and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote the plain of Balablara, to the part under the 20% hadden from aid human eyes, and from chain of hills on which our right rested. a tacchaquerors, Russian or British, issuel ngage from fore, thi our old supremacy, ing report was true

and of the Second Division, was to open fire I was envised to approach close to the Russians on the tents with round shot and large shell. - within LODITyaris. At that distance, I could solitent after test was blown down, term to plainly estimate their numbers, and note that

was side ther were coming, and where going (2000) c; musketry and the ush of ball and shell.

be were friends or foes. A deadly volley was valley, they settle I down."

The writer gives much the same account as accord them, and led them, back up the hill, the Tores correspondent with respect to the surrounded and bayonetted on all sides, and won | most stirring and well-told is as follows :-the r desperate way up the hill, with diminished [

arm and struck his side. I saw with regret his pile and sternly composed face, as his body was

Strangways :-

"A shell came right in among the staff-it exploded in Captain Somerset's horse, ripping im open; a portion of the shell tore off the lesther overails of Captain Somerset's trowsers, it then struck down Captain Gordon's horse and killed him at once, and then blew away General fish and a bit of cloth from the skin. The poor old General never moved a muscle of his face. said merely, in a gentle voice. "Will any one he kind enough to lift me off my horse? operation, and in two hours he had sunk to rest, be held dear by every officer and man of the

count, subject to correction, however, in one or two important particulars. His inaccuracies after the battle. He begins onunously, exaggerating, in the very second paragraph, the num-

The loss of the enemy is literally appalling. words can convey an idea of the manner in which they have been slanghtered. Between 5.000 and 20,000 of their dead remain upon the field, in some places three or four deep. the bittle was raging on the right, a sortie was made from Schastopol on the left of the French he. It was repulsed after a tremendous enkilled and wounded, and the Russians nearly

It is stated in Lord Raglan's despatch that the His Lordship also says :- " It is calcula distinguished himself by adherence to facts as staguished himself by adherence to facts as

chas by descriptive ability. In another part the same writer gives counand the army in the Crimen, when he ought

"In the evening we heard from the country | Russian chance was hopeless:feeple a report which was at first derided as an areation of the enemy's, but which we soon literally falling by battalions, they never showed

Thue was there, as well as the two Princes, I stabbing, beating, and firing at each other in the hael and Alexander! No other report, most fearful manuer. Rassian, German, French, or English, alludes "country people" have misled the corres-

e. Worthy to follow his earlier accounts of ; volley of grapeshot, shell and masketry.

the shells into the enough columns. They we had lost. By half-past two o'clock the great satter gave not the least sign of a wish to mass of the enemy had completely fallen back.

Strack: on the contrary, beyond moving out of leaving between 7,000 and 8,000 dead upon the drawn up in order of bat- field L

burried up the hill, gad found that the astonn irick as-atled, was triomphantis asserted, to the north were the huge dark masses of the battamens of the Car gave way before? Russian infantry, with long glittering lines of the large and the calvalrous fire of envalry upon the tlanks. This spectacle cortailey astonished us. Not less than Stones we conclude our lovy on the Times by making were in the plain below us. I instantly started off to the estap, crossing in my way part of the other of the nest things the Russians did, plain, instead of going round among the betterwhile a break in the fag enabled them to see the lies. By this short cut along our out-proquets, grs, or sent into the air, while the men en- they facted in open column with the most peris a camp duties and the unhappy horses feet and beautiful regularity. Their artillery, red up in the lines were killed or mutanever saw such unsees of guns with any troops, over timerals could not see where to go.-- it some of them had ten and twelve horses.

all not tell where the enemy were-from They appeared to have artiflery enough for At the first approach of this formid-In darkness, gloom, and rain, they had to able body, our lines in the year were manued. four lines through thick scrubby bushes. The enemy, however, displayed no hostile in-thorny brakes, which brake our ranks and tentions, but moving along under the base of irritated the usen, while every pace was marked the plateau on which our camp is fixed, poured by a corpse or man wounded from an enemy into the valley of the Tehernaya. Part crossed sition was only indicated by the rattle the river and seemed to rest near lukerman Light; part remained in the valley of Teleriniva-Ser George Catheart, seeing his men disorder- in the plain under the high bill on which the eller the me of a large column of Russian in- Two gan Battery I have mentioned is posted. harry which was outflanking them, while por-tions of the various regiments composing his be noted with perfect accuracy. It was about sion were traintaining an unequal struggle one in the day. By this time most of these within everwacining force, rode down into the , who had crossed the Tchernaya had poured uny.c.ac in waich they were engaged, to raily der the hills towards the north side of Sobasto-ticin. He perceived at the same time that the pol, where they were met by a detachment of lessions had actually gained possession of a about 5,000 infantry. Here, after remuning on of the hid in the year of one flink of his for a couple of hours, they occupied the heights m that still his stout heart never failed mear laberman hight, and seemed to be inspectpera moment. He rode at their head, cussing the whole of our line defences. Towards the them, and when a cry arose that the 1-ur o'clock the great boly moved down into manation was failing, he said coolly, "Have the valley, and took up their quarters on the agent got your bayonets?" As he led on his Tchernaya, on our right flank, and just at the in a it was observed that another body of men base of the hill on which the Two-gun Battery was placed. In this order, viz: about 40,000 he right, but it was impossible to tell whether jut Balaklava and 40,000 on our right in the

but a flight of buildets passed where he role, and commencement of the attack on Sunday morn-be fed from his horse close to the Russian colding the 5th. Having described the general tions. The men had to fight their way through | nature of the attack, he proceeds to narrate the

"The picquet of the 55th hal been all this raiss, and the loss of near 500 men. Sir Geo. time lying under cover of the walls of the Two-Cancart's body was afterwards recovered with gun Battery on the right. The are of the Rusa tailet would in the head and three bayonet sian artiflery, though much directed on the wealth in the body. wear is in the body.

In this struggle, where the Russians fought with the greatest ferocity and bayonetted the The instant they had done on and the men of the instant they had done so, and the men of the instant they had done to the men of the instant they had done had been what was marked. would as they fell. Colonel Swyny, of the f the both were enabled to hear what was moving 671, a most gallant officer. Lieutenant Dowling, in their own immediate neighbourhood, the 20th, Major Wynne, 68th, and other officers unise of an immense body of men advancing was names will be found in the Guzette, met their death, and Brigadier Goldie (of the 57th instantly prepared to defend the place, and then fire ment) received the wounds of which he has in the hour of need the great deficiencies of the battery were discovered. In the first place it The fight had not long commenced ere it was evident that the Russians had received orders were made to enable the infantry to fire over to free at all mounted officers. Sir Geo. Brown its high parapet. Had there been either one was struck by a shot, which went through his or the other, the Russians would never have taken the place. As it was, our men were obliged to crowd close to the two narrow emon a litter early in the day, his brasures, and fire through them as they best white heir flickering in the breeze, for I knew could. Before they had taken their places at we lead lost the services of a good soldier that I these ports a single minute, all the hill close round the battery was found to be surrounded The Tones thus narrates the death of General our fellows seeing far, but the noise told too "A shell came right in among the staff—it plainly that some 5,000 or 6,000 Russians were dready close at hand.

The instant the Russians caught sight of the battery through the fog, though they seemed utterly spent by their exertions in climbing the hill, they rushed forward with a dash we hardly Stringways's leg, so that it hang by a shred of gave them credit for. Nothing daunted by the till they closed within ten feet, and then gave one tremendous volley, which stretched 200 of the enemy in the dust, and then each man, lle was taken down and laid on the ground, loading and firing as fast as he could, kept up while his life blood ebbed fast, and at last he an incessant discharge of musketry upon each was carried to the rear. But the gallant old Russian as he approached. The Russians haltman had not sufficient strength to undergo an ed for a moment, and then, with wonderful peration and in two hours he had sunk to rest, courage, rallied up and returned a close and eving behind him a memory which will ever deadly fire. In less than five minutes they again attempted to storm the battery. In an instant they rushed on and poured over its The correspondent of the Herald, in an admi. banks, and through its embrasures, in overrably written letter, gives a more definite ac- powering numbers. There was a moment of desperate struggle, during which our gallant 55th fought hand to hand and foot to foot with are the less excusable from the circumstance of their manerous assailants. It was but a mohis letter bearing date the 7th inst., two days | meat, and in the next they repulsed the attack, and preserved the battery.

This display of cool and steady bravery was ber of Russians killed. The italics are his to no purpose. Fresh masses of the enemy own: with diminished numbers, against the continnally increasing body of their foes, abandoned the battery just as the 11th Regiment of Rusian infantry had crossed the Tchernaya at another point, and were trying to take our men in

The bittle gradually became more and more an engagement of artillery. It was at the mogreement in which our allies lost about 1,000 | ment of the Two-gun Battery fulling again into the hands of the enemy that, says the Herald's correspondent--

A caunon-shot struck Major-General Strang-Euseian casualties "amount in the whole, in kill-th, wounied, and prisoners to not less than 15." ways, and carried away his thigh, while he was giving some orders relative to a fresh position giving some orders relative to a fresh position which our batteries were to take up. Poor Strangways was carried to the rear, when the ther accounts support the official statement, and mangied limb was immediately amputated; but

legided by Ceneral Canrobert's bringing up three regiments of Zounves, five of French in since to a report that Russian personages had fantry, and a strong force of artitlery, with which he commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's have known such was impossible. He right flank. From that moment, says the ac count from which we are now borrowing, the

fund to be correct enough. They said that the least signs of trepidation or disorder. On the Grand Duke Constantine, with General the contrary, they formed up in the most beautified Scientification and 50,000 men, had arrived ful order, after their front so as to meet the from Olessa; that General Luders was also attack of the French, and extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the chief of Schastopol. Of course this was were well prepared, and, without any order or et unplement news, so no one believed it .- arrangement, flung themselves headlong upon but the morning of the 4th placed the matter the enemy, charging with the bayonet, which It was evident that the ene- the enemy met for the first time. The Russians force in the plains before Balaklava had now boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for chormonsiy increased."
the space of five minutes the 20th, 41st, 42th, arrect enough" that the Grand Duke Con- 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments were

At last the enemy gave way, and began retiring the circumstance, and we cannot but think | in good order across towards the lakerman heights. Until I saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could Having done our duty in pointing out the have retired under such a murderous fire in such retired to the french and English, with a monal field whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the I previously gired the most unqualified whole mass of artillers, followed close upon the Compaign. He shows that an important it was a perfect carriage. Yet in spite of this ze in the disposition of the Russian forces, the enemy kept their order, retreating almost at the previous day, gave note of the approach- slow time, and every five or ten minutes halting altempt to raise the siege or to drive the and charging desperately up the bill at our men and the Francia. In these charges the Rassians and the Francia. In these charges the Rassians but the morning of the 4th the enemy applications. We received them with volleys or hed Balakhra in two bodies, about 55,000 of husketry, and then dashed at them with the follows strong: of course, as they nearly although the defenders of the Prench Regiment of the Line re-captured two I to get under arms, and fired ser- guns, which in the commencement of the day ito the enomy's columns. They we had lost. By half-past two o'clock the great

the they barely appeared to notice us. We in Towards evening I walked over the battle batteries were actouished at their apathy, field: but I can never describe to your readers remained admiring the beautiful order in what it was like. Its horrors begger all description—12,000 dead and wounded, English, scription—12,000 dead and wounded, English, side, glittering squadrons of cavalry on either French, and Russians, lay upon the heights, and the infantry in dense columns of battal- the groans and screams of agony were rising and a perfect cloud of artillers in front of up from all parts. Alma was a mere skirmin we were remarking on the beautiful to it. What made the scene worse was, that the Fomp of war," and calculating the probability Russians from the ships in the harbour and the east of an attack, when suddenly a sentry, who fortifications to the north were throwing a perfect at posted on the hill, came down and informstorm of shell all over the field, killing their own 62 us that another large army was moving up and our wounied.

unt under a later date. From bis letter of

ef Garris lost 11 officers kidel. 15 wounded, have, by our guilant fellows.

The turce bittalians of Guards now barely

nu ter lacht effective men. To day a flag of truce was sent into Schastonel. the bearer of it carried a letter from the Albed Communitiers to the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces. It stated that General Canrobert and Lord Ragian had seen with detestation and disgust the merciless cruelty with which the enemy baronetted our wounded upon the field, and requested to know if the war was to be carried on in this barbarous and exterminating manner, as then the Ailies would know how to act? This letter also contained a bint that in ease of our prisoners being ill-treated, the Russians would do well to remember that we had many of their countrymen in our hands, hose treatment would be regulated by that which our men'received from them. Ananswer topol. is to be given to this letter to-morrow, and it is Pro generally believed that it will be for war to the

stille, and no quarter on either side. A Russian Major was captured at the close of occusions at abbine and leack not our unfortunate wounded with his sword, and directions were given to a party of the tila irds to take him shive possible. This they effected, after a slight resistance on his port, and after his having offered in vain a bribe of some gold pieces to our men to allow him to escape. He is to be tried by Court-martial to-morrow, and the depositions and sentence forwarded to whoever of many tienerals now in Sebastopol is the Com-mander-in-Chief. If they consent to punish him he will be given up to them. If they de-cline to interfere, he will be shot, as the laws of civilized warfare denounce the killing of defenceless wounded as murder. If he is found guilty, there is not the least hope of his escape ts the Allied Generals are determined to make

The others who are prisoners say that they not very little difficulty in getting the gans up the hill. Which we considered macessible. een heavy pieces of field artillery were got up, and it is principally to their destructive fire down on our lines that our terrible losses are to be attributed. The Russians in all had between 60 and 70 guas in action. General Osten-Sicken and Liprandi conducted the assault. The latter was slightly wounded. The prisoners one and all deny that they were drunk, or had any spirits before commencing the attack; small quantities of a spirit like brandy were found in the caneens of some of the men, but this they account for by saying that every thirtieth man has one of these flasks for the wounded. I most certainly saw no signs of intoxication or even "priming" on any of them. They lost 10,000 men on their march round from Odessa from sickness and fatigue. Their sufferings they describe as

The French behaved nobly .- There was no polices about them, and it there was I don't think that I should say so, for our Allies would never take it as a compliment-but they attacked the enemy with a fierce, reckless enthusiasm which carried all before it. Their 60th Regiment of the line in particular covered itself with glory. It was awful to see them charge the enemy's flanks, making a thousand killed and wounded at every charge. The French artillery also behaved splendidly, and suffered beavily The Turks were not engaged, though a number of their stragglers came up when the battle was over, and distinguished themselves by the zeal and impartiality with which they pluadered the dend-English, French, and Russian. In this way poor Butler's body was stripped of almost verything, either of intrinsic value, or which his relatives might prize as a souvenir of as gallant and gentle a soul as ever breathed. It is a singular coincidence, that he was struck in the same part of the head as his poor brother at Silistria. The ball, in this instance, went through Captain Butler's brain, and he never moved or spoke after.

they were sleeping. Their fighting in this dress of many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be borne in mind that they have ciad in a precisely similar manner, so that in the fog the Russian toops could not be distinguished from ours at a little distance. This, t am in-formed on high authority, led to some fatal mis takes. In one or two instances parties of our men fired on their own comrades, and in others ction in uniform, and among our grey-coated

On Wednesday last a despatch was received by the Dake of Newcastle from Lord Raglan, which will be read with the deepest and most painful interest. The very date of it being three lays after the baitle is significant; great must ave been the preoccupation of mind and pre-sng the demands upon his time which prevented he gallaat Commander-in-Chief of our forces in the Crimea from peaning until the third day ifter the event the account of so gloricus as well is important an engagement as the Battle of lakerman. The following is the document:-

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 8, 1851. My Lord Dake, -I have the honor to report o your Grace that the army under my command. werfully aided by the corps of observation of the French army, under the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually reputied and defeated a most vigorous and de rmined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the rains of Inkerman, on the morn-

ing of the 5th inst. In my letter to your Grace of the 3d, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increa-bed their force in the valley of the Tenermaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on rank were observed to have joined the Russian

I have subsequently learnt that the 4th corps d'armée, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be imme-

distery followed by the 3d corps.

It was therefore to be expected than an extensive movement would not be long deferred. Accordingly, shortly before daylight, on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced picquets covering the right of the position. These picquets behave! with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot again-t the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the 21 Division, umler Major-General l'en nefather, with its field guns, which but immebeen got under arms, was placed in

The Light Division, undier Lieuteaunt-General Sir George Brown, was plso brought to the front without loss of time; the let Brigate, under Major-General Colrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Erbastopol, and pro-tecting our right battery, and granding against attack on that sile; and the 21 Brigade, under Brigatier-General Buller, forming on the left of the 21 Division, with the 84th Regiment, under

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffrey, thrown in advance. The Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Dake of Cambridge and Major-General

The same correspondent writes a further ac- separated from it by a deep and promptions ra- tipod Hope, whence he had only just returned

to the death. They went into action with 16 their encampment, advanced to the front and others and about 10 men, and out of this small right of the attack; the 1st Brigade, under Brinumber they had S officers killed. I wounded, gadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of have distinguished himself in early life, and is an important of 200 rank and file killed and the Intermsu road, the 24 Brigade, under Bris muture age throughout a long service he main we will be directives and Fusihers also gadier deneral Torrens, to the right of it, and on tained the same character, performed produces. On the whole, the Brigide the ridge overhanging the valley of the Teher. The mode in which he had conducted the

The SI Division, under Lieutenant General and 680 rank and file, out of about 1,600 men. The SA Division, under covering the units under the digital file Collistre ms charged the enemy. Sir Richard England, occupied in part the Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire at the point of the bayonet cloven times. At ground vacated by the 4th Division, and suppolation, and was equally agreeable to those each time the Russians crossed bayonets and ported the Light Division by two regiments, fought acreely, but were staughtered like sheep under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command

of the troops in the trenches. The morning was extremely dark, with a drixaling rain, rendering it almost impossible to dis-

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy, under a vast cloud of skirmishers, suprted by dense columns of infantry, had adva ced namerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the 2d Division, while gowerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigor the brigade of tinards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guas in the field amounting in the whole to 190 pieces, independently, however, of the ship gans and those in the works of Sebas-

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian column advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them

At this time two bettalions of French infantry, thich had on the first notice been sent by Gene ral Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the SSth, while the faurth was specially reconfored by the 77th In the opposite direction, the Brigade of Juris, under his Royal Highness the Duke of

ambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict. The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and as aulted with great determination a small redoubt examples of all who disgrace themselves by such | which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the brigade, after displaying the utmost tendiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire pofore very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th Regiment of the Fourth Division, when they again advanced and tool he re loubt.

This ground was afterwards occupied in galbant style by French troops, and the Guards specific reformed in rear of the right flank of

the Second Division.
In the meantime Lieutenant-General the Hon Sir George Catheart, with a few companies of the 65th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but hading the beights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he sud-denly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to with draw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previous to which Briga-lier-General forrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this the battle continued with unabeted vigor and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field-batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship gaus, till the afterneon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and shortly after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkerman, and arcen ling the opposite heights, abundaning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitules of the latter having already been exerted off by them. I never before wit nessed such a spectacle as the field presented, but upon this I will not dwell

If wing submitted to your Grace this imperfeet description of this most severe buttle, I have still two daties to discharge, the one most gratifying, the last most painful to my feelings I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing

your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the Allied troops. French and English vied Our men came into action first just as they with each other in displaying their gallantry and turned out of their tents, or the trenches, that is, without knapsacks, and in the grey great

laily for several weeks undergone the most con stant labor, and that many of them passed the

previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly, but I am proud allowed Russians to pass unmolested, believing them to be the English. The grey conts also led to a heavy loss of officers. They came into pribate of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate commander. General soldiers were conspicuous marks for the enemy's | Brequet, while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Communiter-in-Chief, General Caurobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial cooper-

stion on all occasions I cannot too highly extel. Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel

the effects of it. I will in a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I connot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunitely shot through the arm, but is doing well: of Lieutenaut General his Royal lighness the Doke of Cambridge, who particuarly distinguished himself; and of Major-Gen-ral Pennefather, in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict : of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely of Major-General wounded: Major-General Codrington, Brigadierieneral Adams, and Brig dier General Torrens, the are severely wounded; and Brigadier-Gen-

eral Baller, who is also wounded, but not so

division out of the hands of Major-General Pen. | benefit them by advice us well as assistance. ndvice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to bave to submit to your Grace the list of the killed and wounded and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to Her Majesty's service.

Among the killed your Grace will find the Brigolier-General Goldie.

took up most important ground to the extreme space of time been brought conspicuously before real, and the most exalted attribute of human right on the alignement of the 24 Division, but the country by his achievements at the Cape of nature.

separated from it by a deep and prospension when he was ordered to this army, when he was ordered to this army.

By his death Her Majesty has been deprive

The conduct of the Coldstream Guards should The 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General of a most devoted servant, an omeer of the amount of the Coldstream Guards should Strenger Catheart, having been brought from est merit, while I personally have to deplore the front and loss of an attached and taithful friend.

Some of the Coldstream Guards should be the front and loss of an attached and taithful friend. Brigadier-General Stranguays was known

> mature ago throughout a long service he main mmand of the Artiflery, since it was placed i

his hands by the departure through filmess of he were confided to his care Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of

considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served. It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual unmbers brought into the cover anything beyond the flash and snoke of field by the enemy. The configuration of the artiflery and heavy musketry fire. of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns, but judging from the numbers seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than 60,000 men. Their loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field near 5,000 dead, and that their essualties amount in the whole, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than lather.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little exceeded 8,000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 0,000, the remaining available French troops on the spet

having losen kept in reservo.

I ought to mention, that while the enemy was stacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and netually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gailant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol.

I have, &c., RAGLAS. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Words cannot do justice to the gallantry which, it is evident from this desputch, every part of the British Army evinced in the murderous engagement that it records. It will be deficed scarching the whole of the records of military history to discover a parallel to the successful defence of our position before Schastopol, by a comparatively small force against numb overwhelming. The aggressors appear to have brought into the field at least three, if not four times the force which the Allied Generals had at their disposal. The loss of the defeated enemy in killed and wounded, netually exceeded the whole amount of the rictorious host. If we turn from tife general results of the battle to an examination of its details, it is impossible not to bo struck with the disproportionably large number of Officers, even General Officers, who perished on the battle-field. This is attributable, no doubt, in a great measure, to the peculiar clinractor of the engagement, which was not a con-flict in the open field, depending on strategic disposition of large masses, but a hand-to-hand endounter of small bodies of men. This circumstance, while it accounts for the greater equality between the Commanding Officer and the common soldier which characterized the conflict. brings into stronger relief the physical as well as moral superiority of the Allied troops over the

serfs of whom the Russian armies are composed, As regards the fruits of the victory of lukernan, it is probable that under the keen sense of the heavy losses we have sustained, they have been somewhat underrated. It may be perfectly true, we fear it is so, that before the arrival of considerable reinforcements, the Allied armles are unable to follow up their advantage by storming Schastopol. But it is surely a great gain for the Russians to have been taught the lesson which they have received. It is orident from their own accounts that Princo Monschikof did not deem it advisable to venture's fresh at tack upon the lines of the besiegers, till he had collected all the troops which it was possible to send to his succor. The Russians in fact meant send to his succor. this to be their great and decisive enslaught, at which, both to animate the troops and to share the honor of the victory, the two som of the Emperor were personally present. All their preparations point to this -that the capture or ruction of the siege works, and the total rou of the Allied army, was the feat which they hoped to accomplish. The fallure, therefore, of heir attempt, is as ignominious as it is decisive of the ultimate issue of the war. Russia has done her worst before Schastopol, and the final capture of the fortress and the conquest of the Crimen is henceforth a matter of time.

Colonial.

THE WANTS OF THE POOR.

From the ColoniaL

We stated in yesterday's Colonial, that there were many poor families in this City who would suffer much from cold and want during the present winter, if not relieved by charity. We sent winter, if not relieved by charity. mentioned the fact in the hope of exciting the sympathies of our citizens, who are blessed with the means to do something towards their relief. We are happy to say, that in the course of yesterday we received the subjoined letter, accom-panied by a cheque for £5:-

N. A. HOTEL, 6th Dec., 1261. To the Editor of the Coloulal. Sin -I enclose you a Cheque for £5, to be

used as you may trink best, in procuring fuel for the indigent poor of this City, during the winter. I am, Sir.

Your obedient Servant, G. C. Houwood.

The gift reflects the highest credit on Mr. Horwood, who, on many previous occasions, has similarly distinguished himself for his kindness of heart and armouthy for the poor. Such generous deeds should not remain concealed although in making the present case public, we do not know that we are acting in accordance with the feelings of Mr. Horwood. We mention the lict, in the hope that others may initate the good example, and that the poor may feel that they

Employment during last summer was cer-

are not without practical friends.

tainly abundant, but whatever extra wages obtained was consumed, in cases where there were large families, by the unusually high price of the necessaries of life; hence many fan who are too proud to begare now in much want. The high price of firewood will press heavily on I must likewise express my obligations to numbers, whom a feeling of decent pride may lieutenant-General S.r. Richard England for the induce to bear their wants and sufferings in numbers, whom a feeling of decent pride may excellent disposition he made of his division, and silence. It is to the case of such families, and light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir desire to direct the attention of the near-round desire to direct the attention of the near-round disposed. Now, that a commencement has been disposed. Now, that a commencement has been made by Mr. Horwool, it is to be hoped that mild follow, and the next question is, how dier General Eyre was employed in the impor- to dispose of the sums then obtained. The best tent duty of gairding the trenches from any plan perhaps, would be to form a Committee of assault from the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Erans, who undertake the work, for each atreet or ward, had been obliged by severe indisposition to go whose duty it should be, occasionally, to visit the on board ship a few days previously, left his bed houses of the poor in the street or streets, over as soon as he received intelligence of the attack which they might have charge. In this way noil was promptly at his post, and though he did they would be acquainted with the means and not feel well enough to take the command of the netather, he did not fail to give him his best believe there are many luclies and gentleman among us now really to undertake this good work; and we are sure that many others would cheerfully do so, if they knew how many there are now shivering with cold and want, whom a warm room, a good meal, or even a kind word would make happy. Wealthy as Toronto ie, there is plenty of scope for charity here. It will not be necessary for us at present to enter into particulars, although we might mention cases calcunames of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir G. lated to excite the feelings. For the present we Cathoart. Brigadice-General Strangways, and shall retain Mr. Horwood's donation, until we see Brigod'er-General Goldie. whether our suggestions have any effect, in which Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary we shall hand it over to the general fund. cessary to speak. They are known throughout in the mean time we hope that others will re-the British empire, and have within a short member that charity is the true test of christian

History's Polls, a most Portical Cure for Bropsy.—Ext tract of a letter from kile and Rowley, Eq. of the Indian Walk, Tobage, dated april std, 1832.—To Processor pito lowny.—Ex.—I show it a duty I once to you and the ab-tical larges to inform you of the most mirroulous recovery from that iteralful directs, dropsy, and which, under that, was effected by the use of your title. I use tapped fro-times in the course of eight mooths, and shiffully treated by two medical reactioners unsurvantific, notwithtwo medical practitioners unsuscentially, notwith-sing which, in six months your pitts perfectly cured-

DIED.
At his residence, Adelasie Street, on Wednesday more ing, the lith mat, Dr. Alexander Burnside.

New Advertisements. NOW READY.

ROWSELL'S DIARY AND

LAW & COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER For 1855.

THIS work is printed on fine Letter Paper, and contains a farge blank space for Mem-oranda for every day of the year, with the day of the week and mouth printed at the head of each division. There is a full and complete CALEN-DAR prefixed, marking all days that are of sterest, such as the commencement and ending of the Law Terms, Quarter Sessions. Toronto, Dec. 20th, 1851.

A CARD.

Mr. Henry J. Haycraft.

(rnon tospos,) Pupil of Mendelssahn and Sterndals Bennett,

American of the Hoyal Academy in London, and Memb PROFESSOR OF HARMONY, PIANO FORTE, & SINGING,

BEGS respectfully to announce his arrival in Toronto, and will be happy to receive Pupils.
Reference to his friend and follow-student. Mr. J. D. Humphroys, and the Royal Academy

of Manio, Landon. Address, Russell's Hotel, Toronto.

Toronto, December 12, 1851,

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE OFFICE,

Tonoxro, Dec. 15th, 1854. COTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Divi-I dend has been declared on the Paid up Stock this Company, for the half-year ending the Olstinst., at the rate of Ton percent per annum, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are payable either at the office

f the Company in Toronto, or at its various agencles. Br order of the Board of Directors E. Q. O'BRIEN.

l'oronto, Dec. 15, 1854.

O THE TORONTO HOUSE J.CHARLESWORTH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Millinery and Dry Goods! AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

V.CTORIA ROW. No. 60, King St. Enst. Toronto.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH WOULD respectfully call the attention of W his Customers and the Public generally to his New Stock of

Millinery, Simple and Pancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of Flannel Blankets, Printed Consisting in part of returned behavior, Printed Druggets, Carpeting, Quilts and Counterpanes, Sheeting and Shitting (bleached and unbleached). Bed Ticks, Table Od Cloths, Brown and Bleached Lines, Dressed and underssed Hollands, Striped Shittings, Fancy Shittings, Prints and Ginghams, Devries and Denhams, Ladica Cloths, Linea Shirts, Grey Cloths, Stinets, Detroit, which city may be reached by Steam bleached and unbleached Table Lineos. Hucksback and Deaper, Twills and Twilling, Cotton Yurn, Lambs Wool, Worated, Stays, Drab, Buff.

splendid variety. -41.80-Woollen Sleeves and Head Dress, es Woollen Honde, Guiters and Ludies Scarfe, French Merino, l'ogether with a general assortment of family

Millinery Department: Bonnets, Cape, Head Dress, Ulnaka, Circulare, &c., &c., with all that is purchasable and re-Turonto, Oct. 25th, 1851.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

non-resident student of Triulty College A wishes to receive a pupil daily for instruc-tion in the elements of a Classical Education, &c. TERMS MODERATE.

Reference kindly permitted to REV. T. S. KENNEDY, Church Society's Office, King Si. Dec. 11th, 1854.

A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James'

For terms apply to ROBERT BEARD. Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1854.

EDUCATION.

IR. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will natruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application a 1, St. George's Square. 17 Nov. 2264, 1851.

DIARIES FOR 1855. A GOOD supply of Pocket and Office Diaries

A for 1855, of various sizes and bindings, Also, The Physician's Visiting List, Disre nd Blok of En, agements for 23 and 50 patients. For sole by

H. ROWSELL.

AN APPEAL. HE Willow of the late George Kers, Esq., le reductantly compelled to appeal to those pupils and friends, and the public generally, for pecuniary aid and sympathy, being in extreme il health, and almost blind—caused by disease in the eyes, which incapacitates her from the means of support—added to the infirmity of a defointed arm. Her late husband, Mr. G. Keys died at Quebec; and, from the nature of his death, the insurance he had effected of £2,000, in the " Eagle Office," London, became lost to her. She respectfully and earnestly solicits the bounty of the Canadian Merchants to spare what they can, and the blessing of the Widow will be theirs. To those kindly disposed to assist her, Mr. Henry Rowsell, of Toronto, Cannels West, has kindly consented to receive, A taining a great variet and remit to her in Loudon, his family having by applying postage free

known her for many y ars. December 5th, 1854.

£10,000.

THE Subscriber having been employed to print an Authentic Report of the case of THE CITY OF TORONTO AGAINST J. G. BOWES, in respect of the Negociation of £50,000 of the City Debentures, with a view to LOGARM of the City Decentures, with a view to the argument of the Appeal at the approaching sittings of the Court of Error and Appeal, has, at the same time, worked off 100 extra Copies, which will be for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber at the low price of 2s. thi. each. II. ROWAELL 6th December 1854.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the F. WM. BARRON; M.A.,

Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854. The city papers will, each, please give six insertions.

Principal U. C. College.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

116 Queen Street West, Toronto-THE MISSES MCCARTNEY bog to announce their intention of receiving on the first of

September next, a limited number of Boarding and Day l'upils, who will be under their ewn immodiate superintendence. Mus. McCantner will conduct the domestic arrangements.

proposed to engage the best mesters to give instructions in French, Singing, Music, Drussing and Aritametic. (German and Italian f required).

Terms per Quarter .-- To Boarders, including the various branches in English and French, with Music, Drawing, plain and ornamental needle-Uny Pupits, 6 0 0 Under 12 years 4 10 0 The Misses McCarrny are kindly permitted

to refer to the following gentlemen for TORONTO:
Rav. Da. Lett. RRV. DR. LETT. REV. Prof. PARRY. RIGHARD L. DENISON, ESQ. WM. STARTON, ESQ.

Dr. Houses.
Judge O'RRILLY,—Hamilton.
WALTER DICKSON, Esq.—Niagara. J. RANNEY, Eng., -St. Catherines. II. J. MITTLEBERGER, Eug., St. Catherines. Religious instruction most kindly afforded

weekly by Rev. Dr. Lett. Toronto, 21st July, 1854. A DESIRABLE OFFORTUNITY FOR

PART of that property, distant about one mile from the town of Amhersburg, or Fort Malden, known as

ENTERPRISE.

Elliott's Point, and having thereon a spring possessing powerful modicinal properties, is hereby offered to lease for a term of years; with a view to ite resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. The proprietor has been induced to make this, offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been known to many residents in the immediate vicinity: and some of the medical officers of Her Majusty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was outitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which,

several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its effi oney.

A further advantage in favour of the undertaking will be the almost certain termination of the Southern Railroad very near to the place described; affording to the traveller an agreeable and salubrious resting place. Nor is it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene it devoid of historic incident. It was the scene of the capture of the schooner "Ann," in 1887. Under the shady groves of its venerable cake may be pointed out the humble edifice which the immortal Tecumsch used as a temporary about during the war of 1812.

In order to facilitate the commencement of

immodiate operations, a house adapted to the object in view, with sultable out buildings, &c., contiguous to the above-mentioned premises, onn also be leased on favourable terms.

a good flotel were opened here, the enterprising proprietor would soon find his most sunguine command White Jenns; Gain Plaids, Laine Plaids, wishes realized. No epidemic nor malignant wishes realized. No epidemic nor malignant disease has ever yet reached it. The sonder, Ribbons, Glova, Hostery, Laces; Pulkas; a the Lake mass within a few manufactures and vessels on splendid variety. For terms, &c., apply to the Editor of the Royal Forester, by letter, rosy rath.

The Detroit Free Free, United Empire, and Cnurch, to copy till further orders.

Amherstburgh, Aug. 1, 1854.

THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal, and a Lady Realdent, with the following Assistante:

let English Teacher, 2nd " " " Resident French Governess ... Md'lle Coulon. Writing and Arithmetic Mr. Barley.

inging......bir, Humphreye. The studies include a thorough English educa-tion, with French, Italian and German, Music, Singing (for Finishing Pipila) and Drawing. The religious instruction is under the kind superintendence of the Clergymen of St. James's Cathedeal.

TERMS. (To be paid Quarterly and in advance.) (No extrue)

The second year of this Institution having closed with the autual examinations and distribution of prizes in a most satisfactory manner,. Mas. Portynu, in order to increase the advantages offered in her school, has sent to England for trachers in several departments of educations on She has succeeded in proving that a sound Engineer list classical education (which is of the highest part importance), combined with accomplishments of every kind, can be obtained at a very moderate rate, and she is determined to employ only teach-

ers of acknowledged ability. The FINISHING CLASS is under Mas. Post TRU's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Press, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from a different authors, to improve the style in writing.

More time is also devoted to complete the source.

tion in foreign languages.

Mus. Pourrun feele grateful to the parents. of her pupils for their kind expressions of fatte-ization at the progress of their children, and logge to assure them that no effort shall be wanting on

her part to insure their improvement.

The School will reopen on Monday, the 4th of September next

Persons wishing for further information are requested to apply (if by letter post-paid) to MRS. PORTTER.

Front wire

Toronto, 1st August, 1854

Farms for Sale in Canada West. A LIST of Farms (changed monthly) con-taining a great variety, may be practiced by applying—postage free—to J. K. BUCHANAN.

Land Agent, Brantford