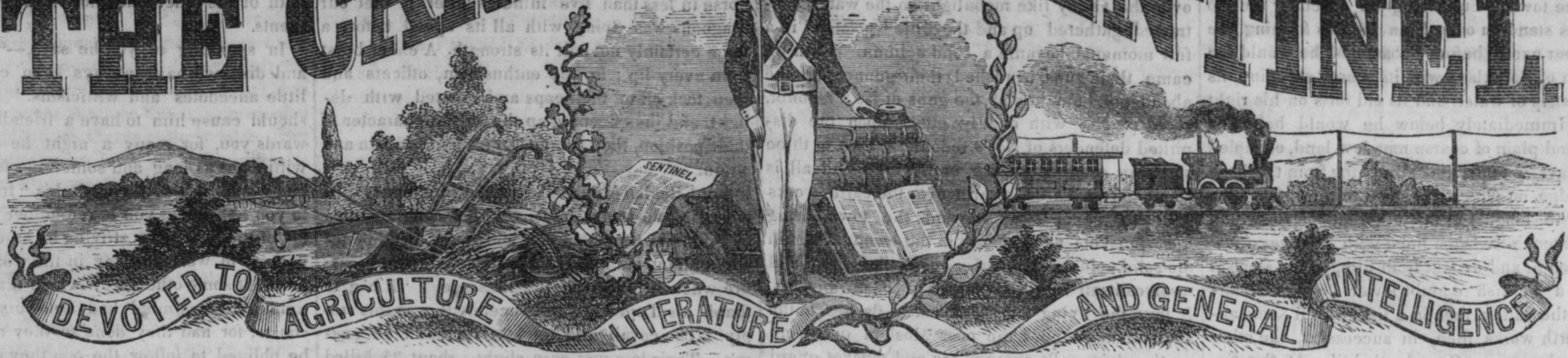


# THE CARLETON SENTINEL.



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By James McLaughlan.

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## From Late English Papers.

VERY LATEST  
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

### THE BATTLE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF OCTOBER

Latest intelligence by the Canada was to the effect that in the battle of the 25th October, a thousand men, and 600 horses belonging to the English were killed in three hours, by an overwhelming force of Russians.

This intelligence reached Liverpool but a short time previous to the sailing of the Canada, and, as may be supposed, caused universal surprise and pain.

Further advices confirm the main features of this terrible disaster, but fortunately, not to quite so great an extent as was at first reported. The charge of cavalry that precipitated so many into certain destruction was it is said, the result of a mistake, or, at least, of a misconception of orders arising from the *esprit de corps* that induced the cavalry to attempt some brilliant exploit to retrieve the secondary part, they played at the battle of Alma. In short, that in misconstruing an order from the Commander-in-chief, conveyed by Capt. Nolan, Lords Lucan and Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and exposed to a cross fire from a Russian battery of 30 guns. The attempt was madness, and the result destruction. The troops were—

Went into Action	Returned.	
4th Light Dragoons	118	39
8th Hussars	104	38
11th Hussars	110	25
13th Light Dragoons	130	61
17th Lancers	145	35
	697	193

The following despatch from Lord Raglan, relative to this action, was received by the Duke of Newcastle, and published in an Extraordinary London Gazette at a late hour evening of the 12th inst.

Not three hours, but *one quarter of an hour*, served to lay all those gallant fellows low, and every soul would have been cut off, had it not been for the heavy dragoons, who charged as rapidly as they could in the track of the devoted "light."

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 28.

*My Lord Duke*—I have nothing particular to report to your Grace respecting the operations of the siege since I wrote to you on the 23rd inst.—The fire has been somewhat less constant, and our casualties have been fewer, though I regret to say that Captain Childers, a very promising officer of the Royal Artillery, was killed on the evening of the 23d, and I have just heard that Major Dalton, of the 49th, of whom Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans entertained a very high opinion, was killed in the trenches last night.

The enemy moved out of Sebastopol on the 25th with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—amounting, it is said, to 6,000 or 7,000 men—and attacked the left of the Second Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who speedily and energetically repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the First Division and some guns of the Light Division, and supported by the brigade of Guards and by several regiments of the Fourth Division, and in rear by the French Division commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid.

I have the honor to transmit a copy of Sir De Lacy Evan's report which I am sure your Grace will read with the highest satisfaction, and I beg to recommend the officers whom he particularly mentions to your protection.

Captain Bayly of the 30th, Captain Atcherley of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Conolly of the 49th all of whom are severely wounded, appear to have greatly distinguished themselves.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which Lieutenant General Sir De Lacy Evans met this very serious attack. I had not the good fortune to witness it myself, being in front of Balaklava at the time it commenced, and having only reached his position as the affair ceased, but I am certain I speak the sentiments of all who witnessed the operation in saying that nothing could have been better managed, and that the greatest credit is due to the Lieutenant General, whose service and conduct I have before had to bring to your Grace's notice.

I enclose the return and the losses the army has sustained since the 22d.

I have, &c.,  
RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

### THE ATTACK ON BALAKLAVA.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 28.

*My Lord Duke*—I have the honor to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of the Balaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th inst.

The low range of the heights that run across the plain, at the bottom of which the town is placed, was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them; and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 93rd Highlanders was the only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the Third Division; and on the heights behind our right were placed the Marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice Admiral Dundas. All these including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major General Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the First Division with the 93rd.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol the First and Fourth Divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain—and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the First Division of French infantry and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operations by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and after very little resistance carried it.

They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The furthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of

the 93rd, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Ainslie.

The other and larger masses turned towards Her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lt. General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavorable for the attack of our dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

The charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the Fourth Division, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects.

In the meanwhile the Russians had time to reform upon their grounds, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade.

This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigor, attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons, and, having passed beyond it engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear—but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

They effected this movement without haste or confusion—but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry which had previously been engaged with the heavy Brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left and gallantly charged a Russian Battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honor to enclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie of the 93d, and Captain Barker of the Royal Artillery—and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Cardigan and Brigadier-General Scarlett which they most fully deserve.

The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves I propose to forward them by the next opportunity.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the First Division and the Fourth Division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one

brigade of the First Division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland Brigade also remained in the valley.

The Fourth Division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning, having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of the heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaklava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence.

I have, &c.,  
RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

### GALLANT BUT DISASTROUS CAVALRY CHARGE.

A THRILLING DESCRIPTION.

THE BATTLE FIELD AND THE CONTEST.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Heights before Sebastopol, Oct. 26, 1854.

If the exhibition of the most brilliant valor, of the excess of courage, and of a daring which would have reflected lustre on the best days of chivalry can afford full consolation for the disaster of to day, we can have no reason to regret the melancholy loss which we sustained in a contest with a savage and barbarian enemy.

Before I proceed to my narrative, I must premise that a certain feeling existed in some quarters that our cavalry had not been properly handled since they landed in the Crimea, and that they had lost golden opportunities from the indecision and excessive caution of their leaders, solely owing to the timidity of the officer in command.—The existence of this feeling was known to many of our cavalry, and they are indignant and exasperated that the faintest shade of suspicion should rest on any of their troops. With the justice of these aspersions they seemed to think they had nothing to do, and perhaps the prominent thought in their minds was that they would give such an example of courage to the world, if the chance offered itself, as would shame their detractors for ever.

It will be remembered that eleven battalions of Russian infantry had crossed the Tchernays, and that they threatened the rear of our position and our communication with Balaklava. It will be recollected also that the position we occupied in reference to Balaklava was supposed by most people to be very strong—even impregnable. Our lines were formed by natural mountain slopes in the rear, along which the French had made very formidable intrenchments. Below those entrenchments, and very nearly in a right line across the valley beneath are four central hills, one rising above the other as they receded from our lines; the furthest, which joins the chain of mountains opposite to our ridges being named Canrobert's hill, from the meeting there of that General with Lord Raglan after the march to Balaklava. On the top of each of these hills the Turks had thrown up earthen redoubts, defended by 250 men each, and armed with two or three