



The Edinburgh Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1854.

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 7, 1854.

HIS Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a Letter, of which the following is a Copy, enclosing, by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, a Copy of a Telegraphic Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade:—

SIR, *Foreign Office, October 7, 1854, 9 a.m.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, an exact copy of a Telegraphic Message, received this morning from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Constantinople, September 30, 1854, 10 P.M., and forwarded by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, on the 6th of October, at 7 P.M., and containing intelligence from the Crimea up to the morning of the 29th of September.

I am, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

Colonel Mundy, &c. &c. &c.

Translation of the Exact Copy of a Despatch received 7th October, 9 A.M.

Constantinople, September 30, 1854, 10 p.m.

MARSHAL ST ARNAUD is dead. His remains have just arrived here on board the Bertholet, which is appointed to convey them to France. This vessel brings news from the Crimea up to the 29th, in the morning. It was supposed that Prince Menschikoff had returned to Sevastopol. The Allies were on the point of commencing the siege. General Canrobert had succeeded to the command of the French Army.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Despatched from Belgrade, October 6, 1854, at 7 P.M.

BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

War Department, October 8, 1854, 8½ o'Clock, a. m.

MAJOR the Lord Burghersh arrived this Morning with a Despatch from General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of which the following is a copy.—

MY LORD DUKE, *Head Quarters, Katscha River, September 23, 1854.*

I HAVE the honour 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 held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French Armies moved out of their first 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 a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of Dragoons and Cossacs, with Artillery.

On this the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of Her Majesty's cavalry.

It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the Artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action.

Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

The day's march had been most wearisome,—and under a burning sun, the absence of water, until we reached the insignificant but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both armies moved towards the Alma the following morning, 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