THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Details by the Washington and Niagara.

Scenes and Incidents of the Conflict by Eye-Witnesses.

OCCUPATION OF BALAKLAVA BY THE ALLIES.

INVESTMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

General Luders and Osten-Sacken Marching to its Relief.

DEATH OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

&c., &c., &c.

ADDITIONAL BY THE WASHINGTON.

The Washington arrived at her moorings in the river at an early hour yesterday morning, and we collect from her mails the following additional items of news:—

The Washington left Bremen on the 6th, and Southampton on the 11th inst.

The London papers of the 9th contain an extraordinary gazette, with the despatches from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle with the official report of the battle of the Alma. The struggle was a desperate one, and the loss of the British army was 26 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 300 rank and file killed—73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1427 rank and file wounded; 2 drummers and 16 rank and file missing. The loss of the French was not so great. The Russians were completely routed, but there is no doubt that the allied commanders were unable to follow up the victory so successfully as they wished in consequence of the deficiency of cavalry.

Prince Menschikoff had returned to Sebastopol, where the Russians had shut themselves up. The allied forces were on the point of commencing the siege, having crossed the rivers Katscha and Belbeck without opposition.

Private despatches state that great demoralization prevailed in Sebastopol. The allies had destroyed an aqueduct which supplies the fortress. Eight thousand cavalry had been landed by the allies in the Crimea.

The Greek houses report news from Odessa to the effect that Generals Osten Sacken and Luders had entered the Crimea at the head of forty battalions, besides the garrison of Odessa, 20,000 strong. The inhabitants of Odessa had given a pledge that they would burn the place rather than allow it to be in the hands of the allies. Menschikoff was said to be looking for a reinforcement of 20,000 men from Anapa.

Vice-Admiral Dundas reports to his government that the Russians had sunk eight line of battle ships across the entrance of the harbor. Eight sail of the line were moored east and west inside the booms, and three of the ships were heeled over to give their guns more elevation to sweep over the land to the northward.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* announces that a despatch had been received from Prince Menschikoff that the anglo-French army having advanced against the positions on the Alma, they had been defended for some hours against the obstinate attacks of the enemy; at last, finding his troops menaced on both flanks by the superior forces of the enemy, and especially by the assistance rendered by the fleets, he had thought it right to withdraw them and to take up a position before Sabastopol, where he was preparing to offer a warm opposition to the enemy.

The carriage of Prince Menschikoff, with his private correspondence, was taken by the French, together with 5,000 francs. The French had retired from the northern side, and the allied Generals, leaving that Fort Constantine was weaker on the southern side, had turned the town, and altered their plan of attack.

Omer Pasha received orders on the 2d of October to commence offensive operations immediately. Prince Gortschakoff received orders on the 5th to recross the Pruth, if the Turks cross the Sereth, to attack Bessarabia.

From Poland, a great movement is in operation along the whole line; the Russian guard is advancing by forced marches towards Warsaw. The troops of the kingdom of Poland are directed on the Austrian frontier.

Omer Pasha has sent 8,000 Turks to Varna, as an additional reserve in case of necessity. He states that the Russian reinforcements from Bessarabia cannot reach Sebastopol before the 15th of October.

Private advices from Balaklava, of the evening of the 9th, state that General Canrobert, having been informed that the Russians were preparing to attack the camp of the allies, had sent out spies in the directions indicated, who had returned, saying that the intelligence was true.

A telegraphic dispatch from Memel states that that city was nearly destroyed by fire on the 4th and 5th. A great part of the town, the churches, and a great number of warehouses, with great stores of tallow, hemp, tar, pitch and lumber were reduced to ashes. Loss two millions of pounds sterling.

Commercial and monetary affairs, when the Washington left, were in a slightly improved condition. The affairs of Mr. Oliver, of Liverpool, have proved so favorable that his house will at once be assisted to resume payments. Messrs. Allen and Anderson, of London, also, will shortly be enabled to resume; and other firms in Liverpool who had temporarily suspended were in a fair way of recovery. The firmness of the London stock market was well maintained Consols 95¼ to 95⅝.

The affairs of Edward Oliver are placed on a "satisfactory footing;" a committee consisting of Messrs. Robert Rankin, D Campbell, R. Crosbie, J S de Wolff, and W. Brown being appointed to act for the general benefit of creditors. It is stated that the estate will pay in full, with a surplus for Mr. Oliver.

It was officially stated, toward the end of last week, that the business of Mr. James McHenry would be carried on as usual. Since then, the suspension of Allan & Larson, of London, with liabilities amounting to 100,000 sterling, has further pressed on his affairs.

The excitement on 'Change has now almost subsided. On Mark Lane the arrivals of wheat were short and the sales large; wheat of all sorts was one shilling dearer; American flour very firm.

In Liverpool Corn Market was quiet but firm. Wheat ...ered in price. Finest qualities of flour 6d. dearer. Indian corn 1s. to 2s. lower. Barley rather dearer.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces, are on the whole not unfavorable. The Manchester markets checked by the uncertainties at Liverpool. The goods trade at Birmingham was affected by the unfavorable news from the United States, South America, and Australia.

The iron markets were firm, and in the woollen districts there was great activity, but the Irish linen market was dull.

...ing to the fire at Memel, tallow advanced 1s. 6d. per cwt in London. Hemp was also considerably dearer.

At Liverpool, on the 9th instant, there was a moderate demand for cotton; sales 7,000 bales. Market on the 10th ... sales only 5,000 bales.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF THE ENGLISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS, KATSCHA RIVER, Sept. 23, 1854.

My Lord Duke—I have the honor to inform your Grace that the allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant, and I have great satisfaction in adding that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had gained in the morning, and in establishing themselves on it.

The English and French armies moved out of their encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac, the former having previously supported the advance of the cavalry of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a body of Dragoons and Cossacks, with Artillery.

This, the first occasion of the English encountering a Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to show more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry.

They held upon its supports with the most perfect security under the fire of the Artillery, which was not silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action.

Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

After this day's march had been most wearisome, and under a burning sun, the absence of water, until we reached the magnificent but welcome stream of the Bulganac, was felt to be severely felt.

The allied armies moved toward the Alma the following day, and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, while the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

How far the gallantry exhibited by Her Majesty's troops and the difficulties they had to meet may be fairly stated, I deem it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavor to make your Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up.

It crossed the great road about two and a half miles from the sea, and is very strong by nature.

The bold and almost precipitous range of heights—of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet—that from the sea closely bordering on the left bank of the river, here ceases, and formed their left, and, turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle, where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent.

Across the mouth of this great opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it of from 600 to 800 yards.

The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged, and in most parts steep; the willows along it had been cut down, in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party; and, in fact, everything had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter.

In front of the position, on the right bank, at about two hundred yards from the Alma, is the village of Bourlouk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy.

The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to were the key of the position, and, consequently, there the greatest preparations had been made for defence.

Half way down the height, and across its front, was a trench of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right of the position.

Artillery, at the same time, was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river, and its approaches generally.

On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table-land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, while on the heights above was his great reserve, the whole amounting, it is supposed, to between 45,000 and 50,000 men.

The combined armies advanced on the same alignment, Her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery, the 2d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the 3d division of the French army, under his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the light division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the 1st division, commanded by Lieut. General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge

The 4th division, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry under Major General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry which had been seen in those directions.

On approaching too near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place when the village of Bourlouk immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier General Adams' brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans' division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right under a sharp fire, while his first brigade, under Major General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams, crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the Light Division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages.

In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Norcott who promises to be a distinguished officer of light troops.

The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23d, and 33d regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards, under Major General Bentinck, drove the enemy back and secured the final possession of the work.

The Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness, up the high ground to the left and in co-operation with the Guards; and Major General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the Light Division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure.

The 95th Regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusileers in the advance, suffered equally with that corps an immense loss.

The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the field officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieutenant General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan, but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your Grace's most favorable consideration.

The mode in which Lieutenant General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty.

I must speak in corresponding terms of Lieutenant General Sir De Lacy Evans, who likewise conducted his division to my perfect satisfaction, and exhibited equal coolness and judgment in carrying out a most difficult operation.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge brought his division into action in support of the light division with great ability, and had for the first time an opportunity of showing the enemy his devotion to her Majesty, and to the profession of which he is so distinguished a member.

My best thanks art due to Lieutenant General Sir R. England, Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and Lieutenant General the Earl of Lucan, for their cordial assistance wherever it could be afforded, and I feel it my duty especially to recommend to your Grace's notice the distinguished conduct of Major-General Bentinck, Major General Sir Colin Campbell, Major General Pennefather, Major General Codrington, Brigadier General Adams, and Brigadier General Buller.

In the affair of the previous day Major General the Earl of Cardigan exhibited the utmost spirit and coolness, and kept his brigade under perfect command.

The manner in which Brigadier General Strangeways directed the artillery and exerted himself to bring it forward, met my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant General sir John Burgoyne was constantly by my side, and rendered me, by his counsel and advice, the most valuable assistance; and the commanding royal engineer, Brigadier General Tylden, was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake.

I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera, as has Major Wellesley, who was present in the affair of the previous day, notwithstanding that he was then suffering from serious illness. He had during the illness of Major General Lord de Ros, acted for him in the most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of Brigadier General Estcourt, Adjutant General, or of Brigadier General Airey, who, in this short time he has conducted the duties of Quartermaster General, has displayed the greatest ability as well as aptitude for the office.

I am much indebted to my Military Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Steele, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of my personal staff, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry they all, without exception, displayed.

Lieutenant Herriman, R. N., the commander of the Caradoc, accompanied me during the whole of the operation, and rendered me an essential service, by a close observation of the enemy's movements, which his practised eye enabled him accurately to watch.

I lament to say that Lieutenant Colonel Lagondie, who was attached to my headquarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the enemy's hands on the 19th, on his return from Prince Napoleon's division, where he had obligingly gone, at my request, with a communication to his Imperial Highness.

This misfortune is deeply regretted, both by myself and the officers of my personal staff

The other officer placed with me under similar circumstances, Major Vico, afforded me all the assistance in his power, sparing no exertion to be of use.

I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheerfulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations.

My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available, prevented me from embarking their baggage animals, and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry, and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind.

I have not heard a single murmur; all seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied that I shall bring up their bat horses at the earliest moment.

The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive, and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battlefield, I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation.

In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished, and, under the heaviest fire, they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action. I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the royal navy for the invaluable assistance they afforded the army upon this as on every other occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations.

They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety, and, as the best way of evincing their participation in our success and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach—a labor in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate, an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness.

I mention no names, fearing that I might omit some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us spared any exertions they could apply to a sacred duty.

Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance and providing for emergencies.

I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is, I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great, and such is the report in the country.

The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small; but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two general officers—Major Generals Karganeff and Shokaneff—fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army—that will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful and that under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardor for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed.

This despatch will be delivered to your Grace by Major Lord Burghersh, who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS IN ACTION ON THE RIVER ALMA, CRIMEA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1854.

General Staff—Lieutenant T. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, Orderly Officer to the Commander of the Forces, wounded severely; Captain H. E. Weare, 50th regiment, D.A.A.G., wounded severely.

FIRST DIVISION.

Staff—Captain H. W. Cust, Coldstream Guards, aid-de-camp to Major General Bentinck, killed.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant Colonel Hon. H. Percy, wounded slightly; Lieutenant R. Hamilton, wounded slightly; Lieutenant J M. Burgoyne wounded slightly.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant C. Baring, wounded severely.

Scots Fusileer Guards—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dalrymple, wounded slightly; Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Berkeley, wounded severely; Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Hepburn, wounded severely; Lieutenant Colonel F. Haygarth, wounded severely; Captain Lord Chewton, wounded severely; Captain J. D. Astley, wounded severely; Captain W. G Bulwer, wounded severely; Captain D F. Buckley, wounded severely; Captain R. Gipps, wounded slightly; Lieutenant Lord Ennismore, wounded severely; Lieutenant Hon. H. Annesley, wounded severely

93d Regiment—Lieutenant R. Abercrombie, killed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Staff—Lieutenant General Sir De Lacy Evans, severe contusion right shoulder; Lieutenant Colonel Hon. P. E. Herbert, 42d regiment, Assistant Quartermaster General, severe contusion back of neck; Captain Thompson, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on shoulder blade; Ensign St. Clair, 21st regiment, Acting Interpreter, shot through right arm; Captain A. M. M'Donald, 92d regiment, Aid-de-Camp, wounded severely.

30th Regiment—Lieutenant F. Luxmore, killed; Captain T. H. Pakenham, wounded severely; Captain G. Dickson, wounded severely; Captain A. W. Conolly, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant M. Walker, wounded slightly.

55th Regiment—Brevet Major J. B. Rose, killed; Captain J. B. Schaw, killed; Major F. A. Whimper, wounded dangerously; Brevet Major J. Coats, wounded severely; Lieutenant G. E. Bissett, wounded severely; Lieutenant E Armstrong, wounded severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Warren, wounded slightly.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant T. Woolcombe, wounded severely; Lieutenant N. G. Philips, wounded severely; Lieutenant J. G. Maycock, wounded slightly.

95th Regiment—Lieutenant-Col. W. Smith, wounded severely; Captain G. J. Dowdall, killed; Captain J G. Edington, killed; Lieutenant E. W. Eddington, killed; Lieutenant R. G. Polhill, killed; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. C Kingsley, killed; Lieutenant W. L. Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles, attached to 95th Regiment, killed; Major H. Hume, slight contusion; Brevet Major A. T. Heyland, arm amputated; Captain V. Wing, wounded; Captain J. W. Sargent, wounded slightly; Lieutenant A. Macdonald, slight contusion; Lieutenant R Gerard, contusion in abdomen; Ensign W Braybrooke, wounded; Ensign J. H. Brooke, wounded in two places; Ensign B. C. Boothby, foot amputated; Ensign E. Bazalgette, wounded; Surgeon A. Gordon, slight contusion.

THIRD DIVISION.

4th Regiment—Lieut Colonel H C. Cobbe, wounded slightly; Captain G. L. Thompson, wounded slightly

LIGHT DIVISION.

7th Regiment—Captain the Hon. W. Monck, killed; Captain C L. Hare, wounded severely; Captain C. E. Watson, wounded severely; Captain W. H. D. Fitzgerald, wounded severely; Lieutenant D. Persse, wounded severely; Lieutenant F. E. Appleyard, wounded slightly; Lieutenant P. G. Coney, wounded severely; Lieutenant the Hon. A. C. H. Crofton, wounded slightly; Lieutenant G. W. W. Carpenter, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. M Jones, wounded severely.

23d Regiment — Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Chester, killed; Captain A. W. W. Wynn, killed; Captain F. E. Evans, killed; Captain J. C. Conolly, killed; Lieutenant F. P. Radcliffe, killed; Lieutenant Sir W. Young, Bart., killed; second Lieutenant H. Anstruther, killed; second Lieutenant J. H. Butler, killed; Captain W. P. Campbell, wounded severely; Captain E. C. Hopton, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H Bathurst, wounded severely; Lieutenant F. Sayer, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant A. Applewhaite, wounded severely.

33d Regiment—Major T. B Gough, wounded severely; Capt. H C. Fitzgerald, wounded slightly; Lieutenant R. Du Pre Montagu, killed; Lieutenant A. B. Wallis, wounded severely; Lieutenant W. S. Worthington, lost one leg; Ensign C. M. Siree, wounded severely; Ensign J. J. Greenwood, wounded slightly.

19th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjudant A. Cardew, killed; Ensign G. D Stockwell, killed; Lieutenant Colonel R. Saunders, wounded severely; Major H. E. M'Gee, wounded slightly; Captain R. Warden, wounded slightly; Lieutenant R. Wardlaw, wounded severely; Lieutenant L D. Currie, wounded severely.

88th Regiment—Quartermaster T. Moore, wounded slightly.

2d Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain Earl of Erroll, wounded in the hand.

Artillery—Captain A. Dew, killed; Lieutenant A Wallsham, killed; Lieutenant R H. Cockerell, killed.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant H. Teesdale, wounded severely.

Total killed, 26; total wounded, 73; grand total, 102.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, A.G. Gen.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES WHICH OCCURRED IN ACTION ON THE RIVER ALMA, CRIMEA, SEPT. 20, 1854.

12th Light Dragoons—One horse wounded.

Artillery.—Three officers, nine rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers—1 officer wounded.

FIRST DIVISION.

Grenadier Guards—10 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 113 rank and file wounded.

Coldstream Guards—1 officer killed; 2 officers, 27 rank and file wounded.

Scots Fusileers—3 Sergeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 136 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing

42d Regiment—5 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 30 rank and file wounded.

79th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

93d Regiment—1 officer, 7 rank and file killed; 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file wounded.

Total—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

SECOND DIVISION.

30th Regiment—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 60 rank and file wounded.

55th Regiment—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 4 sergeants, 92 rank and file, wounded.

95th Regiment—6 officers, 3 sergeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 115 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

41st Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regiment—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total—9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

THIRD DIVISION.

4th Regiment—2 officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

44th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

FOURTH DIVISION.

21st Regiment—1 rank and file killed.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file wounded

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded

LIGHT DIVISION.

7th Regiment—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 16 sergeants, 1 drummer, 151 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23d Regiment—8 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 9 sergeants, 4 drummers, 139 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers missing.

33d Regiment—1 officer, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 16 sergeants, 2 drummers, 159 rank and file, wounded.

19th Regiment—2 officers, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 158 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

77th Regiment—3 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded

88th Regiment—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Battalion Rifle Brigade—2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded.

Total—12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file and 2 drummers missing.

Cavalry—1 horse wounded.

Artillery—3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers—1 officer wounded.

1st division—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d division—9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 354 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

3d division—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

4th division—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded

Light division—12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Grand total—26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers, 366 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 drummers and 16 rank and file missing

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, ALMA RIVER, Sept. 22, 1854.

GENERAL ORDER —NO. 1.

The commander of the forces congratulates the troops on the brilliant success that attended their unrivalled efforts in the battle of the 20th inst., on which occasion they carried a most formidable position, defended by large masses of Russian infantry and a most powerful and numerous artillery.

Their conduct was in unison with that of our gallant allies, whose spirited and successful attack of the left of the heights occupied by the enemy cannot fail to have attracted their notice and admiration.

The commander of the forces thanks the army most warmly for its gallant exertions. He witnessed them with pride and satisfaction, and it will be his pleasing duty to report, for the Queen's information, how well they have earned her Majesty's approbation and how gloriously maintained the honor of the British name.

Lord Raglan condoles most sincerely with the troops on the loss of so many gallant officers and brave men, whose memory it will be a consolation to their friends to feel will ever be cherished in the annals of our army.

J. B. B. ESTCOURT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9—8½ o'clock, A. M.

The Duke of Newcastle has received private letters from Lord Raglan, expressing his great regret that the harrassing duties imposed upon the troops, by the operations after the battle of Alma, had prevented the nominal returns of the killed and wounded of the non-commissioned officers and privates being made out in the different regiments in time to be sent with the despatches now published.

The Duke of Newcastle expects them by an early mail, and they shall be published the moment they are received.

THE NAVY.

SINKING OF THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SEBASTOPOL.

No. 489.

BRITANNIA, off the Katscha, Sept. 24, 1854

SIR:—In my letter of yesterday, (No. 487,) I reported the extraordinary charge that had taken place in the position hitherto maintained by the enemy's fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol, and I now beg you will acquaint the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty that the same afternoon, on the appearance of the allied fleets in sight of Sebastopol, the whole of the vessels moored across the harbor were sunk by the Russians, leaving their masts more or less above water, and I went last evening to the mouth of the harbor to assure myself of this singular event.

Captain Drummond has examined the harbor this morning, and reports that the lower mastheads of the ships are generally above water; that the passage is closed, excepts perhaps a small space near the shoal off the north battery, and the double booms inside are thus rendered more secure

Eight sail of the line are moored east and west, inside of the booms, and three of the ships are heeled over to give their guns more elevation to sweep over the land to the northward.

An intelligent seaman, a deserter, who escaped from Sebastopol on the 22d, had partly prepared me for some extraordinary movement. He had informed me that the crews of the ships moored across the harbor (to one of which he had been attached) had been landed, with the exception of a very few in each ship; that the vessels were plugged ready for sinking; that the guns and stores were all on board; and that the other ships were moored under the south side to defend the harbor from attack from the northward He reported that the battle of Alma had greatly dispirited the Russians; that the troops had retreated on Sebastopol without a halt; and that he believes the whole Russian force not to exceed 40,000. The man's statements were clear, and on points that came under his own observation were mostly corroborated, and I consider reliance may be placed on his information generally, considering the means his station in life afforded of enabling him to obtain it. At the request of Lord Raglan, I have sent him on shore to act as a guide to the army on their approach to the environs of Sebastopol.

The allied armies moved this afternoon to take up a position to the south of the port of Sebastopol, and the fleet will move so as to meet their arrival there I have, &c., J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION.

The *Moniteur* of the 7th contains the following:—The Emperor has received from Marshal St. Arnaud the following report of the battle of the Alma. No one can read without emotion this simple recital of a great victory, where the General in Chief speaks of every one except himself. Nevertheless, the government appreciates as they merit the energy and ability displayed by the Marshal under these circumstances. The Emperor had decided that a salute of twenty one guns shall be fired to celebrate this victory:—

FIELD OF BATTLE OF ALMA, Sept 21, 1854.

SIRE—The cannon of your Majesty has spoken; we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, Sire, to add to the military annals of France, and your Majesty will have one name more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army.

The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces, and collected all their means, in order to oppose the passage of the Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Russian army reckoned 40,000 bayonets, from all points of the Crimea. In the morning there arrived from Theodosia 5,000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied, the Russians could count our men man by man from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bubbanach On the 20th, from 6 o'clock in the morning, I carried into operation, with the division of General Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, a movement which turned the left of the Russians and some of their batteries. General Bosquet manoeuvred with as much intelligence as bravery This movement decided the success of the day. I had arranged that the English should extend their left, in order at the same time to threaten the right of the Russians, while I should occupy them in the centre, but their troops did not arrive in line until half past 10. They bravely made up for this delay. At half-past 12 the line of the allied army, occupying an extent of more than a league, arrived on the Alma, and was received by a terrible fire from the Tirailleurs.

In this movement the head of the column of General Bosquet appeared on the heights, and I gave the signal for a general attack. The Alma was crossed at double quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took possession of the large village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries The Prince showed himself worthy of the great name he bears. We then arrived at the foot of the heights, under the fire of the Russian batteries. There, Sire, commenced a real battle along all the line—a battle with its episodes of brilliant feats of valor Your Majesty may be proud of your soldiers; they have not degenerated; they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jena. At half past 4 the French army was everywhere victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the bayonet to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur,*" which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded rose from the ground to join in it. On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks in order to run the faster. If, Sire, I had had cavalry, I should have obtained immense results, and Menschikoff would no longer have had an army; but it was late, our troops were harassed, and the ammunition of the artillery was exhausted. At 6 o'clock in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of besting us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it, with his pocketbook and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katscha, but beaten and demoralized, while the allied army is full of ardor and enthusiasm I have been compelled to remain here in order to send our wounded and those of the Russians to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provisions from the fleet. The English have had 1,500 men put *hors de combat*. The Duke of Cambridge is well; his division and that of Sir G. Brown were superb. I have to regret about 1,200 men *hors de combat*, 3 officers killed, 54 wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1,033 wounded. General Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honor of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell which struck him in the breast and hand, but he is doing very well, General Thomas, of the division of the Prince, is seriously wounded by a ball in the abdomen. The Russians have lost about 5,000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies for one French The Russian artillery caused us loss, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves were the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world

Accept, Sire, the homage of my profound respect and of my entire devotedness

MARSHAL A. DE ST. ARNAUD.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD.

Soldiers—France and the Emperor will be satisfied with you. At Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy descendants of the conquerors of Eylau and of the Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies the English, and your bayonets have carried formidable and well defended positions. Soldiers you will again meet the Russians on your road; and you will conquer them as you have done to day to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you will have well deserved.

Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 20.

THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THERAPIA, Sept 27, 1854.

Demoralized by the courage of the allied troops, the Russians, who have had 8,000 men killed on the Alma, neither stopped on the Katscha nor on the Belbeck, which were formidable positions. They have entered Sebastopol, the entrance of which they have blocked up by sinking three of their line of battle ships and two frigates. On the 25th the allied armies were in march to take up a position before the town. The English had 1,500 men put *hors de combat* at Alma. An aide-de-camp of Lord Raglan proceeds to Paris and London, the bearer of despatches from the commanders-in-chief.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF ALME.

[From the Correspondence of the London Journals.]

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