none.

MARCH.

1.—The allied fire re-opened on Sebastopol.

12.—The Russians fired from the heights of Balaklava on the allies.

14.—The Turkish cavalry made an advance from Eupatoria, but was repulsed by the Russians and lost 35 men.

17.—The Russians routed an advance of the Turkish infantry, from Eupatoria, and killed 60 men; Russian loss 14 killed.

The French attacked the Russian redoubts before Sebastopol, but were repulsed, losing 160 men.

22.—Russian sortie from Sebastopol. They had 493 killed and 1,000 wounded. English and French loss reported as only slight.

23.—Tremendous sortie of the Russians. They had 760 killed and a large number wounded. The English had 350 killed, including two officers, and the French 430 killed, including four officers.

APRIL.

9.—Three hundred and forty allied guns opened fire on Sebastopol.

13.—Severe sortie engagement. Loss on all sides 1,000 killed and 2,380 wounded.

24.—Loss of a Sardinian transport by fire, with eight men.

MAY.

1.—The French took the Russian rifle pits. French loss 380 killed, and had about 600 wounded. Russians killed, 468, and wounded, 2,000.

2.—Allied advance upon Russian works of counter approach. Severe engagement, but losses not reported.

3.—Russians attempt to retake their works, but were defeated with "great loss."

10.—Two severe Russian sorties on the right line of the allied attack were repulsed with "great loss on all sides."

11.—Another desperate sortie by the Russians.

12.—Sortie on the British right line. Over 100 English killed. Russian loss much greater.

19.—The English, French, Turks and Sardinians had 220,000 men operating in the Crimea.

23—The French carried on a severe fight with nearly the entire garrison of Sebastopol, who were defending a *place des armée* near the quarantine Bastion. The French took part of it. The battle lasted all night, but the losses were not given.

24.—The French carried the remaining portion of the works. The Russians had 2,500 men *hors de combat* and the French nearly as many.

The Allied squadrons entered the Straits of Kertch and commenced the destruction of all the houses, food supplies, public buildings, &c., near which the ships could reach.

28.—Up to this day the allies in this Sea of Azoff had committed great ravages.

JUNE.

5.—Seven English sailors killed by the Russians at Hango.

6.—Another bombardment of Sebastopol. The French made a fierce attack on the Mamelon.

7.—Capture of the Mamelon and White Towers, after a dreadful fight. Russian loss 4,360; French 4,000 men *hors de combat*; English 150 men and 11 officers killed, 510 wounded, 15 missing.

14.—The allies, in the Sea of Azoff, had taken Kertch, Arabat, Anapa, Genitchi, Bardianski, Mariopol, and Taganrog. Most of them were burned, the inhabitants plundered, and the country devastated.

18.—Assault on the Mamelon and Redan by the French and English. They were repulsed. French loss, 37 officers killed, 19 desperately wounded, and 17 prisoners; 1,554 men killed and missing, and 1,644 gone to ambulances. English officers killed, 19; wounded, 74; men killed and wounded 1,589. Russians lost—killed, 2 general officers and 78 men, and 4,194 wounded.

JULY.

10.—Fourth bombardment of Sebastopol.

14.—Russian sortie on the French.

16.—Another sortie. Estimated losses of the these operations: Allies, 2,000 killed and wounded; Russians, 5,000.

AUGUST.

11.—Bombardment of Sweaborg. 45 Russians killed and 250 wounded.

16.—Battle of Traktir Bridge.—French loss, 9 officers and 348 men killed; Six officers and 1,163 wounded. Russians, 3 generals and about 3,000 men killed, with over 5,000 wounded. English loss, none. Sardinian loss, 600 men.

17.—Sebastopol again bombarded

SEPTEMBER.

Grand closing scenes of the terrific drama. Fall of Sebastopol. See details in the news by the steamers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the Second Edition of the Times of Sept. 21.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS

The following is our Paris correspondent's letter, dated yesterday, 6 p. m:—

Account from the Crimea to the 14th have been received by way of Varna. On the 11th some small detachment of French troops entered Sebastopol. They found the streets full of ruins and barricades erected in different parts. On the 12th the rest of the troops began to enter. Barricades and entrenchments extended almost up to the Cathedral and the great square but became less numerous beyond the latter point. In the night of the 11th several small vessels of the allied fleets attempted to enter the port by the side of the old Quarantine fort and the obstacles at the entrance of the port were about to be removed to admit of the entrance of the large vessels. General Bosquet, whose wound is not serious was the first to congratulate General Pelissier on being named a Marshal of France. It was rumored in the camp that the Russians would not defend the northern forts.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles dated this day mentioned the arrival of the English steamer Telegraph which left the Crimea on the evening of the 10th. She brings the despatches of General Simpson relative to the attack of the 8th but the report of General Pelissier on the same were not ready at the moment the Telegraph left.

A French letter from Constantinople of the 11th states that the news of the taking of the Malakoff which reached at 2 o'clock p.m., produced in that capital an immense sensation. It was however considered too good to be true and many hesitated to believe it. The Greeks openly manifested their incredulity. Despatches from head-quarters received the same day per the Amsterdam confirmed all that had been announced by the electric telegraph. The letter goes on to say—

"The Malakoff tower attacked with unexampled impetuosity to the cry of *Vive l'Empereur* was carried after a murderous struggle on both sides. The formidable position was occupied without delay and batteries were established on it with remarkable celerity. The Little Redan of Careening Bay was also taken but as the Russian batteries poured down a tremendous fire on those who were the first to occupy it our men were obliged to abandon it to return to it afterwards. The few details I have picked up I send you in haste as the Indus weighs anchor in two hours. On the night of the 7th all the necessary arrangements were taken by General Pelissier with admirable precision. On the 8th at mid-day our assaulting columns issued from their posts and marched on against the enemy to the cry of '*Vive l'Empereur*,' with an impetuosity beyond all description and in spite of a terrible fire in front and a flanking fire from the Little Redan the ditch was soon passed and after an hour of a murderous struggle the French flag floated on the tower and was hailed with one electric shout of triumph by the whole army Batteries were instantly placed in position and we are established in the Malakoff in as solid a manner as if we had held the place for a long time past. Our battery poured down on the Russian fleet a perfect storm of shells; three ships were set on fire in spite of the precautions of the Russians and the following morning those that had not been destroyed by our shot were sunk by the Russians. The south part of the city was on fire, and the Russians passed into the north forts.

"Our losses are severe. Several Generals have been killed four are wounded.

"I have only been able to ascertain one name among the latter—that of General Bosquet. We have moreover 4,000 men hors de combat. I cannot vouch for the exactness of this last number and the first estimate is too often erroneous. The attack on the Redan by the English was made with the utmost vigour. They were repulsed three times but the seventh time those gallant troops returned to the charge and remained masters of the position. The Little Redan of Careening Bay was also occupied but the Russians fire which inflicted enormous injury on the first occupants did not allow us to maintain it. A telegraphic despatch received yesterday at the French embassy announces that the city is occupied by the allied troops. I am in hourly expectation of letters from the Crimea which I trust will give me more complete details than those I now send you."

A postscript to the foregoing says—

"A letter written on board the Indus at 7 p.