

Latest from the Seat of War.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

Menshikoff, with the shattered remains of his fleet, barricaded the inner harbor, and refused to surrender. Six hours were allowed him. It is reported, but not officially, that he had surrendered.

On the 25th Fort Constantino was invested by sea and land, and after a very obstinate defence it was carried by storm.

The Allies bombarded the city and fleet. Ten Russian ships of the fleet were bombarded and sunk.

The other forts were carried one after another. 100 guns were silenced, and 22,000 prisoners taken.

The Russian loss in dead and wounded is estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sebastopol alone.

Menshikoff with the remains of his army, retired into the inner harbor and threatened to fire the town and blow up the rest of his ships unless the victors would grant him honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity gave him six hours for consideration. The last despatch says he has surrendered, and the British and French flags now wave over Sebastopol.

The entrenched camp of the Russian land forces on the heights of the Alma contained 50,000 men, and numerous artillery and cavalry, and was carried at the point of the bayonet after 1 1/2 hours hard fighting.

No general officer of the British was wounded.

M^r. St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person.

General Thomason, [French] tho't to be fatally wounded, and Gen Canrobert wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement on the plains of Kalantai lasted several hours, and was very sanguinary; it ended in the total defeat of the Russians who were pursued to the entrenchments before Sebastopol.

Despatches state that the garrisons of Sebastopol were offered free withdrawal, but surrendered prisoners of war.

The despatches as to Sebastopol are very conflicting, and one dated Berlin 3d, says; "a telegraphic despatch has been received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that Prince Menshikoff has telegraphed under date of Sept. 25th, that he has withdrawn his troops unmolested from Sebastopol towards Vaktshiser, where he will await reinforcements. He adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 26th.

A despatch from Berlin of the 29th, says that the return of the French fleet from the Baltic had been countermanded and a despatch from Kiel dated 2d says the fleet left that harbor that day to join Napier in the Baltic.

Napier was before Revel on the 23d. Bucharest, Sept. 30th.—It is again asserted that there are 50,000 Russians in the Dobridelma and Gen. Luders is constantly receiving re-inforcements.

Omat Pasha was only waiting Marshal St. Arnaud's orders to make an attack on Bessarabia.

All the engagements of the Turkish army indicate the suspension of the Russian campaign. The Russians are concentrating in the neighborhood of Ismael. Details of the Sebastopol news were not expected by the British Government before the 6th.

The Turks were hastening through Bul-

garia by forced marches to the sea coast. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris called on M. Drouyn de L'huys to express his satisfaction at the success of the Allied army.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, says, it is rumored that a joint note has been sent by England and France to the Cabinet of Washington requiring an explanation of the engagements entered into between the United States and Russia, especially as to the nature and conditions of an acquisition said to have been made by the United States of Russian possessions in North America.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—Disturbances have broken out at Burgos, in Spain.

Nothing further as to the capture of Sebastopol, but the various accounts are confirmed.

The Turkish Ambassador presented to the *London Times* a copy of a despatch sent to him from Constantinople, and says there is no doubt of the truth of the published accounts.

Via Vienna the statement comes that Menshikoff has surrendered the remains of his fleet.

Six Russian Ships escaped from Sebastopol.

There has been a trifling difficulty between the Turks and Montenegrins.

One French and three Russian Generals have arrived at Constantinople slightly wounded.

The Battle of Kalantai Plains.

SECOND DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the allies, at the Alma, on the 21st, we infer that their success amounted to no more than driving the Russians from their position on the Heights. At all events, Prince Menshikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 23rd September, gave battle to the advanced forces in the Plains of Kalantai, on the River Katscha, but his forces were repulsed after a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours.

The Russian party in Vienna, do not disguise that the Russian armies have met with signal reverses in the Crimea.

Accounts from Odessa, say that several battles had taken place in which the artillery of the fleets shared.

Prince Menshikoff has fallen back from the Alma towards the Heights of the Katka, where he was joined by General Chumattoff with 6,000 foot.

On the 23rd, there was a battle, in which the Russian loss was considerable. One General and two Colonels were killed. Gen. Chumattoff was wounded.

The publication of these despatches, was to pave the way for announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

It is stated on the authority of the German Journals of Frankfurt, that the English Cabinet has brought forward an overture to revise the protocol of London, relative to the Danish succession, and that this new element will form an important part in the future negotiations for peace.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a decree forbidding the export of Corn to Austria.

(From the *London Times*, October 2.)

The great and glorious events which were confidently anticipated, when we last addressed our readers, have not only justified but surpassed our expectations; and the day, which had been set apart by the Crown and the Nation, for a Thanksgiving for the abundant natural gifts of Providence, has caught from the distant theatre of war, the first shout of victory.

Despatches of the 23rd September, were re-

ceived on Saturday, by the Government, from H. M. Ambassador at Constantinople, by way of Belgrade, stating that the entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with numerous artillery and cavalry, on the Heights of the Alma, was attacked by the allied troops at 1 p.m., on the 20th, and carried by the bayonet in an hour-and-a-half, with the loss of about 1,400 British troops, killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the part of the French. The Russian army being driven into full retreat.

In the course of yesterday, a further despatch was received by the Duke of Newcastle, direct from Lord Raglan himself, confirming this intelligence, and stating that the Heights above the Alma had been carried, after a desperate battle, by the valour of the allied forces.

Lord Raglan estimates the main body of the enemy at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry; and adds, that two Genl. officers and two guns were taken on this occasion by the English army.

Thus far, our intelligence is positive, and the battle of the Alma may be ranked with the most brilliant achievements. The two valiant armies which met and fought for the first time side by side, on that field of battle, and this exploit—gallant and momentous as undoubtedly it is—seems to be already surpassed by the magnitude of its immediate consequences.

Telegraphic despatches of a less certain and official character, but nevertheless of high probability, have been received by way of Vienna and Bucharest, stating that the fortress of Sevastopol itself surrendered on the 25th to the Allied armies, together with all the vast stores of war it contains, the fleet and Russian garrison.

It will be scarcely possible to receive the official confirmation of this intelligence through Constantinople and Belgrade for a day or two, but it purports to have been conveyed to Varna by a steamer which met at sea the steamer conveying the news to Constantinople, and from the rapidity with which communications of less importance have twice been received from the seat of war, it is by no means impossible that such an event as this could be known in the time. We are enabled to say that it is regarded with great confidence in the highest quarters; and when the same despatch reached the Emperor of the French, he instantly announced to the troops that Sevastopol had fallen.

It is now known with certainty, that Prince Menshikoff fought and lost a battle on the 20th instant, and the plan of campaign he adopted is sufficiently clear. He chose the passage of the Alma as the strongest position, and the Russian army was entrenched on the heights which form the left bank of that stream, in a fortified position, which, as Lord Raglan expressly states, was fortidably defended by a numerous artillery. On this point 50,000 men were concentrated, which must comprise by far the most important part of the Russian force in the Crimea. The Russian General appears to have preferred an entrenched position of this nature to an action in the open plains of the Crimea. He, therefore, stakes his defence on the passage of the Alma, and even renounced the attempt to oppose the landing of the allies, yet after all this preparation, with a muster of the best troops of the Russian Empire, with all the advantages which nature and art could supply, the boasted soldiers of the North stood only for about an hour and a half before the fury of the French infantry and the deadly energy of the British bayonet, and then were driven from the field. The forces of the two armies must have been about equal, every local advantage was on the side of the Russians, yet the attack, which began at one o'clock, ended an hour and a half before sunset, and the military strength and pride of Russia received a blow more severe than in the loss of those hardly contested fields fought with Napoleon. An army which has lost a great battle, and been driven ignominiously from a fortified position, is ill prepared to defend a great maritime fortress invested by sea and land. Moreover, all we have learned of the Russian army in the course of this war shows that the troops are wanting in that indomitable spirit which will hold a desperate position to the last.

After the defeat of the Alma, four days must have sufficed to bring the allied army to the walls of Sebastopol, and if the place was to be taken at all by a coup de main, everything depended on