

# FARMERS' JOURNAL & ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Established 1823.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Saturday, September 29, 1855.

New Series. No. 278.

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### SEBASTOPOL AN IMMENSE ELAZING FURNACE.

The subjoined telegraphic message from General Pelissier is dated Crimea, Sept. 9, 8 p.m.:—  
"I convinced myself to-day that the enemy had sunk all his steamers. His work of destruction continues under the fire of our bombs. The frequent explosions impose on me the duty of deferring an entry into the place, which indeed prevents the appearance of an immense blazing furnace. Prince Gortschakoff, sorely pining, requests an armistice to remove his wounded and bury his dead. The bridge near Fort Paul has been broken up. It is well up to the moment of writing. We watch the Tchernaia vigilantly. The enemy does not appear."

The following despatch from General Pelissier was on Thursday posted on the walls of Paris:—

"CRIMEA, Sept. 10, 11 P. M.—I visited Sebastopol and the line of defences to-day. It is difficult to give an exact picture of the results of our victory, of which inspection alone can give an idea. The multiplicity of defensive works, and the materials and means that have been applied, surpass everything known in the history of war. The taking of the Malakoff, which caused the enemy to fly before our eyes, already three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the allies immense quantities of material, of which it is impossible to calculate the advantage. To-morrow the allied troops will occupy Harabelayna and the city. An Anglo-French commission will be engaged to report on the material abandoned by the enemy. The joy of our soldiers is great. The cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' celebrates the victory."

CRIMEA, Sept. 12, 10 40 a. m.—The enemy have destroyed the remainder of their fleet. Nothing now remains in the harbour.

### LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

LOSS OF THE ENGLISH.

The *Globe*, referring to a statement of the *Morning Post*, that the total English loss in killed and wounded at the attack on the Redan was 2,000, says that of that number between five and six hundred were killed. We learn from the last official despatch received by Lord Panmure, that the number of officers killed is 26, wounded 114, and missing 1; total 141. It has been estimated, in the absence of the official returns, that the number of the men killed would be about 220, and wounded 1,500; total 1,717. According to this calculation the total of men and officers killed and wounded would be 1,857.

### THE FRENCH LOSSES.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that Marshal Pelissier, in a telegraphic despatch, dated Sept. 11, informs the Minister of War that about 4,500 wounded, of which number 240 are officers, have gone to the ambulances. As regards the number killed on the field of battle, it has not been possible to get an exact return; but it is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that it does not exceed the ordinary proportion, that is to say, about one-third of the number of wounded.

The *Times*' Paris Correspondent writes:—"The number of Generals now said to be killed in the assault on Sebastopol is five

beyond ten superior officers. It is also affirmed that Generals M'Mahon and Trocher have died of their wounds, and that General Bosquet is killed."

We have received the *Moniteur* of the 13th. It prefaces General Pelissier's despatch of the 10th of September, describing the appearance of Sebastopol, by the following observations:—

"The irregularities which have occurred in the order of arrival of the last despatches from the east, the necessary laconism of these despatches, and the prodigious rapidity with which the events they announce have succeeded each other, have caused a feeling of uncertainty and surprise, which, perhaps, has not allowed at first a full appreciation of the decisive importance of the victory which the allied armies have just gained."

"This triumph, so laboriously prepared during a whole year, and gloriously achieved by a heroic and supreme effort, has not been generally understood in its full extent."

"After so much expectation the news of the solution of the struggle has been so sudden and affecting that it has not allowed sufficient calmness to the public mind to explain clearly the effects that have been produced, and to enable them to form a correct estimate of their importance."

"These facts are immense, and may be summed up in two words—the fall of Sebastopol and the destruction of the Russian fleet."

"On the 8th of September, at noon, the signal for the assault was given. A few moments afterwards the allies were masters of the Malakoff, and at dusk the besieged, despairing of continuing a resistance in the other defences of the place, abandoned them all at the same time, and hastily evacuated Sebastopol to place an arm of the sea between them and our troops."

"On the 9th, at 3 a. m., the whole town presented one immense conflagration, and such Russian vessels as had been spared by our shells disappeared, beneath the waters of the roared, sunk by the enemy himself."

"The subjoined despatch, which the Minister of War has just received from the Commander-in-Chief and which describes the appearance of Sebastopol to-day, will make every one understand the grandeur of the struggle which has just terminated, and the prize of the battle which the Russians have left in our hands."

### FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

From *Wilmor's European Times*.

The fall of Sebastopol is the event of the week and of the year. We have struggled hard for its acquisition, concentrated our labour and as many millions of money were believed to have rendered impregnable now lies at the mercy of the Allies, and before we have abandoned the Crimea not a stone will be left of a place which was purposely planned and erected for aggression, and the existence of which was a perpetual menace to the nationalities of Europe. Its reduction is the severest blow which Russia has ever received, and if the proud and arrogant ruler who provoked this war had lived but a few months longer,

he would have seen the utter discomfiture of his nefarious policy, in the carrying out of which, during a long reign, he threatened, wheeled, and lied, and which, dying, he left to his successor. But the fatal legacy, based on material strength, has proved to be rotten to the core in that higher element of a refined civilisation—moral power, a fact which now stands revealed to the world at large.

Sebastopol has been defended, it cannot be denied, with extraordinary vigour, and the peculiarities in the defence will open a new chapter in the history of sieges; but concerning its position and the uses to which it was destined, the time which the allied armies have consumed in its reduction is not great. It was formidable from its natural as well as from its artificial strength, and everything which money, engineering skill, the materials of war, and the dogged obstinacy of troops who knew and felt that its fall would be the disgrace, —nay, the ruin,—of an empire which aspired to govern the world, could do to sustain in fact was done in vain. The something less than twelve months which had been spent in achieving this great result merely shows the vigour of the attack and the bravery of the defence. Before it passed into the victors' hands, obstinate battles were fought at the Alma, at Inkerman, and on the Tchernaia, and two terrific assaults on the 18th of June and the 8th of September, besides sorties and minor encounters without number. With the solitary exception of the unfortunate and ill-judged attack of the allies on the anniversary of Waterloo, each of these events terminated unfavourably to the enemy, and the great Black Sea fortress progressed to its destruction, from the moment that the allies sat down before it, with a much certainty, although not with quite the same celerity, as the leaves that fall in autumn.

All the respect accounts which have come to hand regarding this great fact will be found elsewhere; and we await with considerable impatience the arrival of the circumstantial details, which will throw light on many transactions that at present appear obscure; but we know enough to convince us that the Russians, before the final assault which led to the possession of the Malakoff, had determined to abandon the place to its fate, as their crests, of wooden bridge, half a mile long, by which they retreated from the south to the north, proved. According to the leading morning journal of yesterday, the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaia showed the Russian commander that all hope of retaining Sebastopol were gone—with his army demoralised, his supplies intercepted, and the total destruction of his forces imminent. It is added by the same authority that the attack on the lines of the allies on the 16th of last month was decided by the Imperial Council held in St. Petersburg, and that while a majority of the military authorities declared in favour of that desperate and hopeless step, the only dissentient was Prince Gortschakoff, who urged Odoev-Sacken. From the moment of his defeat on that occasion, Prince Gortschakoff is said to have taken steps for his retreat, to have prepared his bridge, and arranged his plans for placing the harbour between his position and the lines of the Allies. We add this forcible remark, which imparts great strength to its reasoning: "By a peculiarity which distinguishes the result of this siege from all others in history, the allies took the place at last without entering it,

for the Russians were across the water 24 hours before the allies had passed beyond the walls. Even after the French flag was waving from the commanding eminence of the Malakoff Tower, the victorious troops do not appear to have advanced beyond that position, partly because they would have had to storm the second line of the enemy's defences, and partly because it was supposed that the Russians had extensively mined the ground from which they had been driven so much bloodied. At that moment, then, at nightfall on the 8th of September, it cannot be said that Prince Gortschakoff was compelled to fly with precipitation from the scene of this terrible contest; but, as he adopted that course without hesitation, we must look for the motives of his conduct to the facts which have come to our knowledge."

"Believing as we do that this is a fair and reasonable solution of a course of procedure on the part of Prince Gortschakoff, which would otherwise appear enigmatical, it follows that the same causes which compelled him to retreat from the Crimea and, in fact, it is rumored that the French commander, who, in consequence of this victory, has been raised to the dignity of a Marshal of France, has telegraphed to the Emperor & requested to know the terms on which he is to consent to a capitulation,—a tolerably strong proof of the desperate straits to which the enemy is now reduced. In military circles, the conviction is, that the price has no alternative but to surrender,—that he is hemmed in on every side, caught, as it were in a trap, and that to attempt to fight with any chance of success, or even to retreat without prospective ruin, would be positive madness." Whichever alternative is a true picture will develop the strategic powers of the allied commanders, and the crisis will be a fine one for bringing out the highest powers of the military chiefs, which the features of this war have not, so far, afforded them many opportunities of displaying. Prince Gortschakoff can be a little humbled to fight a battle, and the declaration of Marshal Pelissier, that he found in Sebastopol proper "a multiplicity of the works of defence, and the material means applied to them, which far exceed anything hitherto seen in the history of war," is a tolerably conclusive evidence that the cutting off his supplies has demoralised his army and led to the inextricable difficulties now placed before him; while it is notorious that the Crimean campaign, by retaining the winter, and the Allies, by their command of the sea, can transport their forces, so as to intercept him on any of the routes which he may pursue, and act on his flank and rear with fatal effect. The Russians, in a word, are at Sebastopol, and the alarm which prevails in St. Petersburg at the crisis which has at length arrived is retributive justice in its most agonising form."

REVOLT IN SEBASTOPOL.—There had been rumours for some days of the attack on the Malakoff, that a war of attrition was going on in an extremely disorganised state, and there were even positive statements that a revolt took place. A brief fire of musketry, very irregular, and disorderly shouting, and a deserter reported the fusillade of an officer and nearly 100 men, including a wounded one. There is no doubt that the losses in the town were frightful, an fact, notwithstanding their official and non-official reports, the Russian troops, from water and of spirits. The army on the Redan and along McKenna's ridge, seems to have diminished very much.