

four hundred prisoners. The Russians had four thousand three hundred and sixty men, put 'hors de combat,' the French lost four thousand men and the English one hundred and sixty-five men, killed and missing, with five hundred wounded. Among their killed were eleven officers, viz:—Colonel Shearman, Majors Dayley and Dickson, Captains Muller, Forster, Borbett, Wray, Lieutenants Laurence, Stone, Machett, and Lowery.

14.—Ports of Kertch, Arabat, Genitchi, Bardiansk, Mariopol, and Taganrog, on the shores of the Sea of Azoff, all in the hands of the allies. They had also taken Anapa, the most important fortress on the coast of Circassia. Remains of the town of Kertch destroyed by an accidental fire.

16.—Allied army attacked the Redan and Malakoff works at Sebastopol fiercely, but were driven back by the Russians with an immense loss of men and officers. General Pelissier informed his government that the French loss was 37 officers killed, 17 prisoners, and 95 gone to the ambulances; non-commissioned officers and men killed and missing, 1,544; gone to the ambulances 1,644.

In the British House of Commons Lord Palmerston declared the English loss to be as follows:—

The whole number of the non-commissioned officers and men killed is 144, and wounded, 1,058; making a total of non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded of 1,292; the number of officers killed and wounded is 93, making a total of 1,295.

The whole loss of the allies in killed and wounded was a little over 5,000 men. Every one of the English commanders were killed, with two French Generals—Marran and Brunet—distinguished men. The Russian General expressed himself as follows on this point:—

Our loss during the bombardment and assault of the 17th and 18th June was—killed, 2 superior officers and 78 men; wounded, 4 superior officers, 43 subaltern officers, and 3,132 men. One General, 5 superior officers, 29 subaltern officers, and 815 men received severe contusions, and 2 Generals, 12 superior officers, 57 subaltern officers, and 879 men were slightly wounded or contused.

28.—Lord Raglan died.

#### JULY.

The Russians made severe sorties from Sebastopol during the month.

#### AUGUST.

7.—Turkish army besieged in Kars repulsed a Russian attack on the city, killing three of their general officers, and putting about six thousand men hors de combat.

10.—Garrison of Sebastopol lost one thousand five hundred men this day.

11.—Bombardment of Sweaborg by the allies.

16.—Battle of Traktir Bridge—Generals Liprandi and Prince Gortschakoff, with forty thousand Russians, attacked the allied lines with great impetuosity, but were repulsed after a battle of three hours. General Pelissier's report said:—We have eight superior officers wounded, nine subaltern officers killed, and fifty three wounded; 172 non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed, 146 missing, and 1,163 wounded. The Russians have left 400 prisoners in our hands. The number of their killed may be estimated at more than 3,000, and of their wounded at more than 5,000, of which number 1,626 men, and thirty-eight officers have been taken to our ambulances. Among the slain found by us are the bodies of two generals, whose names I have not been able to ascertain. General Simpson said:—

The loss sustained by the Russians is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 men, including 600 prisoners, while on the part of the allies it does not amount to more than 1,000 men.

Prince Gortschakoff admitted great loss. He said:—

Amongst the dead are Generals Read, Weimann, and Cyerwiky. The Prince attributed the defeat to the too great impetuosity of the right columns of attack.

#### SEPTEMBER.

5.—Final bombardment of the southern works of Sebastopol commenced by the allied troops.... From 10th of August to this day the loss of the Russian garrison averaged 1,000 men a day, making a total of 30,000 in a little over three weeks.

7.—First flame—conflagration—seen to break out in Sebastopol.

8.—Fall of Sebastopol—General Bosquet and McMahon led on nearly 30,000 French troops against the Malakoff tower, whilst Generals Codrington and Markham with a division of British soldiers made a fierce—but unsuccessful—attack on the Redan. The French took the Malakoff in gallant style; but the Russians, finding that they must give way, set fire to the town in many places, exploded the magazines, and burned their war ships in port.

During the conflagration they marched to the north side of the city, crossing the river by a wooden bridge which Gortschakoff had erected in anticipation of such an event. On this day the losses were immense on all sides. An interesting dispatch of Marshal Pelissier reported the precise loss of the French as follows:—

FRENCH.					
Killed	Gen's.	Sup. Off's.	Sub's.	Soldiers.	Total.
10	5	24	116	1,489	1,634
10	10	20	224	4,259	4,513
0	0	2	8	1,400	1,410
Total	15	46	348	7,148	7,557
ENGLISH.					
Killed	Officers.	Sergts.	Drum'rs.	Sold'rs.	Total.
29	29	36	6	314	385
124	124	142	12	1,678	1,886
1	1	12	0	168	178
Total	154	190	18	2,090	2,447

The allied loss, therefore, amounted in the

aggregate to 10,004—the number killed having been 2,019; wounded, 6,399; missing, 1,586.

The Invalides Russe said:—The total loss of the garrison of Sebastopol on the 8th of September, was—

	Staff Officers.	Officers.	Soldiers.
Killed	4	55	2,625
Wounded	26	206	5,826
Contused	9	38	1,138
Missing	—	24	1,739
Hors de combat	39	323	11,323

The loss of artillery is not comprised in this table.

It will be seen from this that as many as twenty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-four men were either killed or horribly mutilated in a few hours, at the close of a siege which had endured for three hundred and forty-nine days.

25.—Thirty thousand allied troops debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the villages on the Russian left flank. Three frigates of the allied Baltic fleet burned ten Russian ships at the mouth of the Salis river.

29.—Cavalry contest at Koughill, five leagues northeast of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, were defeated by the French cavalry, under General Allonville. Fifty of the Russians were killed; among them was Colonel Androwsky; of the French, six were killed and twenty-seven wounded. Battle of Kars—The Russians attacked the town, but were defeated by the Turks after a fight of seven hours duration. At one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries; but the Turks rushed upon them with such vigor as to regain possession of the batteries and decide the fortune of the day. The Russians fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Turks then rushed out of the fortress, and massacred an enormous number. An account stated that though a large number of killed and wounded Russians were removed, 4,000 were left dead under the walls. Two hundred were taken prisoners, and some pieces of ordnance captured. Several Russian officers of high rank were killed or wounded early in the action.

#### OCTOBER.

17.—Kinburn, on the Dneiper, taken by the allies. The Russian commanders capitulated; eighty Russians were killed and forty wounded.

Marinopol bombarded by the allies.

#### NOVEMBER.

3.—Gen. Codrington took command of the British Crimean army, relieving Gen. Simpson.

6.—Omer Pasha, with the Turkish army, forced the passage of the river Ingour in Asia, and defeated sixteen thousand Russians, with great loss to them.

28.—Kars was surrendered to the Russians.

30.—Blockade of White Sea raised.

#### DECEMBER.

7.—Rumors commenced to spread in Paris to the effect that peace propositions were about to be made from some quarters.

16.—Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Petersburg, with important despatches containing propositions for a peace in Europe.

26.—Count Esterhazy reached St. Petersburg.

27.—Count Esterhazy submitted his peace propositions to the Russian Cabinet.

28.—Count Buol communicated to Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna, the terms on which the Western Powers would assent to peace, and stated that those terms were approved by Austria.... The Czar had already (22d 1855) issued a circular of the peace question, which ran thus: The Emperor consents that the third point shall be solved (resolu) by the following combinations:

1. The closing of the Straits.  
2. No military flag whatever shall float in the Black Sea with the exception of that of the forces which Russia and the Porte by a common consent may deem it necessary to maintain there.

3. The amount of those forces shall be fixed by a direct agreement between the two coasting Powers, without any ostensible participation of the other Powers.

29.—Baron Seebach—Saxon peace envoy—arrived in St. Petersburg.

#### JANUARY—1856.

3.—Russian War Council, which had been sitting for some time in St. Petersburg, was dissolved.

5.—Battle between the Turks and Russians, near Zugdini. Six battalions surprised a battalion of Turks. The Turks retreated, leaving ten guns and all their baggage, and the Russians burned the Pasha's palace and several villages.

8.—Prince Gortschakoff removed from the command of the Russian army in the Crimea, and General Liders was appointed in his stead.

10.—Allied War Council opened in Paris, Napoleon presiding. The Council was composed of the Emperor, the Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Sir Edmond Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Sir Richard Airey, Sir Harry Jones, General La Marmora, Marshal Vaillant, Count Walewski, General Canrobert, General Bosquet, General Neil, General Martinquay, Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Jarier de la Gravier and Admiral Penand.

12.—In Vienna, Prince Gortschakoff handed to Count Buol the Russian reply to the Esterhazy proposals, but as it did not contain an acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England. The Ambassadors of those Powers accordingly sent to Paris and London, and received for reply that the Western Powers had no motive to give up a decision which had already been carefully considered; and further, that if by January

18th, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Count Esterhazy and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the Germanic Diet against Russia.

17.—Immense excitement in London and Paris, owing to the announcement made from Vienna (first) as follows:—

'Russia accepts the allied propositions unconditionally. This is authentic.'

The effect was wonderful. The opening prices of consols, in London, were 87½ for money, and 87½ for the account. A demand for stock soon became observable, and upon the publication of the second edition of the Times, announcing the unconditional acceptance by Russia of the Austrian proposals, a sudden rise occurred: amid the most extraordinary agitation, to 88½ for money, whence there was soon a further movement to 90½, while for the account bargains were entered into at 90½, the market being supported at this period by intelligence of a rise of more than four per cent on the Paris Bourse.

Subsequently the phrase used in the telegraphic accounts from Vienna, that the propositions have been accepted as a 'basis' of negotiations, created a feeling of distrust, and a reaction took place to 89½. The latest general transactions, however, were at 89½ to ¼ for money, and 89½ to 90½ for the 7th of February. At the peace with France in 1801 there was an improvement from 59½ to 66, and shortly afterwards to 70. After the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, the movement was from 70½ to 79. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, it was from 61½ to 70½, and after the battle of Waterloo it was from 53½ to 59½.

19.—Russian government issued a circular announcing its acceptance, 'pure and simple,' of the peace propositions. It said:—

'This is not the place to inquire if these propositions unite the conditions necessary for insuring the repose of the East and the security of Europe, rather than those of the Russian government. It is sufficient here to establish the point that at last an agreement has been actually arrived at on many of the fundamental bases of peace.'

Due regard being had to this agreement, to the wishes manifested by the whole of Europe, and to the existence of a coalition, the tendency of which was every day to assume larger proportions, and considering the sacrifices which a protraction of the war imposes upon Russia, the imperial government has deemed it its duty not to delay, by accessory discussions, a work the success of which would respond to its heartfelt wishes.

It has, in consequence, just given its adhesion to the propositions transmitted by the Austrian government as a project of preliminaries for negotiations for peace.

By the energy of its attitude in the face of a formidable coalition Russia has given a measure of the sacrifices which she is prepared to make to defend her honor and dignity; by this act of moderation the imperial government gives at the same time a new proof of its sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood to conclude a struggle so grievous to civilization and humanity, and to restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace.

It has a right to expect that the opinion of all civilized nations will appreciate the act.'

21.—Council of war in Paris dissolved.

31.—Queen Victoria, on opening the English Parliament, said:

'The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigor to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honorable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending powers, I, in concert with my allies, agreed to accept the offer thus made, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon, which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace. Negotiations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.'

#### FEBRUARY.

1.—In Vienna the protocol formally establishing the Russian acceptance of the Austrian propositions was signed. It read thus:

'In consequence of the acceptance by their respective courts of the five propositions contained in the document hereunto annexed, under the title of draft of preliminaries, the undersigned after having paraphrased it conformably to authorization received to that effect, have agreed that their governments shall each nominate plenipotentiaries, who, furnished with the full powers necessary for proceeding to the signature of formal preliminaries of peace, shall conclude an armistice and a definitive treaty of peace. The said plenipotentiaries will have to assemble at Paris within the term of three weeks, dating from this day, or sooner if it can be done.'

Done at Vienna, this 1st day of February, 1856.'

3.—Prussia officially demanded a seat in the coming Peace Conference.

25.—PEACE CONFERENCE OPENED IN PARIS.—The plenipotentiaries held their first meeting at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs. There were present Counts Buol, Hubner, Walewski, Orloff, Cavour, Villimarrinac, Baron Brunow, Lord Clarendon and Ali Mahomet. Count Walewski presided. The session lasted three and a half hours, and was opened by an introductory speech from Count Walewski. Credentials were then exchanged, and a written guarantee signed not to divulge the pro-

ceedings until the whole was concluded. A discussion took place on the armistice, and it was settled that it should last until the end of March, but without affecting the blockade. The Austrian propositions were formally paraphrased as the basis of negotiations, and the meeting then adjourned.

29.—At a conference held at Traktir Bridge, in the Crimea, between the chiefs of the staff of the allied armies and General Tutchimeff, delegated by the commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete suspension of hostilities until 31st of March.

#### MARCH.

14.—The Peace Conference in Paris having invited Prussia, as the signer of the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, to send Plenipotentiaries, the King of Prussia appointed Baron de Manteuffel and Count de Hatzfeld.

18.—Tenth meeting of the Peace Conference, when the Prussian representatives took their seats.

22.—Peace was looked on as being certain. No meeting of the Conference took place. The protocol was ready for signature. The following is a copy of the answer and propositions which formed the basis of the deliberations:

#### I. DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests; and this new organization, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognized by the contracting Powers and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his sovereign initiative.

No State shall be able, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they may deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chormy, follow the line of the mountains, which extend in a southeasterly direction, and terminate at Lake Sasik. The line (trace) shall be definitively regulated by the general treaty, and the conceded territory would return to the Principalities and to the suzerainty of the Porte.

#### II. THE DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the banks (des riverains) which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

#### III. NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

This sea shall be opened to merchant vessels—closed to war navies (marines militaires); consequently no naval military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black sea by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two Powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels, of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention concluded separately between the two Powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty, after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty. The closing of the straits will admit the exception applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

#### IV. CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain and the Sublime Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan, their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

#### V.

'The belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of producing in a European interest special conditions over and above the four guarantees.'

30.—Treaty of Peace signed in Paris, and announced officially thus:

Peace was signed to-day, at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Plenipotentiaries of France, of Austria, of Great Britain, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, in settling the Eastern question, places the peace of Europe upon a firm and durable basis.

PIETRI, Prefect of Police.

The event was announced in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed.

31.—On this day (new style) the Czar Alex-