

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1855.

As we anticipated last week that the next Halifax Steamer would furnish important intelligence, we rejoice in having to record the following GLORIOUS NEWS from the Seat of War.

ALLIES VICTORIOUS—SEBASTOPOL HAS FALLEN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

St. John, Sept. 27th, '55.

America from Liverpool sailed on the 15th and arrived at Halifax this morning. The Washington sailed on the 12th, bringing intelligence of the fall of the South side of Sebastopol.

News per America confirms the Arctic's news, but few details are yet at hand.

On Saturday the 8th, being 12 months since the landing in the Crimea, and 316 days since the opening of the siege, a victorious assault was made on the Malakoff. The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment; and a despatch from Gortschakoff, permitted to transpire at Vienna and Berlin, saying, "Our works suffer," prepared the public for the result.

Precisely at noon of the 8th, the whole disposable force of the besiegers' armies moved forward in a four-fold attack. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the Little Redan, which they carried, but had to abandon from a fierce charge of the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French was against the Malakoff, which after six repulses they carried by storm, and decided the fate of the day. A third attack, made by the British against the Great Redan but completely failed—for although they succeeded in gaining a temporary possession of the salient angle of the work, they were speedily driven back. The loss is numbered at 2,000 killed and wounded. The fourth position of the assault was made by the French under Descales, against the Central Battery but also failed. The other events of the siege are embraced in the following Official Despatches.

CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOFF.—From Simpson, Crimea, September 8th, 11 P. M. "The allied forces attacked the defences of Sebastopol this day, at 12 o'clock. The attack of the English upon the Redan did not succeed."

From Pelissier.—Yarna, September 9th. "The assault upon Malakoff was made at noon on Saturday. Its redoubts and the redan of south side of Careening Bay, were occupied by our brave soldiers with admirable enthusiasm, by the cry of Vive l'Empereur. We occupied ourselves with endeavoring to secure our position, and succeeded in this object at the Malakoff. The Redan on south side of Careening Bay could not be maintained in face of the powerful artillery which overwhelmed the first occupants of that work; which, however, our firm settlement in Malakoff will speedily cause to succumb, together with the Redan which our brave allies seized attacking it with their habitual vigour; but here at Redan, as with our troops at the Redan on the south side of Careening Bay, our allies were compelled to cede the work again to the powerful artillery and reserves of the enemy. At sight of our eagles floating on the Malakoff, General Descales made two attacks on the Central Battery. These, however, did not succeed. Our losses were serious, and cannot yet be precisely indicated. They are amply compensated by the capture of the Malakoff—the consequences of which will be immense. 6,700 soldiers and 27 officers were taken prisoners in the Malakoff.

EVACUATION OF THE SOUTHERN SIDE.—From General Simpson.—Crimea. "Sebastopol is in possession of the allies. The enemy, during the night of this morning, evacuated the southern side—exploding their magazines, and setting fire to the whole town. All Men of War were burned during the night, with the exception of three steamers which are plying about the harbour; and the bridge communicating with the north side is broken down. Our Casualties were great. During the night the Russians have sunk all the remaining line of battle ships in Sebastopol harbor."

From Pelissier.—9th, 2 A. M. "Karabelnaia, and the south side of Sebastopol no longer exist. The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation of Malakoff, decided upon evacuating, after having destroyed and blown up, by mines, nearly all the defences. Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that every thing in the Karabelnaia is blown up, and from what I can see,

the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack. These immense successes do the greatest honor to our troops. Our losses during the day, after so many obstinate contests, must be considerable. Tomorrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the result of this great day's work—a great portion of the honour of which is due to Generals Bosquet and McMahon. Every thing is quiet in the Tchernaya, and we are vigilant there."

Further from Pelissier.—Sept. 9th, P. M. "The enemy has sunk his steam vessels. The work of destruction continues under the fire of our own mortars—as mines are successfully sprung in different parts. It is my duty to defer entering the place, which has the appearance of a great furnace. Prince Gortschakoff, being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded. The bridge near Fort St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy. We are engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss.—Every thing is going on well. We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya."

From Admiral Bruat.—Crimea, September 9th. "Assault of Malakoff tower was made yesterday noon and later on the Great Redan, and Central Bastion. A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor. The mortar boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Fort Stretelska Bay. They fired six hundred shells against the Quarantine Battery, and Fort Alexander. Six English mortar vessels, also in Stretelska Bay, fired about same number of shells. Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town. Today we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After eight o'clock the bridge was destroyed. Only a few steamers remained in the port—anchored at or near Fort Catharine. I approached this morning the Quarantine Batteries on board the Bionden, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated.—They have just blown up.—Our soldiers have left their trenches, and are spreading themselves in groups over the fortifications of the town."

Sardinian Account. General Marmora writes that Russians have withdrawn from Town after having set it on fire, blown up all public buildings and works of defence and sunk their last ships. Sardinians, have lost 40 men in the trenches.

Russian account.—Accounts from St. Petersburg giving intelligence from Gortschakoff dated Sebastopol Sep. 8th noon.

The enemy receives fresh reinforcements incessantly. The bombardment continues very violent. 10 o'clock P. M.—The garrison of Sebastopol after sustaining an infernal fire were repulsed to-day, although six assaults were made they could not drive the enemy from the Bastion Korniloff. Our brave troops who resisted to the last extremity are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy has found nothing in the Southern side but the bloody ruins which his attack has made. The passage of the Garrison from the Southern to the Northern side of the city has been achieved with extraordinary success, and our only loss on that occasion is about 100 men killed. We left on the Southern part only 500 men grievously wounded.

Subsequent proceedings, from Pelissier.—Crimea, Sept. 10th, 11 P. M. "I inspected today Sebastopol and its lines of defence. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory; the full extent of which can only be understood by an inspection of the place itself. The multiplicity of the works of defence, and the material means appended thereto, exceed by far any thing hitherto seen in the history of war.

The capture of the Malakoff, which compelled the enemy to fly before our eagles, already three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the allies an amount of material and immense establishments, the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the Allied troops will occupy the Karabelnaia and the town; and under their protection an Anglo-French Commission will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exultation of our soldiers is very great.

Sept. 12, 11 P. M.—The enemy has destroyed the remainder of his fleet. Nothing more remains afloat in the harbour.

ANTICIPATED BATTLE.—The allies are hastening preparations in case of Gortschakoff attempting to reach Perekop, or to unite with Liprandi.

Losses of the Allies.—The London Post says the English loss in the assault of the Redan, was from 5 to 6,000 killed, 1,400 wounded including 141 officers. The Monitor says that to the morning of the 11th, 4,500 wounded, including 240 officers had been to the ambulance—dead not yet ascertained, but probably short of 2,000.

The London Times, Paris Correspondent writes that 5 French Generals were killed besides 10 superior officers. It is also affirmed that General McMahon and Nohin have died of wounds, and Gen. Bosquet either killed or wounded. Pelissier is created Marshal of France. Paris was illuminated. A grand national Te Deum was celebrated by the Emperor in the Church of Notre Dame.

Queen Victoria sent an address of thanks to her army, and directed Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory. Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

ARMISTICE AND CAPITULATION.—Paris Correspondent says that Pelissier telegraphs for instructions in case Gortschakoff should ask to capitulate. Reply reported is that "Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up to the allies all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, with all the munitions of war, and without doing any previous damage thereto." But Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

Russian Statement.—A Russian paper the Brussels Nord says, "The resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position, into which a false interpretation of a point of honour would have thrust her. The Russian army concentrated on the North of Sebastopol will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which until now it has wanted. Sebastopol of the South is replaced by Sebastopol of the North, a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a competent force will henceforward defend.

Impartial history will do justice to Gortschakoff, who, by making a momentary sacrifice and avoiding effusions of blood has preserved for Russia an army trained to war, by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

FRANCE.—Attempt made on the Life of Napoleon.—A man named Bellamarre fired two pistols at the carriage supposed to contain the Emperor, but at the time only contained some of the Emperor's ladies. An attempt was also made at the door of the Italian Opera. The assassin was arrested, but considered insane was sent to the Asylum.

DENMARK.—A letter from Berlin of the 4th says,—"Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark in her differences with the U. States. Doubts are entertained here as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing of lowering the Sound Dues generally, but Prussia would be next disposed to accept it.

RUSSIA.—Telegraph from St. Petersburg.—The Czar intends leaving on the 13th for Moscow and Warsaw, attended by Count Nesselrode, and it is thought will arrange an interview with the King of Prussia.

The Allies are still supposed to be meditating an attack on Revel.

Nothing from Asia.

LATEST.—By Telegraph from London to Liverpool, to the Agent of associated press.

LONDON, 21st.—Paris correspondence says:—It is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaclava for the mouth of Sebastopol, also that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

Paris Debats has an editorial discussing whether Sebastopol is tenable by the allies, while the Russians are masters of all the forts on the north side and fronting the sea. The Debats asserts it is quite tenable—the possession of Fort Chersonese and Balaclava superseding the necessity of entering the harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their strong positions until the allies give some signs of movement.—Hence all speculation as to the plan of campaign must be imaginary.

BALTIC.—Dispatches from Dantzic of the 14th says—Blockade ships are expected to be ordered home Monday next.

LONDON, 11 A. M.—Prince Frederick, of Prussia is on a visit to the Queen.

The London Times suggests the celebration of a day of National Thanksgiving.

It is rumored in Clubs to-day, that the Allies found 1200 guns within the lines of Sebastopol also that the Russians were falling back on Back-shai Serai, but the French rumours say that Gortschakoff will certainly hold the North side to the last extremity, also that the Allied Admirals have sent despatches saying that it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sebastopol, until Fort Constantine is silenced. Probably the Allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

Attention is directed to a Notice for a Public Demonstration in this place on Wednesday next in honor of the glorious victory of the Allies

at Sebastopol. We expect to see Woodstock filled to overflowing with our friends from the country, who we are confident will not be backward to show their interest in the mighty struggle now going on in the East.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our Composer omitted to mention last week that D. E. F., from Grand Falls, had been received and was under consideration. As the remarks of our Correspondent are the same in substance with the statements of "An Eye Witness" we do not see any great good that would arise from their re-publication.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer for this County was opened on Tuesday, Judge Ritchie presiding. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury: William Lindsay, Foreman; Elisha A. Cunniffe, James Connell, Thomas Everitt, Elijah Briggs, Duncan Dickenson, James Jones, George Foster, Elijah Ebbott, Henry Gage, John Dross, John H. Estey, James Kearney, John N. Simonson, William Hay, Benjamin P. Griffith, Matthew Daves, Louis Smith, Asa Robinson, William Upham, Richard Bull, George Hartley, F. E. Good.

The Judge delivered an admirable Charge to the Jury:—He took up the Sheriff's Calendar, and gave lengthy yet lucid expositions of the Law bearing on the several cases.

Allusion was made in a very happy manner to the contest in which our Father land is engaged at present—to the voluntary contributions made by the Legislature and people of the Province to assist in ameliorating the condition of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell contending for the liberties of mankind. He referred to other matters—the state of the country—a bountiful harvest—congratulated the Jury on the disposition they evinced, to aid in the administration of the laws of their country by their presence at this busy season of the year—a full panel afforded satisfactory proof of this.

We took copious notes of the Judge's Charge, but the crowded state of our columns prevent us giving more than the above synopsis.

Only two civil causes were entered, but no trials were had thereon, as in one case confession was given, and the other withdrawn.

Several Bills of Indictment were found by the Grand Jury. The Criminal business was all disposed of.

The Court adjourned on Thursday, after an Address presented by the Grand Jury, to which the Judge made a suitable reply. We shall probably find room for both next week.

VICTORIA ELECTION.—We learn that the scrutiny of votes before the Sheriff of Victoria County has been abandoned by the friends of Mr. Cyr, and that they have contented themselves for the present, by protesting against the Election—intending as we have been informed, to bring the matter before the Legislature.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The following Councilors have been elected for the ensuing year.

WOODSTOCK.—H. E. Dibblee and Robert Hay. **RICHMOND.**—William Gray & Oliver Hemphill. **WAKEFIELD.**—Amos Gallop and Hugh Cowperthwaite.*

SIMONDS.—George W. Wheeler and J. S. Carville.

WICKLOW.—Robert Kerr and George Weade. **KENT.**—Murphy Giberson and George M. Giberson.*

BRIGHTON.—Samuel Dickenson and John Bubar.*

NORRHAMPTON.—George Clowes and Frederick Philips.*

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are new Councilors.

We were present at a very good Concert given by the Woodstock Quartette Club in the Union Hall, upper Woodstock, on Tuesday evening last, several of the pieces were exceedingly well performed. There was a little drawback to the proceedings of the evening. A number of Boys of "larger growth" got up an opposition outside. Their discordant notes (yells) were quite perceptible inside of the Hall, and no doubt had some effect upon the Club. We heard one gentleman say to another, are we not getting beyond the pale of civilization? Perhaps so, was the reply, we are upon the *Limets* at any rate.

We understand the Club intends giving a Concert shortly in the Hall of the Institute, where we hope they will not meet with a similar interruption.

Hon. Francis Hincks, late Prime Minister of Canada, has been offered by the Home Government, the governorship of the Windward Islands, with a salary of £4000 attached.

Several items crowded out this week.