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Fruits, will be t at the

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NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SEBASTOPOL AN IMMENSE BLAZING FUR-NACE.

The subjoined telegraphic message from General Pelissier is dated Crimea, Sept. 9,

8 p.m.;—
"I convinced myself to-day that the enemy had sunk all his steamers. His work of destruction continues under the fire of our bombs. The frequent explosions e on me the duty of deferring an entry into the place, which indeed presents the appearance of an immense blazing furnace. Prince Gortschakoff, sorely pressed, requests an armistice to remove his wounded quests an armistice to remove his wounded and bury his dead. The bridge near Fort appreciation of the decisive importance of Paul has been broken up. All is well up to the moment of writing. We watch the Tchernaya vigilantly. The enemy does "This triumph, so laboriously prepared engineering skill, the materials of war, and not appear.

The following despatch from General Pelissier was on Thursday posted on the walls of Paris: --

"CRIMEA, Sept. 10, 11 P. M -I visited Sebastopol and the line of defences to-day. It is difficult to give an exact picture of the results of our victory, of which inspection alone can give an idea. The multiplicity of defensive works, and the materials and means that have been applied, surpass everything known in the history of war. The taking of the Malakoff, which caused the enemy to fly before our eagles, already three times victorious, has placed in the hands of the allies immense establishments of material, of which it is impossible to calculate the advantage. To-morrow the allied troops will occupy Harabelnaya and the city. An Anglo-French commission will be engaged to report on the material abandoned by the enemy. The joy of our evacuated Sebastopol to place an arm of the soldiers is great. The cry of 'Vive l'Emsea between them and our troops.

their fleet. Nothing now remains in the by our shells disappeared, beneath the harbour.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES. LOSS OF THE ENGLISH.

The Globe, referring to a statement of the Morning Post, that the total English loss in killed and wounded at the attack of the Redan was 2,000, says that of that number between five and six hundred were killed. We learn from the last official despatch received by Lord Panmure, that the number of officers killed is 26, wounded 114, and missing 1; total 141. It has been estimated, in the absence of the official returns, that the number of the men killed would be about 220, and wounded 1,596; total 1,817. be 1.957.

THE FRENCH LOSSES.

besides ten superior officers. It is also he would have seen the utter discomfiture for the Russians were across the water 24 affirmed that Generals M'Mahon and of his nefarious policy, in the carrying out hours before the allies had passed beyond Trocher have died of their wounds, and that General Bosquet is killed."

We have received the Moniteur of the 13th. It prefaces General Pelissier's despatch of the 10th of September, describing the appearance of Sebastopol, by the fol-

"The irregularities which have occurred in the order of arrival of the last despatches from the east, the necessary laconism of the denied, with extraordinary vigour, and those despatches, and the prodigious rather peculiarities in the defence will open a pidity with which the events they announce have succeeded each other, have caused a feeling of uncertainty and surprise, which, perhaps, has not allowed at first a full

during a whole year, and gloriously a-chieved by a herioc and supreme effort, has not been generally understood in its full extent.

sudden and affecting that it has not allowed accomplished, and to enable them to form a correct estimate of their importance.

"These facts are immense, and may be

"On the 8th of September, at noon, the signal for the assault was given. A few moments afterwards the allies were masters of the Malakoff, and at dusk the besieged, despairing of continuing a resistance in the other defences of the place, abandoned them all at the same time, and hastily

CRIMEA, Sept. 12, 10 40 a. m.—The enemy have destroyed the remainder of such Russian vessels as had been spared waters of the roadstead, sunk by the enemy himself.

"The subjoined despatch, which the Minister of War has just received from the Commander-in-Chief, and which describes the appearance of Sebastopol to-day, will make every one understand the grandeur of the struggle which has just terminated, and the prize of the battle which the Russians have left in our hands."

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

From Wilmer's European Times. The fall of Sebastopol is the event of the According to this calculation the total of week and of the year. We have struggled men and officers killed and wounded would hard for its accomplishment, concentrated every energy, and endured every privation to secure the prize, and it is at length bettle, it has not been possible to get an exact return; but it is the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that it does not exceed the ordinary proportion, that is to say, and the existence of which was about one-third of the number of wounded.

The Times' Paris Correspondent writes:

—"The number of Generals now said to be killed in the assault on Sebastopol is five

of his nefarious policy, in the carrying out of which, during a long reign, he threatened, wheedled, and lied, and which, dying, he left to his successor. But the fatal legacy, based on material strength, has proved to be rotten to the core in that higher element of a refined civilisation-moral power, a fact which now stands revealed to the world at large.

Sebastopol has been defended, it cannot new chapter in the history of sieges; but considering its position and the uses for which it was destined, the time which the allied armies have consumed in its reducdogged obstinancy of troops who knew and felt that its fall would be the disgrace, -nay, the ruin, -of an empire which aspired to govern the world, could do to sustain "After so much expectation the news of it in fact was done in vain. That something the solution of the struggle has been so less than twelve months should have been spent in achieving this great result merely sufficient calmness to the public mind to shows the vigour of the attack and the explain clearly the effects that have been bravery of the defence. Before it passed into the victors' hands, obstinate battles were fought at the Alma, at Inkerman, and "These facts are immense, and has summed up in two words—the fall of Se-summed up in two words—the fall of Se-bastopol and the destruction of the Russian ber, besides sorties and minor encounters without number. With the solitary exception of the unfortunate and ill-judged attack of the allies on the anniversary of Waterloo, each of these events terminated unfavourably to the enemy, and the great Black Sea fortress progressed to its destruction, from the moment that the allies sat down before it, with as much certainty, although not with quite the same celerity, as the eaves that fall in autumn.

All the meagre accounts which have

come to hand respecting this great fact will be found elsewhere; and we await with considerable impatience the arrival of the circumstantial details, which will throw light on many transactions that at present appear obscure; but we know enough to convince us that the Russians, before the final assault which led to the possession of the Malakoff, had determined to abandon the place to its fate, as their erection of the wooden bridge, half a mile long, by which they retreated from the south to the north, According to the leading morning ournal of yesterday, the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernava showed the Russian commander that all hopes of retaining Sebastopol were gone-with his army de moralised, his supplies intercepted, and the total destruction of his forces imminent. It is added by the same authority that the attack on the lines of the allies on the 16th of last month was decided upon an Imperial Council held in St. Petersburg, and that PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Moniteur of this morning announces that Marshal Pelissier, in a felegraphic despatch, dated Sept. 11, 100 wounded, of which number 240 are officers, have gone to the ambulances. As regards the number killed on the field of least the mercy of the Alles, and such as the mercy of the Alles, and such as the mercy of the Alles, and such as the mercy of the Alles, and there are the mounts for some days before the attack on the Malakhoff, that the garrison of Sebastopol was in an extremely disorganised state, and there of the mumber killed on the field of least the mercy of the Alles, and such as the mercy of the Alles, and arranged his bridge, and arranged his bridge.

hours before the allies had passed beyond the walls. Even after the French flag was waving from the commanding eminence of the Malakoff Tower, the victorious troops do not appear to have advanced beyon that position, partly because they would have had to storm the second line of the enemy's defences, and partly because it was supposed that the Russians had extensively mined the ground from which they had been driven with so much bloodshed. that moment, then, at nightfall on the 8th of September, it cannot be said that Prince Gortschakoff was compelled to fly with precipitation from the scene of this terrible contest; but, as he adopted that course without hesitation, we must look for the motives of his conduct to the facts which have come to our knowledge.

Believing as we do that this is a fair and reasonable solution of a course of procedure on the part of Prince Gortschakoff, which would otherwise appear enigmatical, it follows that the same causes which compelled him to abandon the town will necessitate his speedy retreat from the Crimea; and, in fact, it is rumoured that the French commander, who, in consequence of this victory, has been raised to the dignity of a Marshal of France, has telegraphed to his Government to know the terms on which he is to consent to a capitulation,-a tolerably strong proof of the desperate straits to which the enemy is now reduced. In mi-litary circles, the conviction is, that the prince has no alternative but to surrender, -that he is hemmed in on every side, caught, as it were in a trap, and that to attempt to fight with any chance of success, or even to retreat without prospective ruin, would be positive madness: Whichever alternative he may pursue will develope the strategic powers of the allied commanders, and the crisis will be a fine one for bringing out the highest powers of the military chiefs, which the features of this war have not, so far, afforded them many opportunities of displaying. Prince Gortschakoff can be in little humour to fight a battle, and the de-claration of Marshal Pelissier, that he found in Sebastopol Proper "a multiplicity of the works of defence, and the material means applied to them, which far exceed anything hitherto seen in the history of war," is tolerably conclusive evidence that the cuting off his supplies has demoralised his army and led to the inextricable difficulties now placed before him; while it is notorious that the Crimea cannot feed an army during the winter, and the Allies, by their command of the sea, can transport their forces, so as to intercept him on any of the routes which he may pursue, and act on his flank and rear with fatal effect. The Russians, in a word, are beaten to a dead stand, and the alarm which prevails in St. Petersburg at the crisis which has at length retributive justice in its most arrived is agonising form.

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Flower not Judges.

mon Contro

W. B.