

General Canrobert, who never quitted Lord Raglan for much of the early part of the day, at once directed the French to advance and outflank the enemy. In his efforts he was most ably seconded by General Bosquet, whose devotion was noble. Nearly all his mounted escort were down beside and behind him. His immediate attendants suffered severely. The renewed assault was so admirably repulsed that the Russians sullenly retired, still protected by their crushing artillery.

The Russians, about 10, made a sortie on the French lines, and traversed two parallels before they could be resisted. They were driven back at last with great loss, and as they retired they blew up some mines inside the Flagstaff Fort, evidently afraid that the French would enter pell-mell after them.

At 1 o'clock the Russians were again retiring. At 1:40 Dickson's two guns smashed their artillery, and they limbered up, leaving five tumbrils and one gun-carriage on the field.

NOVEMBER 6.—Two hundred Russian prisoners were brought in, last night, to the headquarters camp. They were badly wounded, many of them, and several died during the night.

A council was held to-day at Lord Raglan's where Gen. Canrobert, Gen. Bosquet, and Sir E. Lyons assisted, which lasted several hours.

At 4 o'clock Lord Raglan attended the funerals of General Sir G. Cathcart, of Brigadier Goldie, and of General Strangways. They were buried, with 11 other officers, on Cathcart's hill. At the same time 14 officers of the Guards were buried together near the windmill. The work of burying the dead and carrying the wounded to Balaklava occupied the day. The Russians are quiet. We hear they have lost 10,000 men and three Generals.

NOVEMBER 7.—A council of war was held, to-day, at the close of which the Duke of Cambridge left for Balaklava, and went on board the *Caradoc*. His Royal Highness is, it is said, going to Constantinople. It is said we wait here all the winter.

The 46th regiment has arrived here; also 1,700 Turks from Volo and 2,800 French. The Russians fired on our burying parties. There was an alarm last night. The fourth division was under arms all night, and a portion of the second division.

I have no time to add more. We must have men at once, and abundance of them.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Jan. 5.]

## WAR NEWS.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.

The diary of the siege of Sebastopol and of operations in the Crimea, is thus given:—

Nov. 29.—The war correspondent of the London Times says:

"Although it may be dangerous to communicate facts likely to be of service to the Russians, it is certainly hazardous to conceal the truth from the English people. They must know sooner or later that the siege has been for many days practically suspended, that our batteries are used up and silent, and that our army are exhausted by the effect of the excessive labor and watching to which it has been so incessantly exposed. The Russians know this well enough. The relaxation of our fire is self-evident; but our army, though weakened by sickness, is still equal to holding its position, and to inflict chastisement on assailants who may venture to attack. Nothing would so animate our men, destitute of all stimulating influences beyond those of undaunted spirit, than the prospect of meeting the Russians outside their entrenchments, and deciding the campaign by the point of the bayonet. Last night there was a brisk affair between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Russian Riflemen in front of the flagstaff battery earth works, and the Russians dispelled all absurd myths about their being in want of powder and ball, by a most tremendous cannonade assault and counter assault, continued amid a furious fire, which lighted up the skies with sheets of flame from nine o'clock at night until four o'clock in the morning. The French actually penetrated behind the outer entrenchments and established themselves for a time, within the *enceinte*, but as there was no preparation for a general assault, they withdrew.—Volleys of musketry and salvos of cannon roared through the camp during the whole night; but few lost their rest in consequence, for these affairs are now of nightly occurrence.

Nov. 26.—The fight between the French and Russian riflemen, aided by artillery, was, as usual, renewed last night. The object of contention is a mud fort near the Quarantine Battery, which the French persist in holding, although useless. Preparations for the renewal of a general bombardment are being proceeded with from day to day; the great obstacle is the bad state of the roads.

Nov. 27th.—Nothing occurred.

Nov. 25.—During the day the Russians fire on the British about one gun every five minutes.—The English look out. A man cries, Tower, Redan, or Garden Battery, and the shot is returned; but the fire on the French is much more lively, and is kept up with some effect on their earth-work and parallel. Every night about nine o'clock the Flagstaff, Quarantine, and Wall batteries open a furious cannonade, which for from twenty to forty-five minutes is as hard as the men can load, right into the French lines, and then follows instantly a sally, the result of which is invariably the same. The Russians push a strong column out of the place, rush towards the first line, drive in the pickets and riflemen, get up to the first parallel—sometimes into it, occasionally beyond it and close to the second parallel—when they are received as they advance by the French covering parties with a deadly fire; they halt and fire in return, are charged by the French, who route and pursue them into the town, but who are obliged to retire

by the flank fire of the batteries and street guns. In this way the French lose forty or fifty men, but the loss of the Russians in these *alertes* must be considerable. Frequently about day-break, the Russians repeat the performance.

Nov. 29.—Storm, wind and rain. The Russians have much strengthened their defences.—They have scarped the ground in front of all their batteries, have constructed strong batteries in front of the lines, thrown up numerous earthworks, and made sunken batteries before all their redoubts, and a long scarp of slopes. During the night a particularly strong sortie was made on the French. Hearing a noise a French rifleman crept forward and saw a column of Russians, two thousand strong, forming in the rear of the battery. The French, therefore, seven hundred strong, silently mounted the parapet of their own battery, and received the Russians with a deadly volley; then, leaping down, attacked them with the bayonet, and compelled them to retreat.

Nov. 30.—A heavy fire on the French during the night. The Grand Duke Michael was observed making a reconnaissance at a distance of one thousand yards. Flags of truce were exchanged respecting money for the prisoners.

Dec. 1.—More rain. The state of the roads prevented the arrival of supplies, and part of the British forces put temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from fever and cholera reach sixty daily.

Dec. 2.—Continued rain. The besiegers begin to erect huts for shelter. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than that of the allies. Much bell ringing and rejoicing heard in Sebastopol during the night, supposed caused by the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 5.—The Russians made a sortie against the French lines, when eight divisions of French under Gen. Forey repulsed them with much loss.

Dec. 7.—The Paris *Moniteur* says the besiegers' batteries were re-established, and before three days firing would be resumed. The allies are sufficiently entrenched and provisioned to remain throughout the winter.

Dec. 13.—A Russian despatch states that up to this date nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Some small sorties had been successful; in one of them the Russians captured some small mortars, and spiked others of a larger size. The fire of the allies continued feeble.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 21.

The *Indus* has arrived from Constantinople with dates to the 10th December, and bringing accounts from Balaklava to the 8th. The *Vladimir* and a second Russian steamer arrived on the 6th outside the Quarantine Fort, and opened fire on the French flank. The *Valorous*, the *Terrible*, and a French steamer compelled them to put back under the batteries of the fort. The French had repelled the continual sallies of the Russians.

The 9th and 90th regiments, and a part of the 34th, had arrived since the 4th.

Gen. Pennefather was ill at Balaklava.

Lord Cardigan had left for England.

The following despatch from Admiral Hamelin appeared in yesterday's *Moniteur*:—

CAMISH BAY, Dec. 12, 1854.

A severe cannonade has been going on. Two sorties made by the Russians have been repulsed. The enemy was received by a well sustained fire of musketry, and were driven back at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate struggle.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.

The Russian defences on the south are estimated at one hundred guns stronger than when the siege began; while, on the other hand, the British have erected a very powerful new battery, not yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkerman, and commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being another step towards the complete investiture of the place.

Since the siege began twenty British troops have deserted to the Russians.

Russian deserters say that provisions and ammunition were becoming scarce in Sebastopol; but there was no famine for either.

It was observed that the Russians were arming their ships in Sebastopol harbor, probably to attempt a surprise by sea.

Gen. Liprandi is deprived of his command, for a fault committed at Inkerman on the 5th November.

THE DANUBE, ETC.

Five thousand French troops reached Constantinople on the 8th instant, on their way to the Crimea.

The contingent of Omer Pasha's force to be sent to the Crimea, is now called 45,000. Omer was to embark in a few days.

Generals Guyon, Haslan Pasha, and ten Polish staff officers, are ordered from Asia to the Crimea.

A letter from Jassy, of the 9th, published in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says that great activity has been perceptible among the Austrian troops of occupation, some regiments having advanced to the fortified points of the Sereth, and extended advanced posts even as far as the Pruth.

THE BALTIC.

As soon as the English fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland, the Russian Admiral Tiruoff put to sea, from Sweaborg, on 31st October, with nine ships, and steamed as far as Dagoe. On the 10th of November Admiral Rumaizoff left Sweaborg with four ships of the line, towed by steam frigates, and safely reached Cronstadt.

ENGLISH CAMP, Oct. 18.—The following graphic description of the attack upon Sebastopol, is from the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*:

It was half-past six. The enemy had been quiet for the last few minutes; both sides seemed preparing for an effort, when suddenly volumes of smoke and flashes of fire broke out simultaneously from every part of our lines—the shot and shell screamed hoarsely through the air, and with a reverberation which seemed to shake both heaven and earth, our attack on Sebastopol commenced. Apparently neither surprised nor daunted, the enemy returned the discharge with double vigor, and then both English, French, Turks and Russians, fell to work at the guns in

right earnest. The first volley showed us what no soul in either army had hitherto been certain about, viz., the precise nature both of our works and the enemy's, and I am sorry to say, it also showed us that, even in earth-work batteries, thrown up since we came here, the Russians immensely outnumbered the Allied lines. Not only were there extensive entrenchments, mounting 25 and 30 heavy cannon, but on every height and ridge, guns of heavy calibre were placed in battery.

I have been informed that the extensive nature of their works completely astonished our generals, and we are by no means sure that we have seen them all yet; for during yesterday fresh ones were frequently unmasked in places totally unexpected.

It is needless to say that ten minutes after the firing commenced, both our line and the enemy's were shrouded in thick smoke; yet, before that took place, each of the batteries had singled out its antagonist. The Lancaster gun fell to work upon the Round Tower, while the six and two guns batteries, with one side of the Crown Battery, attacked its earthworks. The Lancaster gun in our centre opened on the Twelve Apostles, in company with the second face of the Crown Battery, while the remaining face, with two faces of the Green Mound Battery, commenced on the redoubt and redan wall.

The French directed a continuous shower of ball on such of the Russian vessels as they could see; while at the same time their other works bravely replied to the overpowering volley of their lofty assailants, the Flagstaff Batteries. Before the smoke intervened, each side had got an accurate range, and from half-past 5 until near 8, shot and shell roared through the air incessantly, and the earth literally shook under the tremendous concussion of the guns. Each minute fresh guns came into play, and each minute added to the fury of the uproar.

Conspicuous among the din could be plainly heard the Lancaster guns. Their sharp crack, different from the other heavy guns, was like that of a rifle among muskets. But the most singular effect was produced by its ball, which rushed through the air with a noise and regular beat precisely like the passage of a rapid express train at a few yards distance. This peculiarity excited shouts of laughter among our men, who instantly nicknamed it the express train; and only by that name is the gun known. The effect of the shot seemed most terrible. From its deafening noise, the ball could be distinctly traced by the ear to the spot where it struck, when stone or earth alike went down before it. A battery of 20 or 30 such guns would destroy Sebastopol in a week. Unfortunately, from a short supply of ammunition, we can only afford to mount two, and even these are only fired once in eight minutes.

At 8 o'clock the firing was deafening, and about that time a breeze sprang up from the south which cleared away the smoke, and allowed us a full view of what was going on. Our friend the Round Tower was then barely recognizable, the delicate attentions of the Lancaster gun having effected a most unfavorable change in its appearance as a place of strength. Not a soldier remained on its roof, the four guns on which were overthrown, and lay about like dead horses. Huge holes were also visible in its side, where masses of the solid masonry were dislodged.

The earthworks round the tower were torn up and pitted with shot from the other batteries, but, beyond this, remained much the same. Between these works and the redan wall, and the Twelve Apostles on the other side, and our Crown and Green-mound batteries on the other, an awful fire of shells were being interchanged, but most of the enemy's, as usual, burst in the air.

On the left the French were gallantly maintaining a splendid fire against the Flagstaff Batteries, but from the commanding position of the latter, and the 10-gun battery which completely flanked our allies, it was evident they were firing at a disadvantage.

As the view cleared, the Lancaster gun on our right redoubled its fire on the tower. I never saw such firing. Every shot told full upon the building, and the officers of all ranks, who were watching the attack from the houses, were speculating how long the tower could stand, when suddenly there came an explosion, which for a time attracted all attention. To our sorrow we saw a dense mass of smoke hanging over one of the French batteries, the cause of which we guessed too truly—the flank fire of the 10 gun battery had succeeded in blowing up one of the magazines, killing several men, and doing serious injury to the works. Thus, at the moment when it was most needed, one of the French batteries was compelled to cease firing, nor did it again resume during the rest of the day. About this time, 9 o'clock, we could see the fleet in the offing, making preparation for an attack. All the steamers were being lashed alongside the line of battle ships, though more than this it was impossible to see, as the wind fell, and the smoke again collected in dense masses over the whole scene.

## THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

We translate the following from a pamphlet just published in Leipsic, by an officer of the German army.—[*Philadelphia Enquirer*]:

Russia has 450,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, 44,000 artillery, 12,000 of the engineer department, besides a reserve of 478,000 men of irregular and other troops; making together 1,540,000 men and 2,250 cannons.

The naval force of Russia comprises 52 ships of the line, 48 frigates, and 84 small vessels; making together 184 vessels, mounted with 9,000 guns. This force undoubtedly exists only on paper. A great number of men are in hospitals, and the cholera and late fights have carried away a considerable mass.

Turkey has 100,600 infantry, 17,280 cavalry, 1,700 of the engineer department, and a reserve of 325,000 men; together, 457,680 men, and 360 cannons. The Turkish navy comprises 10

ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 60 small vessels; together, 77 ships and 3,000 guns.

England has 119,900 infantry, 13,600 cavalry, 15,122 artillery, 2,460 of the engineer department, and 80,000 militia; together 230,200 men. The East India army is 348,000 strong, where n 31,000 men of royal troops are included. The English navy comprises 94 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 185 small vessels; together, 371 vessels, mounted with 15,234 guns. In her steam navy, the engine force is equal to 54,354 horse power.

France has 382,000 infantry, 86,000 cavalry, 8,200 of the engineer department, and 38,800 of other troops, wherein are 25,000 gendarmery; together, 566,000 men and 1,182 guns.

The naval force of France comprises 60 ships of the line, 78 frigates and 278 small ships; together, 411 vessels and 11,778 guns, wherein are not included 113 steamships, whose engine force is equal to 40,270 horse power.

Austria, Prussia, and the other German States, possess a considerable military force, viz:

Austria has under arms 458,000 infantry, 67,000 cavalry, 47,000 artillery, 16,800 of the engineer department, and 5,200 of the other troops; together, 588,000 men and 1,140 guns.

Prussia has 372,000 infantry, 67,600 cavalry, 6,000 artillery, 7,740 of the engineer department, and 72,700 of other troops; together, 580,000 men.

The other States of the German Confederation have 166,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry, 14,500 artillery, 2,097 of the engineer department, and 17,000 of other troops; together, 224,000 men and 500 guns.

Thus Germany can place on foot 995,600 infantry, 159,600 cavalry, 121,600 artillery, 26,000 of the engineer department, and 94,900 of other troops together, 1,395,500 men and 2,572 guns.

## Revelations of the Barometer.

The following interesting communication was recently addressed to the French Minister of War, by M. Le Maout, a chemist of St. Briene:

ST. BRIENE, Oct. 27, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—I have occupied myself, since the commencement of the Eastern war, with a series of observations on the modifications which the atmosphere experiences from the cannonades that take place. These observations are made every three hours.

I have collected, on the effects of cannon, facts of the highest interest, which I render intelligible upon paper by the aid of figures, a specimen of which I send you, extracted hastily from the results of my observations, and which represent the comparative effects of the cannonades of Odessa, of the battle of Alma, of the day of the 6th of October, (cannon fired at the Invalides,) of the opening of the bombardment of Sebastopol, and of the day of the 25th of October.

I hope to be able to establish that the barometer is not, as is commonly thought, an instrument merely intended to indicate rain and fine weather, but a mobile apparatus, excessively sensitive, which pieces us in communication with all great atmospheric phenomena.

What is remarkable in this instrument is, that at from 600 to 800 leagues of distance an impression is produced on it in a few hours by the discharge of cannon. Observed with care and intelligence it cannot fail, in certain circumstances, to become of the highest utility in time of war.

The object to which I venture to direct your attention is this:—

I have no occasion to apprise you of the commencement of the bombardment of Sebastopol, as you have already received the news of it officially, but I can announce to you with a certainty which will not be belied by the facts, that the day before yesterday a cannonade such as has not taken place during the year, which is about to elapse, even comprising those of the siege of Silistria and of the bombardment of Odessa, commenced in the morning before Sebastopol.

Be good enough to cast your eye over the table that I send you. You will see there that in 48 hours the barometer rose 30 millimetres, and that the figure which represents this rise, comparatively to those produced by the other bombardments, is almost vertical, an index with the other signs by which it is accompanied, of the intensity of the action of the cannonade.

In a few days you will receive from Sebastopol news of the 25th, which will give you full information of what occurred on that day, which has proved, I have no doubt, one of the most memorable of the whole campaign.

In the meanwhile I remain, &c., &c.,

CH. LE MAOUT.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that the information contained in this letter was subsequently confirmed by the facts.—[N. Y. Herald.]

BASSWOOD PAPER.—The genius who got up the Beardsley Planing Machine, studied out this new paper. He made the pulp in the kitchen of his house in Albany—and made the paper there too, after some primitive fashion, in which a sieve conspicuously figured.

We understand that the wood is treated by revolving cutters, which reduce it to fibre in no time.

Two other things, we are told, of which the most important is, that Mr. Beardsley can make the pulp, and make a fortune out of it, by selling it at two cents the pound. The other is, that an edition of the Albany Evening Journal will soon be printed upon the paper.

Mr. Beardsley was last week engaged in building machinery for a paper mill, under his new process.

The white cedar is said to yield the finest and strongest paper. There is talk of setting that apart for bank notes. The Cotton Wood of the south, and the Cypress, are said to be especially adapted to it, as also is the Tamarac. Devoutly do we invoke success upon Beardsley's efforts.—[The Democracy.]