

thus saved the remnants of the troops which charged with Sir George Cathcart, fell into the same mistake as that which had cost that General officer his life; he charged the enemy furiously in front, and drove them before him headlong down the hill. But the Russians again gave way in front, and rallied on the flank; and before General Bosquet could recover himself, he found he had to retire up hill, through the enemy, which pressed him on the right and rear. The Russians, however, were no longer in spirit to make use of their advantage: they allowed themselves again to be cut through, and then were gradually beaten back towards their centre. There our Riflemen, thrown forward in advance, had been steadily playing on the Russian artillery in front of "Shell Hill." Two heavy 18-pounders, from our siege train, had been brought up, and played with great effect on the enemy's guns. Several of them were dismounted, and dragged away by ropes with men and horses harnessed to them, and our line gradually advancing as the enemy withdrew, the artillery in our front was finally silenced, and the guns retired. Still, however, the heavy pieces on the Russian left kept up a destructive fire upon the crest where the French and English were firing, and on the camp of the second division. Not a spot of ground occupied by six regiments remained untold by a shell from those guns. The enemy probably supposed our reserves to have been there, but they were, fortunately, in error. Their fire, however, was extremely dangerous to the ammunition carts and horses as they passed through to the front, and many men and horses were killed there. Captain Allix, of the Royals, was leaving General Pennefather with an order, when, as he reached that part of the ground, he was struck in the stomach by a round shot, and killed. Gen. Pennefather himself, who had been in the thick of the fight, had two horses killed under him; and, though bruised by a fall, was otherwise unhurt. But death had been busy with many other general officers. General Strangways had been carried off the field, having a leg shot off. He died almost instantly.—Brigadier-General Torrens and Brigadier-General Goldie were mortally wounded. Sir George Brown retired early from the field, with a wound through the fleshy part of his arm; and Brigadier-General Buller was contused. Brigadier-General Bentinck was severely wounded, and General Adams bayoneted in the instep.—The Duke of Cambridge was slightly contused. Our loss in General Officers led the French to say that they exposed their persons too much, and in this they are not far wrong.

The enemy only kept up the cannonade at last to cover the retreat of their men; and by three in the afternoon, the crests of the hills in front of Sebastopol were cleared of the enemy, who were observed shortly after debouching on the plain below, crossing the valley of the Tchernaya, and entering the hills on the other side. As they wound along the road, and formed columns to cover the retreat, they were distinctly visible from the heights, and they still appeared to muster about 30,000 strong. The French dragged up some guns to the tops of the hills, and threw shells into the retreating columns, which hastened away as fast as possible. The battle-field thus remained in possession of the Allies. It was frightful to behold; upwards of 2000 Russians lay dead on the road, amongst the bushes and around the two-gun battery. Of our own men the loss had also been great. Upwards of 600 men had fallen, and 2000 were wounded or missing. The Second Division alone lost 728 men, of whom 147 were killed, and 581 wounded. Of the 41st Regiment, besides Capt. Rowland and Lieut. Fitzroy, who were wounded early in the day, four officers fell—Captain Richards, and Lieuts. Taylor, Swabey, and Sarling. Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, attacking in the morning with part of his regiment on our right, was mortally struck in three places, and only lived twenty-four hours. Lieutenant Bush, Captains Bligh and Johnson, were likewise hit—the latter slightly. Of the 49th, Major Dallan was severely wounded whilst supporting a charge on the left flank. Lieutenant-Adjutant A. S. Armstrong had his arm and shoulder taken off by a round shot almost as the regiment formed in front of its tents. Of the 47th, Lieutenant-Colonel Haly and Ensign Waddelove were hit—the first severely, the second slightly. Of the 54th, Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Daubenev, Lieutenant R. Hulse, Lieutenant Barstow, and Ensign Morgan were wounded. Of the 30, Captain Conolly was mortally wounded, and Ensign Gibson fell instantly. Major Maulverer; Captains Rose, Dixon, and Bayley, and Lieutenant Ross Lewin were wounded. Of the 95th, Major Champion was wounded. Of the Staff, Captain Allix was killed; Captain Gubbins hit in the shoulder, Captain Hardinge also in the shoulder, and Captain Adams was wounded in the left arm.

The severest loss, however, was that which was suffered by the Coldstream Guard. They were conspicuous by their dress; and as they behaved admirably in the defence of the 2-gun batteries, and the subsequent charge under General Cathcart, they were almost marked for destruction. Out of the entire regiment, which left England in February 850 strong, only 300 are now be mustered in the field. In the battle of Inkerman the regiment lost no less than 8 officers killed and 4 wounded. Hon. Colonel

Dawson was shot through the heart; Colonel Mackinnon was wounded in the face, and bayoneted in six places. His leg was amputated at the hip-joint, but he died shortly after. Hon. Granville Elliot was shot through the heart.—Captain Ramsden, who was hit in the chest was bayoneted in six places by the relentless enemy, who refused to listen to his cries for mercy.—Colonel Cowell, Captains Disboro' and Bouverie were likewise killed. The wounded were Col. Upton, Captain Fielding, Hon. Captain Amherst, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy, and Colonel Halkett.

The loss of the numerous regiments engaged I have not been able to ascertain. I have heard of the following:—1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade: Captain Cartwright, killed; Captain Buller, shot through the thigh—these two officers were hit whilst making an admirable charge to the front, at the first repulse of the enemy. Major Roper, of the same regiment, was hit in the shoulder. It may not be amiss to note that the 1st Battalion of the Rifles went in 200 strong, and lost 110 men. 68th: Colonel H. Smith was badly wounded; Major Wynne, killed. The Fourth Division lost, in all, about 345 men—killed, wounded, and missing. Of the Light Division, the 88th had Colonel Jeffreys, contused; Captain Cross, wounded. 19th. Capt Carr, died of his wounds. 27th. Capt. Nicholson, head carried away by a cannon-ball. 3rd. Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant Malcolm, killed; Captain Newdegate, wounded in the foot.

Lord Raglan during the day advanced several times to the crest of the hill above the Second Division's camp, and was accompanied part of the time by General Canrobert. There can scarcely be a greater contrast than that between the stand appearance of our Commander-in-Chief—his white hair and grey dress, and the dashing uniform of the French General—his cocked-hat fringed with white, his spare black hair falling over his face, and the peculiar twitch given to the mouth by a cigar in constant ignition. The sober dress of our staff was also strangely modest compared to that of the dress of officers and orderlies, French and Arab, which surrounded General Canrobert, parading at their head the brilliant tricolour. The courage and ability of both Generals is admitted; but the French had a vast deal of what they call *chic*—more, in fact, of the trick of military dress than we have.

Whilst General Canrobert was thus sharing in the battle of Inkerman—where I must not omit to say a shell contused his arm—the Russians made a false attack on the lines of Balaclava, which we treated with the contempt which it required; but they made a determined assault on the French lines in front of Sebastopol.—They sallied with 4000 men, and attacked the sailors' battery by the shore.—The covering parties were not re-formed with sufficient speed; and the enemy entered the battery, when they proceeded to spike the guns. This operation they performed very superficially to some of the pieces, when they were discharged by General de Lourmel at the head of the 26th Regiment, and repulsed to the wall of the town, with the loss of 1000 men and 100 prisoners. General de Lourmel unfortunately was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to recover. The loss of the French in this sortie is estimated at 500 men killed and wounded, and in the battle of Inkerman at 700 killed and wounded. In this number are fifty officers, a heavy proportion. The French Chasseurs D'Afrique, and our light Brigade were moved during the day, under fire of the enemy, and they both suffered slightly. Cornet Cleveland of the 17th Lancers was killed by a shell, or rather died of the wound, some time after he received it. The loss of gallant officers and men on that memorable day, will be felt in many a home in England. It is consoling to know that the exertions of these brave men conduced to the attainment of a victory and that their names will be preserved amongst those of many gallant fellows, who have fallen like them, for the honour of their country.

The 6th and the 7th has been spent in attending to the wounded, numbers of whom have been placed on board ship, after having had their wounds attended to. The Russian wounded were attended to after ours. It will take some days to finish burying the vast number of dead which encumbers the field of battle.

Yesterday, I am happy to say, a reinforcement of 5000 French troops entered Kherson Bay, the landing place of our allies.

On the 6th a grand council of war was held; but, of course, its decisions are not known.

The French and English together took about 2000 prisoners on the 5th.

I must not forget to mention that Sir de Lacy Evans came up from Balaclava, and took part in the action of the 5th. He then returned on board the Sanspareil.

Before Sebastopol Nov. 8, A. M. 1854.

P. S. I had a hard day of it on the 5th; I had barely time to get out of my cloak, and put on my boots, when a shell burst in my tent, smashing a number of bottles, and making various rents. I got out in time to see a cannon-shot bowl through the place where I was standing just before. I got on to the front and saw the Russians advancing. The artillery fire then became too hot for me, and I walked to the rear, with shells bursting about me for at least ten minutes. I never had such narrow escapes of

life as on that day. The scenes on the battle field were awful. I sickened over them, and have been ill ever since.

From the Moniteur.

#### GENERAL CANROBERT'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The Marshal Minister of War has just received from the General Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the East the following report:—

Head-Quarters before Sebastopol, Nov. 7.

Monsieur le Maréchal,—I have the honor to confirm to you my telegraphic despatch dated Nov. 6, and thus worded:—"The Russian army, swelled by reinforcements from the Danube, and by the reserves collected in the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, yesterday attacked the right of the English position before the place. The English army sustained the combat with the most remarkable firmness. I caused it to be supported by the Division of General Bosquets, which fought with admirable vigour, and by the troops nearest at hand. The enemy, far more numerous than we, beat a retreat with enormous loss, estimated at 8000 or 9000 men. This obstinate struggle lasted the whole day. On my left, General Forey had to repel at the same time a sortie of the garrison. The troops energetically conducted by him, drove the enemy back into the place, and inflicted on him a loss of a thousand men. This brilliant day, not purchased without loss by the Allies, does the greatest honor to our arms."

The action, summarily expressed by the despatch given above was one of the hottest and most violently contested. From the very first musket shots that were fired, the deserters that came over to us revealed the true state of the Russian army with respect to its effective strength, and we were enabled to calculate the reinforcements it has successively received since the battle of the Alma. These, are—1st some contingents from the Asiatic coast, from Kertch and Kaffa; 2ndly, six battalions and some detachments of Marines from Nicolaieff; 3rdly four battalions of the Cossacks of the Black Sea 4thly, a great part of the army of the Danube; 10thly, 11thly and 15thly, some divisions of infantry, forming the 4th corps, commanded by General Dannenberg. These three divisions were transported by post horses, with their artillery, from Odessa to Simpheropol in a few days. Finally arrived the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to over-excite this army, which forms, with the garrison of Sebastopol, a total of at least 100,000 men.

It was in this condition that 45,000 men of this army surprised the point of the height at Inkerman, which the English army had not been able to occupy with sufficient forces. Only 6000 English took part in the action, the remainder being employed at the siege-works; they valiently sustained the shock until the moment when General Bosquet, arriving with a part of his division, could render them such aid as would ensure success. One hardly knows which most to praise the energetic firmness with which our allies braved for a long time the storm or the intelligent vigour displayed by General Bosquet, when conducting a part of the Bourbaki and d'Autemarre, in order to attack the enemy, who extended beyond them on their right.

The 3rd regiment of Zouaves, under the *chefs de bataillon* Montaudon, and Dubos, there justified most signally the old reputation of the arm. The Algerine rifles (*tirailleurs*), Colonel de Wimpfen, with a battalion of Line. Colonel de Camas, vied with them in ardour. Three times they crossed bayonets with the enemy, who only yielded after the third charge; upon which he left it strewn with dead and wounded. The Russian heavy artillery and their field pieces were very superior in number, and had a commanding position. Two horse batteries, Commander de la Bousinière, and one battery of the Second Division of Infantry, Commander Barrel, the whole under the orders of Colonel Forgeot, sustained, concurrently with the English artillery, the struggle during the entire day.

The enemy decided on beating a retreat, leaving behind more than 3000, dead a very large number of wounded, a few hundred prisoners, as well as several powder chests, in the hands of the Allies. His losses, in the gross aggregate, cannot be put down at less than from 8000 to 10,000 men.

While these events were taking place on the right, about 5000 men of the garrison made a vigorous sortie on the left of our attack siege line, under cover of a thick fog, and along the ravines that facilitated their approach. The troops on duty in the trenches, under the orders of General de la Motterouge, marched against the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing more than 200 men on the site of these batteries.

Lieut.-General Forey, commanding the siege corps, arrived by rapid and skilful evolutions with the troops of the Fourth Division to the support of the Guards in the trenches, and himself marched at the head of the 5th Battalion of Chasseurs a pied. The Russians, repulsed along the whole line, retired precipitately on the fortification, with considerable loss; when General Lourmel, seeing them fly before him, and

carried away by a chivalrous courage, flung himself headlong in their rear, with his brigade, and fell wounded under the very wall of the fortification. General Forey had much difficulty in extricating him from the very advanced position to which, yielding to the impulse of superabundant courage, he had led his brigade. The Brigade of Aurelle, which had occupied an excellent position on the left, covered his retreat, which was effected not without a certain loss under the fire of the fortification. Colonel Niol, of the 26th Regiment of the Line, who lost his two chefs de bataillon, had taken the command of the brigade, the energetic conduct of which was beyond all praise. The enemy in this sortie lost a thousand men killed, wounded, or made prisoners; and, in addition to this, received a very considerable moral and physical check.

The battle of Inkerman, and the contest maintained by the body of besiegers has shed great glory on our forces, and has augmented the moral strength which the Allied armies have always possessed. At the same time, we have suffered losses which must be regretted.—The English army has lost 2400 men killed or wounded among which are to be reckoned seven Generals, three of whom are killed. The French army has suffered to the extent of 1726 killed or wounded. We have bitterly to regret the loss of General de Lourmel, since dead from his wounds, whose brilliant qualities promised a grand career in the future. It is my painful duty also to acquaint you with the death of Colonel du Cumas, of the 6th Regiment of the Line, killed at the head of his troop, at the very instant in which they came in contact with the enemy.

The vigour of the Allied troops—subject as they were to the twofold struggles of a siege of unprecedented difficulty, and of battles which recall the greatest struggles of our military history—cannot be too highly praised.

Accept, &c. The General-en-Chief.

CANROBERT.

#### HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING—BRITISH PLUCK.

The enemy's column's continued to push forward, trying to overwhelm the British regiments with their superior numbers, discharges took place here at ten and fifteen paces and gradually the conflict became a hand-to-hand one. The Russians would push on, covered with their superior fire, and were met and driven back at the point of the bayonet. Concentrating their massive columns, they would in their turn bear down with the steel upon the weak British lines, and then a fearful struggle would ensue. In every ravine a separate action was going on. One British regiment was making face against a column of 4000 or 5000 Russians, sometimes surrounded and having to bayonet its way from the pressing foe, at other times driving back the enemy like a flock of sheep, and then in its turn being repulsed from sheer want of strength. Thus the contest continued for three hours. The loss here was necessarily great, from the personal nature of the contest. British bayonets and the Minie alone sustained this unequal struggle, where mounted officers was either killed, or lost one or two horses. Our officers did great havoc, when surrounded in the melee with their revolvers; and many had to cut their way out at the point of the sword. Brigadier General Pennefather commanded here with great coolness. From the nature of the ground, no generalship could prevail. It is alone to the undying pluck of the officers and the men that we are indebted for preservation. To the survivors generally, not the slightest credit for the display of any military talent is due. It was essentially a struggle between pluck and confidence against obstinacy backed by numbers.

#### A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

A Russian Major was captured at the close of the battle. He had been observed on many occasions stabbing and hacking our unfortunate wounded soldiers with his sword, and directions were given to a party of the Guards to take him alive if possible. This they effected, after a slight resistance on his part, 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, and the dispositions and sentence forwarded to whoever of the many generals now in Sebastopol is the commander-in-chief. If they consent to punish him he will be given up to them. If they decline 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, as the allied generals are determined to make examples of all who disgrace themselves by such inhumanity.

#### THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE.

It had rained all night almost incessantly the night before, and the early morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had fallen the previous four-and-twenty hours. Towards dawn a heavy fog settled down on the heights and on the valley of the Inkerman. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet despite their precautions; and