

guage in the world fraught with so many

tunge in the town fraught with so many difficulties. In the first place, the Russian alphabet possessed no means of expressing the "h" sound, and it was made up of Greek, and Slavonic characters. In 1827 the first Russian book was printed at Amsterdam, and it was about the year 1705 or 1706 that the Greek language was first given a new direction in the old Slavonic letters, for the purpose of assimilating them more to the Latin ones; and it was not till the year 1733 that the new Slavonic type at St. Petersburg, in 1705, four years after its foundation of that city, from a feast which was now cast for him by artists brought from Holland.

THE WAR.

INCIDENTS AT SEVASTOPOL.

GLEANED FROM THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

THE BATTLE EVE IN THE RUSSIAN CAMP.—A correspondent of *La Presse* communicates the following particulars of the night before the battle of Sevastopol and the Russian camp, from the arrival of the reinforcements under Gen Danneberg, till the battle of Inkermann.

The new reinforcements, which have come to the assistance of the Russians, had been already announced to the Commander-in-Chief from Perekop by the Russian General, and were accompanied by Gen. Demeneberg—the possible we are assured, of all the Russian generals—and by the two Archbishops, Michael and Nicoline was composed of the 16th, 11th and 12th divisions. Each of these corps consisted of six battalions of infantry, two battalions of artillery, and a force of 20,000 men. The reinforcements were expected to arrive at Sevastopol, just-haste, having left their baggage behind at Nicopol.

Having reached the coast, two leagues to the northeast of Sevastopol, the army halted, and the two Archbishops put themselves in communication

At Prince Menchikoff who paid them a visit. A council of war was held on the 3d. at which the two Archdukes, Prince Menchikoff and Gen. Gorchakoff, were the only persons present. It was decided at the council that an attack should be made upon the allied forces two days afterwards. The army was to advance toward Inkermann, to take possession of the fortified works which crown the heights and surrounded the plain of Inkermann. After having accomplished this, the army was to attack the eastern side of the French works towards Melakava.

At the same time a vigorous sortie was to be made to help these operations. The point chosen was a spot between the Quarantine and the southern fort. A portion of the garrison of the city and of the southern fort was to attack and destroy the first and second French Batteries which are causing considerable damage in the town.

Matters being thus strangled, Prince Menschikoff resolved to himself the command of the town and the disposition of the columns which were to make the sortie. The army and the reinforce-

ments which had come up were placed under the commands of General Gorenshoff. The army of operation was to receive, also, drafts of troops from the garrison of Selmsopol. The archdukes placed himself on the staff.

Measures were immediately taken to insure the due execution of these plans.

The bishop began by reminding the soldiers of their duty to the Czar and their country, and drew their attention to the two archdukes, who had come to share their dangers. He then spoke of the Russian Revolution and the situation of the

The most remarkable point, however, was the strange conclusion of the address :
"If you are conquerors," cried the bishop,

great joy is in preparation for you. We know from unimpeachable sources that these English mercenaries have in their camp an enormous sum, which God will give into your hands. This sum amounts to thirty million roubles. The Emperor takes you a present of the third part of this tremendous sum. The second third is reserved for the purpose of the re-building of Sebastopol, which you are on the point of relieving. The remainder will be divided among the Princes and officers who will, to-morrow be your commanders

the battle. Every one of you, the Emperor promises a month's pay and rations. As to those of you chosen by God for a glorious death, your Emperor will permit you to dispose of your share of the booty by will. Whatever may be the wishes of any one of you they will be respected solemnly.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER—LORD BAGLAIN'S MESSAGE—"Is it INTENDED to MAKE WAR LIKE SAVAGES?"

Camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 8.

"I received your letter of the 16th about an hour after the conclusion of another of the hottest

engagement of this or any other age, which took place on our regular Gunpowder day, the 6th of November. I will not enter into particulars, as you will gather everything from the despatches, and our correspondent's account; but I will tell you that with the numbers we had opposed to the Russian force nothing but British energy could have held the position we did, & many hours without the slightest assistance. The enemy was supposed to be about 40,000; whereas our number during that time did not amount to more

than 5,000 or 7,000 at the outside. Nothing could exceed the way our fellows fought; and it would be done your heart good to see the Gurris stand up against the awful odds opposed to them. The Russian artillery was fearful, and they had at 32, 18, and 12 pounders upon the heights, which played upon us unceasingly. They always struck us at the same point, because they can shell us from their forts and ships over the whole of that ground. A very strong reinforcement had arrived from Odessa the day

force, together with two of the Grand Dukes, and this was supposed to be their grand effort, which, thank God, has signally failed. They brought up their entrenching tools, so that they evidently intended making a lodgement. Our loss is 2,502 killed and wounded, whilst theirs is variously estimated at 12,000, 16,000, and some say 20,000. The Guards who only went into action 1,200 strong, lost killed and wounded 639, of whom there were twelve officers killed, and twenty-two wounded. I had my horse killed. One of several officers amongst that number

st three killed and five wounded! At this rate we will say, things will very soon come to a determination, and so it must be so far as the English army is concerned, for if we are to lose between 2,000 and 3,000 every day we go into action, our present 14,000 bayonets will pretty soon be used up. Our siege is going on slowly, and they say it must be done and shall be done. Here was a council of war yesterday, and I am old it was settled that we were to make ourselves comfortable for the winter here. The much

enud 45th has just arrived, looking smart and clean. The Duke of Cambridge and Major MacDonald, A.D.C., had their horses shot under them, and were very nearly taken prisoners. Very strong reinforcements have yet arrived. The 146th are killed or wounded so much, that Lord Raglan has sent in to know "if it is intended to make war savages."

LORD GEORGE PAGE ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—A Steershead man, in a letter referring to the disastrous charge of the light cavalry on the

th, says:—There was Lord George's regiment (Lord George Pequet) the 11th Hussars, 13th, 17th, and 8th Hussars, all cut to pieces. Lord George's regiment is cut up terribly; but he has escaped as yet. He has proved himself worthy of being called the Marquis of Anglesey's son. He fought at the head of his regiment like a hero. I was told by an old soldier that got wounded by