

# AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at No. 73 Calle LA DEFENSA, and published every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock p. m. at No. 40 Calle SAN MARTIN, where SUBSCRIPTIONS are received, and where advertisements and communications may be sent. Price 40 cents per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 45¢ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office; it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. SINGLES NUMBER 4¢

(No. 1473.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855.

(Established in 1846.)

## POETRY.

### Hymn for New Year's Day.

The year has passed away,  
Swift as the gliding stream;  
And all its scenes appear  
Like relics of a dream!  
Spent are its griefs,  
Its joys are flown,  
And memory hails  
Their trace alone!

Then, God of endless days,  
Our grateful souls shall bless,  
Whom love prolixizes our lives,  
And soothes each past distress;  
Each opening year,  
Thy gifts renew;  
Let not our hearts  
Their prize refuse!

### Faith fleeting like I know soon

May thy probation close;  
And they who prize thee most,  
In the still grave repose!  
Thy joys are brief,  
Not made to last;  
And change comes o'er  
Thy assent fast.

### Then, mortal! pause and trace

'Time's progress and thine own!  
Swift earth thy scenes engage,  
When better things are known!  
Oh, fix thy love  
On heavenly bliss;  
All other aid  
Shall fail, but this.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Via Lisbon, Rio and Montevideo, we have news from England to the 17th Nov., and from Paris, the 16th. In doubt as to the arrival of Liverpool, line in time for the present number, we give the following particulars taken from the Rio papers, in which there is perhaps a slight leaning to the Russian side. (But making every allowance, we misconceive the cause of the Allies in front of Sebastopol is sufficiently gloom.) The account proceeds thus:—  
"The news from the Crimea continue exclusively to engross the attention in Europe. Sebastopol waits the allied forces with indomitable vigour; surrounded by fire, covered with mud and dying, partly reduced to ashes, and of water and rations by typhoid fever, it continued to defend itself gallantly, and men in fatigue, shells, nor mines could be used, the gallant garrisons from repeating with the noble readiness the breaches made their walls by the enemy's artillery.  
"Exposed to an assault which might very shortly be made, General Menschikoff has preparing to defend the garrison which had been confined thither to the utmost, filling the streets, at fortifying every house, that occupied commanding position.  
"All know the drags of the French troops and the myriads of British and Russian. Should the renance of the Russians prove as tenacious announced, the assault of Sebastopol will be the bloodiest affair on the page of history.  
"In delay at least it will moment, the Russians make overtures, frequently attacking the allies in their entrenchments open country, but they have preserved in the reinforced since the Capt. of St. Petersburg learned that the Ang-French expedition was detained for the winter.  
"We already know, though the 22d and 23d of December, the rear-guard of the British had been attacked by several Companies of the 5th, and which we been strongly. Nevertheless, we would inform of the details of the assault of the 23th, which we now find in the Rio papers.  
"The Russians were repud with great

loss, but the allies also lost many men. Of the British Light Cavalry, a force of 607 that attacked the Russian Infantry, lost 439 of their number.

"The attack of the 22d and 23d of October, were nothing in comparison to that which took place on the 5th November, the account of which has just reached us.

"The arrival of the sons of the Emperor Nicolas in the town of Sebastopol, produced such enthusiasm in the Russian army, that the Commander-in-Chief considered it his duty to take advantage of that circumstance.

"On the 5th, according to the official despatch of Prince Menschikoff, the forces of the garrison made two sorties: 1. the first at 1 P. M. against the British encampment, and 2. a second at 4 against the French positions. The struggle with the British was a most desperate character, and the Russians succeeded in capturing several pieces of heavy artillery, which Lord Raglan caused to be disembarked from the squadron.

"Being assured that during the night the Russians retired, when the French division of General Forey fell upon them.

"Impressed by their commanding officer, French approached the walls of the fortress, and there were received with a deadly fire by a force so gallantly supported, that they fell upon the body of the army with great loss.

"General Leprand, Commander of the Russian forces in the Crimea, has since the movement of the French, and believing they were about to make a general attack, immediately detached a large force against the British, for the purpose of creating a diversion.

"Prince Menschikoff surprised at this movement of General Leprand, who acted without instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, sent all the available troops, who could dispose to his assistance. There was then a bloody and obstinate action on both sides, a struggle that was prolonged until daylight.

"Prince Menschikoff in the official despatch to which we refer, says that on the day he had 4000 killed and wounded, and not exaggerating the loss of the enemy at a like number.

"The official despatches of the allied generals are very laudatory, and while they estimate the Russian loss at 4000, they merely say that their own was also very great.

"Private letters from Constantinople and Vienna, estimate it at 45000; whence it appears that the Russian general was not exaggerating the loss of the enemy at a like number.

"Prince Menschikoff states that 23,000 Russians entered into the action, and announces that he was about to concentrate all the forces which he had at Bakasarsay, at Simpheropol, and other points, holding out the hope of a decisive victory.

"The attack of the 5th, considered as a victory gained by the allies, for they were their positions in the Crimea, and especially in London, where the funds fell 2 1/2 per cent, a most painful sensation, not so much on account of the loss of the funds, and chiefly as it rendered evident that the capture of Sebastopol and the conquest of the Crimea, were from that moment, and after the landing at Eupatoria, could only be effected by an immense sacrifice of men and money, sacrifices that would probably bear only a scanty proportion to the results, since the loss of the Crimea does not necessarily imply the submission of the Crimea.

"The Times of the 16th ult., referring to the attack of the 5th, presents considerations that may give an idea of the public feeling in London.  
"We may rest assured that the Alliance will maintain the ground they occupy, so long as a division of their armies can be sent to resist any attack that may be made, so long as the British and French ranks and file, so long as the blood runs in the veins of the British and French army, and in gas, meeting the invaders; and that so long as attack or defence may require the sacrifice of men and money, the walls in their front, and that they will rush to the assault of the fortress the moment that they are invited to do so.

"They exceed the enemy in valor, in perseverance, in destiny, and are not inferior to them in the number of their troops.  
"On the side of the Russians it may also be expected, that they will attempt to wear out the British by means of frequent attacks, of sallies, of diversions, and enterprises; that they will not economize their strength, but will endeavor to fulfill their duty as they have hitherto done.

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"These elements of the question being admitted, there only remains one element to be ascertained; and that is the number of men, and the quantity of ammunition that may be brought to the theatre of the war.

"If any one should doubt as to this aspect of the question, or should consider it impossible, let him call to mind the reports that have been successively propagated day after day over the Continent of Europe. It is true we only hear the echo of the distant artillery, and that we are still in doubt as to the real character and the exact results, not only of the dreadful conflict of the 5th, but perhaps also of the attack which it was said would be made on the 11th.

"It is asserted that on both occasions the loss of the Russians was very great, and our very little loss, whilst the fact of the allied victory in the Crimea, and the position held as circumstances in their favor.

"We may assume that the loss on both sides is in proportion to that of the battle of Almaraz; that is to say, to our favor. At that rate we may lose 5000 men per week, and three times 10,000; and in two months we shall have effected the destruction of 30,000 Russians, at the cost of the entire allied army.

"There is nothing unreasonable in this calculation, if along with our losses we are to take into account the loss of our ranks by disease. Russia has already reckoned upon this aid in all her wars. That power, sparing of the lives of her soldiers of what belongs to others, has always been lavish of the lives of her soldiers, and ready to pay with two or three times the cost of the enemy. The artillery-men who directed their guns against the British and French cavalry, were not so much as usual; calculation, that a Russian dragoon is of no value whatever, when the object is to slay a British dragoon, and that a Russian musketeer the enemy can attack us with a reasonable expectation of losing two soldiers for one of ours.

"We may reduce that to our favor, because Nicholas will hold this to be a victory.

"This being the enemy's calculation, and the result corresponding to it, what question remains but the one of reinforcements? Taking this into consideration we cannot hope to lose more than 5000 men, and wound 20,000 Russians for each of our soldiers; more than this we cannot hope, but we may expect less, so that as it is, if the struggle continue on the present scale, our present forces in the Crimea will be exhausted on the first day of the New Year, with the dubious satisfaction that the Russians have lost double of our army, but in short that they remain at masters of the field.

"The result of this tremendous struggle is all involved in clouds. The reinforcements were long delayed and forwarded in small numbers. We have a greater superiority of force opposed to us, the approximation of the winter has retarded us in the Crimea, and the inaction of the Turks, for whom we do and suffer so much, as well as the frosts of the Baltic have prevented our army to concentrate upon as the military force of an enormous Empire.

"We fight the battles of Europe, and Europe remains indifferent, holding its side, and waiting for the result, but our courage does not waver, nor our spirit daunted.

"With the destruction of the fortress of Sebastopol, we in part attain our object.

"The reinforcements so loudly demanded by the English press were ready to start. They thousands men were to leave England and would send every disposable soldier of the line, reducing to a non-existent the garrison in the Crimea. The French division taken from Greece, consists of 10,000 men, and is already at the latest dates in the waters of the Sporades.

"The Emperor Napoleon is reported to have said, that he would send 100,000 men more to the Crimea; that Sebastopol must be taken.

"For this great movement of troops the British Government had hired so many steamers, that it was feared that the companies would have to interrupt the sailing of their lines.

"On the 17th ult., it was said in London, the Russians had attacked near the allied lines, and that blood had again flowed in torrents. These reports were confirmed. The official despatches reach only to the 5th. We will close this epitome of the news from the Crimea, by transcribing the

official despatches of the allied generals regarding the action of the 5th.

### English Despatch.

"Yesterday at daybreak, the enemy with their immense forces attacked the right of the British position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the second division, the brigade of Guards of the Light Division, by the fourth division and part of the third, and successively by the division of General Boscquet, and other corps of the French Army, who by their bravery contributed essentially to decide the victory of this day.

"General Canrobert came immediately to my encampment, and aided me with his assistance and excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till after mid day that the enemy was definitively repulsed, and retired to the right side, leaving the field covered with slain and wounded animals.

"The enemy's forces greatly exceed what was opposed to us at the passage of the Almaraz.

"The loss of the Russians was enormous. Ours was also very great.  
"General Brown, General Bessicq, and Brigadiers Adams, Butler and Torrens were wounded; but at present do not appear in danger.

"The conduct of the troops in front of an enemy so superior in numbers was excellent.

### "RAGLAN.

### French Despatch.

"The Russian Army, increased by the reinforcements with the corps of reserve assembled in the Southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Duke Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the British position in front of the fortress.

"The British Army sustained the combat with the greatest firmness. I caused it to be supported by a part of the B Squad which fought with admirable valor, and by the troops that were stationed near them. The enemy much more numerous than we, retreated with great loss, estimated at present from 8 to 9,000 men.

"This obstinate struggle lasted the whole day. At the same time on my left General Forey had to repel a sortie of the garrison. The valiant troops led by him drove the enemy back to the town with his batteries.  
"This brilliant action which was not finished until 6 o'clock on the part of the allies, does the greatest honor to our arms.  
"The siege continues in due form.

### "CANROBERT."

From the London Times of the 24th Nov., we extract the following additional details of the action of the 5th:  
"The Commanders of the allied Army were informed that a Russian force of 30,000 men, under the command of General Danneberg, was approaching Sebastopol by forced marches, in order to assault the garrison of the fortress, and to prevent the arrival of the reinforcements. The Commanders came to know this, and at daybreak on the morning of the 5th, attacked the British positions in great force. 2200 British and 1700 French perished in the action. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men.

"The wound of General Canrobert was slight. Of the British General, the Brigadiers Cathcart and Brigadiers Strangways and G. Ide were killed.

"From the 15th, no event of importance took place in front of Sebastopol. There was a suspension of active hostilities, and a cessation of the great losses in the battle of the 5th.

"The assault of the fortress appears to be deferred to the arrival of the reinforcements expected by the allies. Meanwhile the Russians were repairing the damage done to the fortifications, and the British were reinforcing the positions that cover Balaklava.

"General Menschikoff announced on the 16th, that the works of the siege made no progress on the part of the enemy, and that the bombardment of the fortifications was causing a serious detriment.

"On the night of the 14th, there was a great storm of rain and snow, during the night eight of the allied transports were driven on shore, and a Frigate and corvette wrecked. Several other vessels were damaged.  
"Finally there are news of the Russian frigates that were cruising in the Atlantic.





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To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir.—I have the honor to inform you...

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