The Christian Visitor

General Pelissier to Prince Gortschakoff. " Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, Aug 16.

"M. le General-en Chief,-I lose no time in forwarding to your excellency a portfolio containing property, and also a letter, which, upon examination, appears to have belonged to General Read, commanding a Russian army corps. I have reason to believe that the body of this general officer lies on the field of battle, and orders have been given for making a diligent search for it.

PELISSIER." Accept, &c., Prince Gortschakoff to General Pelissier. " Sebastopol, August 19th.

M. le Commandant-en-Chief,-I have had the honour to receive your communication of the 16th instant, as well as the portfolios, containing property and a letter of General Read. I acknowledge gladly all the worth of so courteous an act, as well as the generous solicitude which has led your excellency to order a search for the body of this general offi-

"Accept the sincere expression of my feelings on this subject, and the assurance of my high esteem.

MICHAEL GORTSCHAKOFF.

General Pelissier to Prince Gortschakoff. " Head Quarters, before Sebastopol, August 17th.

" M. le General,-We have removed all the wounded near the river Tchernaya as far as we could approach, but your batteries on Mackenzie heights persist in playing upon the parties which we send forward, and we cannot pursue this operation in favour of the Russian soldiers who still lie on the field. I point this out to our excellency in order that no one may hereafter be able to say that we have left the wounded without succour, or the dead without burial.

> Accept, &c. PELISSIER."

Terms of advertising in Christian Visitor. Circulation over 3,000 copies weekly. For one square of 12 lines or less, Every line over 12, 3d per line.

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ARISTIAN VISITOR. ANT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 3, 1855.

T _ SUBSCRIBERS. Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d,, per annum in ad-

vance, 10s. if payment be delayed over three months TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication will be inserted without the au-

hor / r.crusts us with his name in confidence. Unless the opi' ions expressed by correspondents be editorially endersed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct im-All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the ad-

vance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

Notes by the Way.

Our last communication left us at Milton. There is much in this place to give the mind of the visitor a favorable impression in regard to the energy and industry of the people .-Houses of a tasteful description are being rapidly multiplied, and the wealth of the people is evidently upon the increase. The lumber business is conducted upon a much larger and more profitable scale than formerly, and other branches of trade are steadily upon the in-

We remained at Milton on Sabbath morning for the double purpose of hearing bro. Nutter preach, and of mingling in spiritual worship with those with whom we had gone in company in by-gone days. The sermon was a rich exhibition of gospel truth, and was listened to with solemn attention. Bro. Angell is the pastor of the Milton church, and shares largely in the affections and confidence of his people.-The place is becoming too strait for them, and they are talking of building a new chapel.-The interest of the cause demand that they shall do so, and the sooner they do it the bet-

Our Congregational brethren are building a very large and expensive chapel in Milton.-It has been some time in progress and when completed will be highly creditable to the place. The Academy is a very nice building. and has done much already in promoting the intellectual improvement of the youth of Mil

On Sabbath afternoon a young friend drove us to town to worship with the brethren there. As we passed down on Bristol side we looked for the old house where the baptists of Liverpool were accustomed to meet in former days: but the old house had been removed to make room for one more modern in style. A momentary feeling of disappointment came over us in observing this change. The old house had become somewhat sacred to us on account of the many seasons of religious power which we had enjoyed there when the church was in its infancy, and just expanding into dimensions of a highly important and influential character .-There we had listened to the 1 ious utterances of uncle Samuel Freeman, and of Father Isaac Dexter as they were familiarly called. These men were mighty in prayer and exhortation; and in the absence of pasteral oversight gave instruction and guidance to the infant church. They laid the foundation and others have builded thereupon. Descon Dexter especially was beloved and venerated by all classes and all denominations, as a man of distinguished evangelical piety. In his prayer he made those who listened feel that he was holding intimate communion with his Heavenly Father and that he was offering the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., we had the pleasure of listening to an excellent discourse in the new Chapel in town, delivered by Bro. Davis, of Yarmouth, from the words of Jonah, "I said I am cast out of thy sight, yet I will look again toward thy Holy Temple." The train of thought suggested by the text was well adapted to administer consolation to such o the Lord's people as were passing through the

its chaste and clegant appearance. The little

In the evening at six, it fell to our lot to address the congregation, which was large and attentive. There was good reason to hope that the services of the Sabhath had made impressions upon many minds that would not be easily effaced. God grant that the seeds of truth sown by his servants may yield an abundant increase!

The Right Man in the Right Place

As a religious journalist we take but little decided opinion in reference to the proceedings of our Provincial Administration. It is just possible we have been too cautions on these subjects; but the truth is, our calling and our sympathies are all in another direction, and our desire, therefore, is to have as little to say as possible on mere political questions. We are fully aware, however, that a country's progress morally and religiously depends very much upon the character of its public officers. If men, feeble in intellect, asound in principle, or dishonest in practice, are appointed to places of trust and power, results t most disa strous to the public good will be sure to follow. There are times, therefore, when it becomes our duty to speak out with a distinctin theory, and as injurious to the country's pros- turn. perity. The question whether the man be a Conservative or a Liberal in creed or in name is one of a subordinate nature. The first question to be considered in every case should be, Is the barrier in his way. If he receive a political of- peace! fice, under a government of a particular type, common honesty, as well as self interest would require that he should, so long as he holds office, say that you might expect several letters for broken off. give to the government the weight of his influ-the "Visitor" by this mail from me. tiously sustain their measures, he should, of course, resign his post.

We have been induced to make these remarks, not only as explanatory of our own sentiments on these subjects, but in reference also to a given

To all persons conversant with the political history of this Province it is well known, that when lucrative, and influential offices under Government, have become vacant, the hon. W. B. Kinnear has frequently appeared before the often as he has thus appeared, all parties have ac-We refer to this, not because we wish to reflect Gornish. upon either the present or upon any preceding Government, but for the purpose of reminding those in power, that there is a feeling in the odicals. country that justice has not been done in the past to Mr. Kinnear, and that as a vacancy is soon to be filled, requiring qualifications such as this gentleman possesses, if his claims be allowed to pass unheeded it will be exceedingly distasteful to a large portion of the people. We say this not in the spirit of dictation or because Mr. Kinnear happens to belong to the same denomination of Christians that we do, but because justice to an individual, and interest to the public good demand it of us; and in thus speaking, we believe that we are only uttering the sentiments of a large majority of the people of New Brunswick.

The West Columbia Mining and

Manufacturing Association. We learn from a private letter recently addressed to a gentleman in this City by one very conversant with the affairs of the Com- watch taken therefrom, together with an amount of money and several other valuables. The firetion are much more favorable than they were. He says the revival of trade caused by other fires that have occurred of late there is a the splendid crops of this year, and the new mystery connected with its origin, and no doubt impulse given to manufactures will cause the most extraordinary demand for coal, increasing the price and enlarging the profits. It is the intention of the Company to turn out 3,000,000 of bushels next year, this will yield Breakwater. There was a cut on the cheek and a profit of 11 to 2 per cent. per bushel. The salt works also are expected to yield a large profit, and have been so improved by recent alterations as to double their producing power.

He further states that the credit of the Company stands high and unshaken, with the Banks, where a good balance is invariably found in favor of the concern. The result of this is to make the Banks very accommodating tent leather silver plated collay, one set of double of the Town the fire of the works in the rear and hence they find no difficulty in raising sufficient funds to keep them moving along.

source, and we publish them for the purpose of encouraging those who have invested their | Accident.-We learn that a boy named Craft

GREAT JOY IN THE CITY. - As the Telegraphcrosses and figures at different points of the ic wires announced the joyous intelligence that roof could be dispensed with, without detract- Sebastopol had fallen, a thrill of delight and ing from its symmetry or elegance to the satisfaction passed from heart to heart with Protestant eye; but its internal finish is in a the rapidity of an electric shock. The Protestant eye; but its internal finish is in a the rapidity of an electric shock. The style of exquisite beauty. Exclusive of the News-Room was crowded by persons who FALL OF SEBASTOPOL end gallery built for the especial accommoda- hastened thither to read for thomselves the tion of the organ and the singers, it seats wondrous tale. Long lines of flags were seen about 600 people. The labors of the Pastor floating in the breeze in all directions, from Bro. Bentley, have contributed largely, not most of the public places in the City, as also only in the erection of this splendid chapel, from the shipping in the harbor. The thunbut what is still better, towards filling it with dering of cannon, the ringing of the church those who worship God in the spirit, rejoice bells, and bonfires in the evening, were all in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the indicative of the enthusiasm which the tidings had excited in the hearts of the multitude. mingled with sorrow (how could it be otherwise?) when we thought of the many thousands of our fellow-creatures who, in the stroying as he went. All the ships in the barbour midst of a sanguinary and bloody engagement, the Russians burnt or sunk, and refusing to capihad been ushered into the presence of a holy tulate, in accordance with their usual policy, de-God, and of the many hearts pierced by the stroyed by their own hands, works which had painful intelligence that a father, a husband, cost the nation hundreds of millions of money a brother, a son, had fallen in the battle-field. The following account of this fearful struggle our columns to-day of the bloody deeds of that awful moment when conflicting forces contestpart in the party politics of the day, and therefore ed for the Malakoff, the Little Redan, the not feel that war is a most bitter and fearful that wars may cease to the end of the earth!

> THE TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER .- It is estimated that during the recent assault at Sebastopol utterly. 2.000 English, not less than 15,000 French, and as many Russians fell mortally wounded: making in all upwards of 30,000 slain in this in the judgement of the great day!!

Rev. E. N. Bentley of Liverpool, N. S., ness that all will understand. And when such preached in Brussels street on Sabbath mornoccasions arise, our readers will find us at our ing last, and in Germain street in the evening post. It not unfrequently happens, that in Gov- with much acceptance. He left in the Admiernment appointments more deference is paid to ral on Monday morning for the purpose of such the strength of his reserve infantry, that a man's political creed than to his mental or moral making a few months excursion in Canada, only the Malakoff could be held. Here-withqualifications for the office which he may be call- and in the United States. We wish him a in the encointe—the French firmly fixed themed to fill. This policy we denounce as unsound pleasant and prosperous journey, and a safe re-

We are glad to see by the following note received by the last mail, that the Rev. Charles fact that he belongs to one party or the other, he may return invigorated in health and rich-

GLASGOW, Sept. 10, 1855.

I must however disappoint you, as an opportunity has occurred of our leaving for St. John, nearly three weeks earlier than we had

Should I write the letters I had intended it must either be on the passage or after my arrival; and then they may be given as remin-

Yours fraternally,

Dear Brother, -- I left home July 23d, and labored two months and a week in Rushagornish, and country as a candidate for the vacancy, and as North Branch of Oromocto, and in the adjoining Settlements, preaching the glorious Gospel with knewledged that his claims to consideration of a good degree of liberty. In these places I the score of age, of legal attainments, of high preached 41 sermons, and held ten other meetings, toned moral and religious qualities, and of stand- travelled five hundred and twenty-one miles, hap- army was so far equal, yet only one of them, ing in the country generally, were second to no tized three persons, and organized a Church of the Malakoff, could be permanently held. other, yet by some strange fatality these claims fifteen members, which has a Sabbath School of Fortunately, that one was the most important, on divers occasions, have been wholly disregard- about twenty scholars, with a new library. I aded, and what so justly and properly belonged to ministered the Lord's Supper four times—twice him by right has been placed in other hands. to the New Church, and twice to the Church in

buted 500 pages of Tracts and Religious Peri-

JAMES BLEAKNEY, Missionary.

FIRE.-A fire broke out on Saturday morning ast, a one o'clock, in a shop in Water street, near the Ferry-landing, occupied by Mr. Lordly, Cooper. The building was owned by Charles olinstone, Esq., and contained two other shops, one of which was occupied by Mr. James D. Turner, as a grocery, and the other in the rear occupied by Mr. Carleton, block-maker. Mr Turner estimates his loss at £500, a large quantity of tea, tobacco, and other articles having been otally destroyed; he was insured for £250. Mr. Lordly was insured for £100. The fire destroyed a large quantity of materials used in carrying on his business which could not be saved owing to the progress the flames had made ere they could be checked. Mr. Carleton's loss which is also heavy was covered by an insurance of £100. The shop of Mr. Kenney adjoining Mr. Lordly's, was forcibly entered during the fire and a gold men were early on the spot and worked with their accustomed energy and diligence. Like most of its being the work of an incendiary seems to be defended Sebastopol. It is flanked on either entertained .- M. News.

The body of a cattle dealer named Hammond was found on Thursday, on the flats near the other marks of violence, and it is suppresed the man was murdered. A sum of money was found

LARCENY .- On Saturday night or Sunday morning last some thief, or thieves, broke into the stable belonging to Spafford Barker, Esq., and stole therefrom a set of single harness, with reins, two horse blankets, a saddle, and various other articles. We have not heard whether Mr. in its turn. Consequently thousands of men

General Intelligence.

THE WAR!

Complete Destruction of the Russian Fleet

This mighty citadel of Russian power has at length yielded to the prowess of the noble allies. For twelve long months it has withstood the determined bravery and indomitable energy of the beseigers, and by many it was considered impregnable; but the last attack proved to be too mighty to be effectually resisted. During the night of For ourselves, the joy was strangely inter- the 8th, the enemy finding that he must bow to his superiors, evacuated the South of Sebastapol in a state of perfect desperation, burning and de to rise not until the heavens be no more! and wondrous conquest, is taken from our British Who can read the descriptions furnished in exchanges, and will be read with thrilling emotion: Sebastopol has fallen.

All the bastions, earthworks, and granite forth, south of the great harbour-Malakoff as a general rule refrain from expressing any very Great Redan, and the Central Battery, and Great and Little Redan, Flagstaff, Central Tower, and Quarantine Battery the sea defences, Forts Alexander, and St. Paul: the calamity, and that every Christian heart the second line of defence, the Garden and should send up to heaven the earnest prayer Barrack batteries, the Dockyard, Harbour, and Careening Bay, with the full cannon sweep of Sebastopol roads-all are in the power of the

The Russian Black Sea Fleet has perished

How many war ships have been sunk and how many burned, we may wait to know, and it matters little, for all have been destroyed. The language of the generals and admirals. one engagement. What a tremendous sacri- is explicit; no one of the proud ships of Sinope fice of human life !! Who will answer for it could now be found to carry a Menschikoff to Constantinople.

The grand attack on Sebastopol was made on Saturday last, the ever more memorable 8th of September, at noon, by storming the Malakoff- and the Little and Great Redans. In all our gallant Allies, and our own brave troops. effected a lodgment, but such was the force of the enemy's concentrated artillery fire, and selves, and defied all attempts to dislodge them.

While the troops on the right were engaged at the Malakoff, General de Salles made a diversion on the other side of the town, from the left attack, against the Central Bastion, but did not effect a permanent lodgment. The Malakoff has proved an all-sufficient entrance. Mackay may soon be expected at his post in It is not known, that, beyond establishing candidate qualified intellectually and morally for this City. God grant that he may have a safe themselves in this work, the besiegers prosethe position, under consideration? If so, the passage across the broad Atlantic, and that time. The Malakoff was taken on Saturday time. The Malakoff was taken on Saturday either in politics or religion, should not be a ly laden with the blessings of the Gospel of sians, in the exasperation of despair, began to afternoon, and, on Saturday night, the Russink their ships, blow up their magazines, and burn their city. By Sunday morning last, DEAR BRO. BILL, Last mail I wrote you to | Sepastopol was evacuated, and the town The period chosen

day, thus deviating from the ordinary course of commencing the assaultat sun down, though followed with so much success in storming the Mamelon. The object probably was to allow daylight sufficient for the storming parties to secure themselves within the entrenchments. should they succeed in the assault, while the continuance of the bombardment during the whole of the morning would leave the enemy no time to repair the damage thus effected. The assault was made accordingly on three different points—on the Malakoff, and on the Little Redan covering Careening Bay, by the French; and on the Great Redan by the British troops. On all three points the assaults were successful. The fortifications were carried with their accustomed bravery by the allied troops, and the enemy was driven from his positions. But though all three fortifications were carried, and the bravery of the allied and secured the ultimate fall of the rest. For the Malakoff was so constructed as to afford protection to its holders, whoever they might be: while the crenellated wall of the Redan faced only to the assailants, and left, them. Collected for the Board £17 7s. 10d. Distri- to a murderous fire from the batteries of the interior defences, of the ships in the harbour, and of the powerful reserves of the enemy. Against this combination of attack, which the soldiers could neither reach nor shelter themselves against, no troops could hold their ground; and it is no disgrace to the columns of either army that they were obliged to bandon the position they had so dearly won. Nor is it matter of surprise, though of deep regret, that in such a contest the casualties. as we learn from the latest despatch, have been very heavy; but the country will rejoice to know on this occasion no General officer. has fallen. It appears further, that so soon as the French engles were seen to float on the Malakoff Tower, the French General de Salles gallantly assaulted the Central Bastion; but hough the attack was renewed a second time. the attempt did not succeed, and the assailiants were obliged to be withdrawn. These chequered fortunes of the fight were, however, summed up in the capture of the Malakoff. Success on that point involved success everywhere else. From that time all further resistance was at an end, and the garrison thought only of retreat. Thus ends the first act of this great drama, in which all the world are spectators, and the armies of five great nations the principal actors.

The Malakoff Tower is, as is well known, the highest point of the fortifications which side by the Grand Redan, the object of the English attack, and the Redan of the Careen-ing Bay. Now, behind these forts the Russians had constructed a formidable second line of earthworks, heavily armed, which commanded all the works in front, with the exception of the Malakoff Tower, and this exception on the body but it is known that he was in possession of a much larger sum when last seen alive.

—Freeman.

A sum of money was found due to the over-care of the Russians, who, in their anxiety to strengthen the Malakoff, had built its works in three tiers, the one rising above the other, whereas the Redans were constructed with only one tier of guns. The consequence of this was, that, when the French swarmed on to the first tier of the Malakoff, the second tier saved them from beof the Tower; and, in like manner, when they attained the second tier, the third saved them All the Officers are personally interested in the success of the Company, and are determined to push the works forward to the utmost of their ability.

These statements have come from a reliable of their approaches and we work, threw, and we successed the company and are determined to have to record a larceny happening in this city, and we sincerely hope that the offenders in this instance will be detected and receive the just meed of punishment to which they are entitled.—Head Quarters.

Other articles. We have not heard whether Mr. B. has any clue to the thieves, but we perceive the protection of the ramparts, protected from the Russian fire. The combat raged on the flanks, where the enemy could not attack them with his musketry, and their own rifles and brilliant impetuosity were too much for him. Under the protection of a gailing fire from the French, their sappers slipped round the work, threw impetuosity were too much for him. Under the protection of a galling fire from the French, their sappers slipped round the work, threw up an entrenchment, and thus effectually covered on all points, the whole works was ordeal of tribulation and sorrow

This was our first visit to Liverpool since the completion of the new Chapel; and we must say that we were truly delighted with

Accident. We learn that a boy named Craft money in West Columbia Stock. It seems that a boy named Craft money in West Columbia Stock. It seems met with a serious accident on Wednesday eventing in Mr. Cushing's Mill Carleton. Owing to cardies sees he was brought in contact with a courage; but all steen to remew the attack. I have considered it necessary to send the Highland Division, composed.

The enemy, perceiving how firmly we were stablished in the Malakoff, resolved to evacuate of the Central Bastion no sooner.

to hold, that one Redan, our loss amounted to that line. two thousand men. Our Allies, and we ourselves, had, therefore, to retire from these
points; but the Malakoff was in the hands of

The work of destruction continues under the fire proof of that is in the result.

must have been destroyed, and on the north Tchernaya. side there are no sufficient places of depot for any sufficient amount of stores. The road to following telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admithe North Fort is commanded by our position ral Brust: at Eupatoria, to which we are now free to transport large and adequate forces to cut off the communications of the fort, to take the and later on the Great Redan and on the Central armies in the rear, and menace their positions, and force them to battle or capitulation; or, anchor. The mortar-boats, to be enabled to fire, they will play the desperate game, and at once were obliged to enter Streletzka Bay. They fired attack us with a view to a final struggle. We 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and are ready for them, and doubt not the result. The Russians on their side unquestionably

defended the place with the utmost determina-

tion, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town on the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbour were all set on fire. blown up, sunk, or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities. Such was the fate of they are now evacuated. They have just blown the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Im- up. Our soldiers have left their trenches and perial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labour-that fleet which two years ago threatened the very existence of the Turkish empire, but whose seliary naval achievement was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior force at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious attack what remains? The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul, no longer tion has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The admirals who coramanded and the crews who fought on that occasion have most of them fallen in the batteries of Sebastopol. The very ships for which Russia contended at the Conferences of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves. The dockyard and arsenal were already, on Sunday, in possession of the allied troops; Prince Gortschakoff had, it seems, solicited an armistice, tho we know not whether it was granted; but his troops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical result of such a defeat upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbour.

These great events terminate the siege of sebastopol, properly so called, for the allied armies have achieved within the last three days the grand objects of their enterprise. They have wrested from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had converted into a place of extraordinary strength, and defended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to secure her supremacy in the Euxine. and to establish her authority from the shores of the Caucasus to the mouths of the Danube. But above all, they have shown the servile and credulous nations of the East that the Powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and bar-baric absolutism, but those of liberty and civilization. In this struggle Sebastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that colossal fabric of Russian influence which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being; until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened

the independence of Europe. A year has not yet elapsed since the allied rmies set foot in the Crimea. Within that magnitude. They have encompassed the works conveyed thither and are daily fed, clothed, and housed from the resources of Western Euexpedition the leading objects of the campaign are accomplished and Sebastopol in our power.

fire to the whole of the town; all the men of war were burned during the night, with the exception of three steamers, which are plying about the harbour. The bridge communicating with the north

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL LYONS. CRIMEA, Sept. 9 .-- During the night the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line-ofbattle ships in Sebastopol harbour.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL PELLIS-

phantly, than they found themselves exposed to a terrific close fire of grape, which rendered life impossible. The forts built in life impossible. The forts, built in one exposed tier, were open to the full range of the second line of earthworks, and in vain our gallant men, in vain our chivalrous Allies, tried to hold their position. They would not retreat, but were swept away as corpses by the pitiless storm of grape. The tenacity of our struggle may be easily conceived, when it is known, that in carrying, and in endeavouring. known, that in carrying, and in endeavouring the Tchernaya all is peaceable; we are guarding

the French, and that was everything. The of our mortars, As mines are successively sprung at different points, it is my duty to defer entering We have nothing to fear from the North the place, which has the appearance of a great Fort. It will soon be ours. We command its furnace. Prince Gortschakoff, being closely fate with certainty. It cannot hold a large pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to garrison, and the troops encamped near it or carry off his wounded. The bridge near Fort St. in its neighborhood are in a most precarious condition. The army of General Liprandi, on engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss, Mackenzie's Heights, is in great want of water, and I shall forward the result as soon as I know it and provisions are scarce. In the southern exactly. Everything is going on well. We are side of Sebastopol great quantities of provisions watching the movements of the enemy on the

The French Minister of Marine has received the

"CRIMEA, Sept. 9, 10.15 a. m .- The assualt upon the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, Fort Alexander. The six English mortar-boats, also at anchor in Streletzka Bay, fired about the 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 remain in port, anchored near Fort Catharine. I approached this morning the Quarantine batteries on board the Brandon, and ascertained myself that spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned."

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL LA MAR-MORA.

Turin, Sept. 10.—General La Marmora writes from Kadikoi :- "SEPT. 9 .- The general assault was made on Sebastopol yesterday. It was crowned by a brilliant success. The Malconscious of the chastisement his wicked ambi- akhoff Tower was taken by the corps a smee of General Bosquet. Our soldiers, though they did not take part in the assault, had forty men killed and wounded in the trenches. The French and English assaulted with true heroism. During the night, the Russians retired, after having burnt the town and blown up the fortifications and buildings, and having sunk their last ships."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S DESPATCH.

Berlin, Monday night .- A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff of the 9th, at noon, says: "The enemy receives constantly reinforcements of fresh troops. The bombardment is

fiercely violent. "10 AT VIGHT .- The garrison of Sebastopol after sustaining an infernal fire, (feu d'enfer,) repulsed six assaults, but could not drive the khoff Tower.) Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the southern part but bloodstained ruins. On the 9th of September, the passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success, our loss on that occasion being but 100 men. We left, I regret to say, nearly 500 men grievously wounded on the southern side.

OUR LOSS IN THE ASSAULT ON THE REDAN.

(From the Morning Post.) We regret to state that our loss in the assault on the Redan, last Saturday, amounted to 2,000 killed and wounded.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN LONDON. Anything like the state of excitement which last night existed in the Metropolis, in consequence of the arrival of the news of the decisive success of the Allied armies of Sebastopol, has rarely been witnessed. At eight o'clock, time they have won three pitched battles, and a large crowd had assembled in front of the twice assaulted a fortress of extraordinary Mansion-house and the Royal Exchange, in the expectation that the Lord Mayor would of the enemy with trenches extending over make an official proclamation of the victory. more than 30 miles of ground; they have armed these treuches with the heaviest ord-nance, and kept up so incessant a fire that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains by for some time, gradually dispersed. About have been worn out. They have created at nine o'clock, the guns in St. James's Park, as Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Yenikale, three mil. well as those at the Tower, thundered forth itary stations which the Russians have not their notes of victory, and the bells at many dared to assail, and Palaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbour and the camp; an electric chain binds fares, groups of people might be seen standing the Crimea to Europe, and conveys to us in a around, one reading the despatches by light of few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes. Upwards of 200,000 men encamped within the lines of the Tchernaya have been were made acquainted with the glorious successes. cess obtained by their brothers-in-arms, at the and housed from the resources of Western Europe. All this has been effected in spite of the rigour of winter, the heat of summer, and the distance of 3,000 miles from our shores, and la Syrie." At the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. within one little year from the sailing of the Buckstone came on the stage, between the expedition the leading objects of the campaign acts, paper in hand, and read the despatches. are accomplished and Sebastopol in our power. The military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but, be they what they may, the grand fact now before us justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes, for within 12 months from the commencement of this enterprise. Sebastopal has the very walls of the building vibrated from the commencement of this enterprise Sebastopol has fallen, and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.

(From the London Times.)

The following are the despatches authenticating this great intelligence:

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMP. DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMP. that at the two theatres mentioned above CRIMEA, Sept. 9.—Sebastopol is in the the possession of the Alhes. The enemy, during the night and this morning, have evacuated the south side, after exploding their magazines, and setting

The aspect of the City was such as to forci-bly remind us of the noble lines of Dryden on side is broken.

CRIMEA, Sept. 10.—The casualties, I regret to say, are somewhat heavy. No general officer killed. Names shall be sent as soon as possible.

Crimea, Sept. 10.—The casualties, I regret to say, are somewhat heavy. No general officer their steps were higher that they took; killed. Names shall be sent as soon as possible.

And long remembered foes saluted as they

THE TCHERNAYA.

In a despatch dated "Before Sebastopol, Aug. 28." General Simpson says:—"Since the attempt of the enemy to force the passage of the Tchernaya, on the 16th inst., no movement of aggres-