

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

English papers by the *Atlantic* have come to hand, and furnish news somewhat startling in relation to recent movements in the British Parliament, especially in reference to the retirement of Lord John Russell. There appears to have been a very great discrepancy between Lord John's conduct at Vienna, and the course pursued by him on his return home. Lord John in giving his explanation in Parliament in respect to the Vienna propositions thus presents the case:—

"It appears to me," said Lord John Russell in continuation, "that these two provisions did contain a security for Turkey for the future." This he demonstrated by assuming that Russia would not increase her armament in that sea, in the face of such a check and counterpoise, which would tend to diminish the opinion in the East of the power of Russia. He thought it would give—he would not say a certainty—but a very fair prospect of peace. And he remarked in continuation—"I have not changed that opinion. I think that those terms were calculated either, on the one side, to secure Austria to us in the war, or, on the other, to obtain a peace, which, although it might be unpopular, would have been a peace which would have afforded security for the future."

Both M. Drouyn de l'Huys and himself, Lord John Russell remarked, entertained the Austrian proposition favorably, and expressed hopes when they left Vienna that they were going home to make peace. "M. Drouyn de l'Huys," he says, "rendered a report to the French Emperor stating the advantage of the terms proposed, but the emperor would not accept his advice, and before he knew the decision of the English government, he determined to change his minister, and to reject the proposal of Austria, as not affording a sufficient foundation for peace. The proposition was deliberately considered by the Cabinet, but Government came to the conclusion that the peace proposed would not be a safe peace, and they could not recommend its adoption."

These disclosures occasioned intense excitement, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton arose in his place in the House of Commons and said:—

"I rise to give notice on Friday next, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply or on the earliest opportunity that may present itself, I shall move a resolution to the following effect:—That the conduct of the Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, have shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the administration of public affairs is intrusted."

The anticipated debate of this resolution was the theme of conversation, and the case against Lord John Russell was forcibly put by Mr. Disraeli, thus:—

"I do not see that the explanations since made by the noble Lord at all changes his situation with regard to the House, and as regards the narrative he made on Friday night. What startled the House and greatly disquieted the public mind, was that it came out, not by hazzard, but from a notice formally given, and evidently in a manner well matured on the part of Lord John Russell, that he had returned to England with a project of pacification which he approved, but which the great majority of the House and of the country neither at that time nor at this time, would sanction; that he had recommended this project to his colleagues; that, in consequence of their refusal to adopt it, he had felt he was bound to consider whether it was not his duty to retire from the government; and, though influenced by other considerations, he remained a member of the administration, he shortly afterwards came down to the House and made a speech which conveyed to the country the impression that he was an uncompromising advocate of the war; and conveying also to the House the idea that he was convinced, from his experience in the Conferences at Vienna, that any attempt at negotiation with any reasonable hopes of success was impossible—thereby conveying to Parliament and the country an impression utterly inconsistent with the facts of the case."

In addition to this attack, Mr. Roebuck moved for a vote of the House, July 17th, in order that the whole force of all sections of the opposition might be brought to bear. Lord John Russell, however, relieved the embarrassment of his colleagues by resigning, and for a statesman who has so long held a prominent position in Parliament, it must be acknowledged that he has dashed his large honors by a diplomatic exploit without a parallel."

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
A Paris despatch contains the following:—SEBASTOPOL, July 9.—On the night of the 8th the Russians made a grand sortie against the Mamelon Vert and rifle pits. The enemy were repulsed with great loss. The losses of the allies are very trifling.

FRENCH GENERAL ORDER.—The following order of the day was addressed to the French army by its Commander-in-Chief on the 22d:—

Soldiers:—In the battle of the 16th our eagles were carried to the work which forms the very precincts of Sebastopol; but it was necessary to abstain from carrying to the furthest a contest whose incidents I had not foreseen would be so bloody, and you returned to your lines in order, the enemy not daring to leave his entrenchments or disturb your return.

Our actual situation is that of the day before the combat; my confidence in your ardor and my success is the same. The arrivals of every day suffice, and more than suffice to replace those amongst you who have gloriously fallen, and whom in your hearts you are sworn to avenge.

We have gained ground, and in compressing the enemy more and more, we strike him with more certainty. He cannot subsist, fill up the gaps in his ranks, or provide himself with munition, but at the price of unheard-of efforts; while we, masters of the sea, incessantly and plentifully renew our means.

Soldiers:—You will show yourselves more patient and energetic than ever in this obstinate contest, which will decide the peace of the world, and in which you already have given proofs of self-devotion, bravery, and patriotism, adorning your flag with immortal glory. I need not cite here any one individual out

of so many brave men who honored their names in the heroic contest of June 18.

At the General Quarters before Sebastopol, The General-in-Chief, (Signed) A. PELLISSIER.
June 22, 1855. FRANCE.

On the evening of the 6th, the members of the Legislative Corps, headed by their President, presented to the Emperor the votes for the new loan of 750 millions francs, and for the enrolment of 140,000 men. The Emperor replied to the address:—

"I thank the Legislature for the readiness with which they have voted these two bills. I know how burdensome are the charges and taxes imposed by war, but I hope they will be only temporary, and I am confident that the spirit and patriotism of the country will enable us to surmount every difficulty, and to obtain an honorable peace."

Paris correspondence continues to address proof that the Spanish insurrection is fostered by Russian influence. Much anxiety is manifested in the German courts to ascertain the progress of the revolt.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is now fixed for August 17th.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.—Twenty thousand men from the camp of Lyons are ordered to the Crimea. Some of these troops have already commenced their movement to the port of embarkation. The captain of the English steamer *Parana*, under engagement to the French Government for the conveyance of troops, has been fined for putting with a clipper of the cavalry horses on board. The immediate dismissal of the captain has also been required.

The *Paris Monitor* states the total number of deaths from battle and disease in the French army, since it left France, thirteen months ago, as 14,200, up to June 1st, and the number of killed since then at not more than 2,300—figures manifestly much under the mark.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.—The *Courier de Marseille* of July 10th says:—If we are to judge from the preparations making at Marseilles and Toulon, there is little doubt that our army in the East will be soon considerably augmented. We are not going to send thither fresh reinforcements to fill up the void occasioned by the war, by disease and furlough. An entire army is to be embarked, the effective force of which will amount to at least 50,000 men. We had been told that the divisions of Generals Bismont and Courty were to be detached from the camp of Boulogne, and sent to the Crimea. This may be the case, but nothing official on the subject has yet transpired. We have, however, been credibly informed that 20,000 men of the army at Lyons are to form part of the expeditionary corps.

ORDERS OF THE DAY BY PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.—The *Military Gazette* of Vienna publishes Prince Gortschakoff's order of the day after the affair of the 18th. The order is couched in the following terms:—

Heights of Inkermann, June 10.
Comrades! The bloody combat of yesterday, and the defeat of an enemy in despair, has again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you her thanks and she will not refuse them. Thousands of our companions in arms have sealed with their blood the oath which they have taken, and thus have confirmed the word which I gave to the Emperor, our common father. Thank you for it, comrades!

Comrades! Immense reinforcements are marching from all parts of our sacred Russia; they will immediately be with us. Oppose, as you hitherto have done, your manly breasts to the murderous balls of our impious enemies, and die, as thousands of your comrades have died, with arms in your hand in an honorable contest, man against man, breast against breast, rather than violate the oath which you swore to the Emperor and to the country—to preserve our Sebastopol.

Soldiers! The enemy is beaten—driven back with enormous losses. Permit your commander to repeat to you his thanks, in the name of the Emperor, our august monarch, in the name of the country, our holy and orthodox Russia. The time is at hand when the pride of the enemy will be overthrown, when his armies will be swept from our territory like straw before the wind. Until then, with God, for Emperor and country!

The order of the day will be read verbatim in each company and all the horse squadrons of the different body of troops.
(Signed) PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

AUSTRIA.

REPLY TO NAPOLEON'S INSINUATIONS.
The Austrian official journals strive to allay the anxiety caused by the Emperor Napoleon's recent speech, and to explain that there is no likelihood of an open rupture between Austria and the Western Powers. A new Austria's reply to Napoleon's insinuations. In the circular Austria maintains that she has kept all her promises to the Western powers; that she has performed all she has undertaken to do; that her sympathies are still with France and England, and that she remains the sole judge as to the suitable moment to take part in the conditions of the ultimatum—the absolute rejection of which would, however, force her to extremities.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 14.—Telegraphic despatches from the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, came down to Wednesday afternoon. They inform us that the bombardment had been renewed on the preceding day; that the English Artillery had been brought to bear, "with good effect" on the Redan; that the guns of the enemy had been so far silenced as to secure us against molestation in the further progress of our works; that a sortie which the Russians made on the night of the 8th, against the Mamelon Vert and the Rifle pits, had been repulsed with considerable loss to themselves, and comparatively little to the allies; that Cholera in the camp of the besiegers was decreasing; and that the health of the army was generally satisfactory.

From the Baltic, we learn that Krasnaja Gorka had been bombarded for five hours on the forenoon of the 3d, and that the telegraph stations and Barracks had been destroyed; and from Kurs, that the attack made by the Russians on the 16th June, had been gallantly resisted by the Turkish army there, and effectually repulsed. Such is a summary—complete, we believe, although brief—of the war news of the week. It is somewhat barren of incident, and less exciting than the facts which we have sometimes to chronicle—it cannot be denied that, upon the whole, it is satisfactory and encouraging.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The London Chronicle of the 12th inst. says:—

"The fourth bombardment of Sevastopol has commenced, and at this moment the formidable batteries recently erected by the Allies are dealing destruction to the Redan and the Malakoff Towers. With praiseworthy energy and skill, the allied engineers, neither daunted by temporary checks, nor discouraged by the wonderful fertility of resources displayed by the enemy, have persevered in the arduous labors of the siege; and each renewal of the bombardment has witnessed on the side of the besiegers an increase of power and superiority. The terrible losses sustained by the Russians on the 19th of

June testify to the destruction inflicted by the fire of our batteries. For of 3961 men killed and wounded, the number confessed by Prince Gortschakoff, few could have fallen by the hands of the assaulting columns, and the loss was consequently inflicted by our batteries. Events have proved how ill-advised it was to cease the fire of the 17th June, which, had it been continued, would have covered the advance of the attacking columns, and, by preventing the concentration of troops in the assailed positions, might possibly have changed the fate of the following day. It is, however, a thankless task to recur to the past, and the allied commanders have doubtless profited by the experience they gained on that unfortunate occasion, which will induce them to rely more on the aid of science and intelligence than has hitherto been the case.

The English batteries opened on the 10th July against the Redan, and we presume a simultaneous bombardment of the Malakoff works were commenced by our Allies. The despatches of General Pellissier do not refer to this point, but such has doubtless been the case. The period that has elapsed since the late unsuccessful assault has been profitably employed by the British and French engineers in preparing for the bombardment which has now commenced.

The ground, conquered from the enemy prior to the 18th ult., has been occupied by our engineers, while traverses and parallels now cover the space were raged but a month ago the nightly encounters for the possession of the deadly rifle pits. On the Mamelon a battery of the heaviest calibre has been mounted, which will defy any attempt of the enemy to recapture that position, and at the same time will shower down its storm of projectiles on the Malakoff works beyond. At the same time the ground in advance of the Mamelon has been sapped by our enterprising ally, and labyrinths of covered ways and approaches have been constructed in the direction of the tower.

Fresh batteries have likewise been erected in positions which dominate the Russian shipping, and the destruction of the latter is but the work of time. The contracted nature of the harbor of Sebastopol must remove all idea of salvation from the minds of the Russian Admirals, and we shall probably be soon informed that the few vessels which still bear the cross of St. Andrew in the Black Sea have been sunk at the mouth of the port.

The Allied troops are reported to be in good health and spirits, and as awaiting with intense eagerness and opportunity of washing out, by a glorious success, the check sustained on the 18th ult. The letter of our special correspondent in the Crimea shows that the position of the besiegers was excellent, and that the only two sentiments which existed universally in the camp were grief at the death of their commander, and a desire of engaging with the foe."

The letter of the *Times* correspondent furnishes interesting details in respect to the bloody affair of the 18th. Respecting the preparatory bombardment he says:—

"The fire which we opened on Sunday morning preliminary to the assault was marked by great energy, weight, and destructiveness. In the first relief the Quarry Battery, commanded by Major Strang, threw no less than 300 8-inch shells into the Redan, which is only 400 yards distant, and the place must have been nearly cleared by the incessant storm of iron splinters which flew through it. So near are the works that fragments of our 15-inch shells fly back from the Redan into the Quarry Battery, and on some occasions our men have been injured by the splinters of their own shells, which have radiated from the inside of the Russian batteries. Throughout Sunday our artillery fired 12,000 rounds of the heaviest ordnance into the enemy's lines, and on the following day we fired 11,946 rounds of shot and shell. The Russian fire was weak and wild. Although they fired a good deal, they kept many pieces masked, and one six-gun and one eight-gun battery on the flanks of the Redan were silent, and were left comparatively unnoticed by our artillerymen. The only damage they did by all their fire, throughout the whole of Sunday, was the demolition of the wheel of a gun carriage. Had the three hours' cannonade and bombardment which Lord Raglan decided on administering to the Russian batteries before we assaulted been directed to them, it is very probable that we should have found but a small body of troops prepared to receive us at the parapets; and it must be esteemed a very unfortunate circumstance that his lordship was induced to abandon his intention in deference to the wishes of General Pellissier. General Pellissier, in requesting the English General to charge the original plan of attack and to forestall the hour which was at first agreed upon, is not stated to have assigned any specific reason for the alteration, but it is reported that he wished to anticipate the enemy, who were about, as he was informed, to make an assault on the Mamelon."

The sorrowful story of the advance of the storming party is thus told: "As the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means or another, got mixed together with them, and some confusion arose in consequence. On crossing the trench, our men, instead of coming up the slope in a firm body, were broken into twos and threes. The rise arose from the want of a temporary step above the trench, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity; instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could; and, as the top of the trench is of unequal height and form their line was quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-aimed mitraille, which increased the want of order and steadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Colonel Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, 'This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?' But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of dawn frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavouring to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape shot. In the 34th Captain Shiffer and Captain Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Captain Gwilt, Captain Jordan, Captain Werry, Lieutenant Peel, Lieutenant All, Lieutenant Clayton, and Lieutenant Harman, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. A gallant and fine young soldier, poor Hobson, the adjutant of the 7th, fell along with his chief mortally wounded, and is since dead after amputation of his right thigh. The 7th Regiment has now only three or four officers left for duty."

The attack on the Cemetery and Barrack Batteries presents an episode of brilliant, though but temporary success, which must not be omitted in this melancholy history of disaster and death: "The bugler called the Cemetery and Barrack Batteries to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Battery, consisted of the 9th Regiment, 28th Regiment, 36th Regiment, and 1st Regiment. From volunteers from a company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fielder, of the 44th Regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming regiment. The brigade was turned out at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to march down the road on the left of the Cemetery, while the necessary dispositions were being made for the attack. General Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, 'I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!' There, by a loud cheer, which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and, with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery, which was very feebly defended. They captured a section of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th were rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the tower, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmond followed, and the men, once established, prepared to defend the house they occupied. As they drove the Russians out, they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to include the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overcame the 18th. The