columns. Two small bodies are marching in direction towards the readstead, and one had nearly arrived at the usual point of embarkation for crossing to the south side. A long convoy of wagons is slowly wending its way along the brow of the mountain, raising a cloud of dust as it moves towards the Star Fort.

Ten p.m.—The fire from the batteries was kept up with energy throughout the afternoon, and lasted till the daylight disappeared. Seen from the heights above Sebastopol, the sunset were all the appearance usually presented during a thick fog. As it sank into the sea, a reddened glare was cast through the atmosduring a thick fog. As it sank into the sea, a reddened glare was cast through the atmosphere of smoke, and over the distant hills. The guns shortly afterwards ceased their fire and the accumulated haze gradually disappeared. The French division of troops which marched to the plain yesterday has not moved from the position it then took up. At an early hour this morning, musketry, followed by the reports of heavy guns, was heard among the hills beyond Tchorgoun, and shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon a few guns were heard in the direction of Mackenzie's farm. It is probable that a portion of the force in the plain have been making a reconnoissance. The plain have been making a reconnoissance. The men's rations were ordered to be cooked and d this afternoon for to-morrow, and it is mo longer a secret, that a grand attack is con-templated against the whole line of batteries, from the Malakoff to the Barrack battery de-fending the Karabelnaia suburb. The utmost confidence is expressed by the highest authori-ties of success. The French are to storm the confidence is expressed by the highest authorities of success. The French are to storm the Malakoff Hill and works, with a total of 25,000 men; the English, the Redan and Garden batteries, with 8000 troops. The following are reported to be the arrangements agreed upon between the allies. The bombardment is to be renewed at daylight, and the whole power of artilleny in the batteries exerted against the enemy's works. It is calculated that after four hours' firing, the enemy's position will be rendered as practicable as they are likely to be made by gunnery. At a given signal, the French are to advance against the Malakoff, it being essential that this point should be at least enessential that this point should be at least en-gaged, if not occupied, before the attack on the Redan is undertaken. A considerable number of guns on the right of the Malakoff cover the Redan, but the Redan does not bear on Mala-koff. The English troops are particular not Redan, but the Redan does not bear on Malakoff. The English troops are particular not
to show themselves in the trenches, so that the
enemy, supposing that the assault to be confined to the Malakoff Hill, may be diverted from
concentrating a force to defend the Redan.
The attack against the Redan is to be made by
three storming columns. They are to be under
the command of Licutemant-general Sir George
Brown. The columns are to be composed of
men from the Light, Fourth, and Second Divisions. The columns from the Light and Fourth
Divisions are simultaneously to attack the two
flanks of the Redan; the Light Division assaulting the left flank, the fourth division, the right
flank. When these are carried, and a lodgment
effected, the column of the second division is to effected, the column of the second division is to attack the salient angle, and to make a road there, for the entrance of the working parties. If a retrenchment be found within the work, it converted into part of the cover: if none exist, the working parties will at once establish the necessary protection. Each storming column is to consist of 400 men, and to have a support of 800 men. Reserves will be in the trenches. The working parties will be 400 strong for each column. The columns attacking the two flanks will be each preceded by a covering party of 100 riflemen. There attacking the two flanks will be each preceded by a covering party of 100 rifemen. There will also be an officer of Engineers, with some Sappers and Miners, a body of men of the Rifle Brigade, carrying woolsacks, and a body of sailors carrying scaling ladders. These two columns are to be formed in the Quarry outwork, the trenches connected with it, and loading toward the Redan, and also the trenches made by the Russians to the right. The column of the Fourth Division is to assemble on the left of the Quarry work, to be nearest to the right flank of the Redan; that of the Light Division will furnish the assaulting column, support, and working parties. The second brigade are to form the guard to the trenches to-night, and the reserve to-morrow. The storming column is to be under the immediate command of Lieutenant-colonel Lysons, 23d regiment, and is to consist of 200 men from the 23rd Regiment, and is each proceeded the Light Division attack, and Gen. Codrington is to assume command of the Redan; that of the immediate command of Lieutenant-colonel Lysons, 23d regiment, and is to consist of 200 men from the 23rth Regiment, the column was to consist wholly of men of the Sath, the number remaining the same. This 34th, the number remaining the same. This involved other changes in the composition of the supports and working parties. The segment are two some given than it was perceived, and at once these brave men left their shelter in the trenches. Just what the Russians were waiting far; the columns had no sooner shown themselves than the fire from above opened. It was not to be counted by guns—it was a raging storm, an incessant rain of grape and rifle balls. The dead and wounded strowed the ground; it was a miracle how any escaped. On the left Colonel Shadforth had fallen; on the right Col. Lysons, 23d regiment, and is to consist of 200 men from the 23rd, the consist wholly of men of the Suth, the number remaining the same. This 34th, the number remaining the same. This involved other changes in the composition of Col. Yea, of the 7th Pusiliers, is to act as Brigadier-general in the Light Division attack, and Gen. Codrington is to assume command of the whole division, while Sir George Brown commands the general attack. The storming column from the Fourth Division is to consist wholly of men of the 57 Regiment, and to be under the command of Lieut-Col. Shadforth. Capt. Peel, R. N., will command the mand contingent. Sir George Brown is to be in the eight-gun battery, in rear of the second parallel, right attack; Field-Marshal Lord Raglan is to take up a position in another battery of the same attack. The signal for the British assault is to be a flag hoisted in the eight-gun battery. A brigade of the Third Division, under Major General Eyro-is to make an attack upon the Garden Bettery, on the west side of the nouth covered with dense lines of the enemy, and on every side the deadly grape swept down its victims. The Redan was filled with troops. Supports sent to the storming parties could not be of any avail, and nothing was left for them but to retire, with the hope of renewing the attack at a more seasonable opportunity. Until the official returns are collected, it will not be possible to know the total loss on this occasion. Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, who pushed forward with the Fourth Division storming column, and Col. Lacy Yea, who was commanding the whole Light Division attack, and who also pushed forward with the storming column under Colonel Lysons, were both killed. They fell near to the enemy's works. The 57th had their colonel and two officers killed, and seven officers wounded. The 34th had four offi-

harbour. It is to consist of the 18th, 38th, and 44th Regiments. The 10th Hussars have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for special service. Fifty troopers from each regiment of the cavalry division, excepting the 10th, are to move to the front at daybreak. It is generally supposed, that a simultaneous movement will take place in the plain, that a part of the Sardinian and French forces encamped there will cross the Tchernaya river, and attack the Russian position on the Inkermann mountain, and so draw off part of the troops on the north side, which might otherwise be brought across to reinforce the garrison of Sebastopol. It is presumed, the 10th Hussars are to act in conjunction with this force. It is also asserted, that the French will make a feigned movement on the left, taking advantage of any circumstances which may offer themselves. Another rumour states, that the fileet will effect an entrance into the roadstead, and assist the land forces. The First Division is to move to the front at an early hour and form a second reserve. Such is supposed to be the general plan of the attack.

were form a second reserve. Such is supposed to be the general plan of the attack.

June 18, 3 a.m.—A few lines will suffice to The describe the result, so contrary to what was anticipated, of the assault upon the Malakoff and the Redan. Shortly before three a.m. the anticipated, of the assault upon the Malakoff and the Redan. Shortly before three a.m. the attacking columns, supports, and reserves being in their respective positions in the trenches, before the sun had rison to dissipate the dense vapours which a slight breeze from the eastward failed to remove, and just as the batteries were expected to open in full force, a sudden fire of musketry between the Malakoff works and the Mamelon attracted universal attention. The long lines of ambulance mules of the French were only commencing to thread their way through the ravines to the scene of intended attack, the leading troop of the cavalry expected from below was just appearing in sight, the reserge of Guards and Highlanders had not yet arrived. A musketry attack was least of all expected at that hour. The Russians had advanced by the left of the Malakoff Hill, and taking advantage of the uncertain light of the early dawn, had made a sortic against the French in their advanced trenches on the Mamelon. The sortic was repulsed; and had it ended here, the chief points in the programme of the day's events need not have been interfered with. But by a fatal mistake, the success in repelling the sortic was at once followed up, and seizing the chief points in the programme of the day's events need not have been interfered with. But by a fatal mistake, the success in repelling the sortic was at once followed up, and seizing the temporary advantage, the repulse became converted into an attack upon the Malakoff itself. Some of the French troops mounted the hill, others, pursuing the Russians who had made the sortic followed them to the gorge of the work, and thus actually gained admission into f the work itself. Now the error was discovered; the Russians showed themselves in overpowering numbers, and but few of our allies who had gained admission into the works of the Malakoff effected their escape. At the same time, the enemy croweded upon the parapets, and poured a deally rifle fire into the troops attempting to mount the hill, while grape and canister were discharged from field-pieces placed in commanding positions. Our allies were absolutely forced to retire within the protection of their advanced to retire within the protection of their advanced french. Before this shelter had been obtained, and while the troops were fighting within and around the Malakoff, the flag was hoisted in the 8-gun-battery. Late in the day previous the arrangement respecting the composition of the storming column under Colonel Lysons has been changed. Instead of 200 men from the 23rd Fusiliers and 200 men from the 34th Regiment, the column was to consist wholly of men of the 34th, the number remaining the same. This

cers killed and four wounded. The 33rd Regiment had four officers killed and two wounded. The 7th Fusiliers had one officer killed and nine or ten wounded. In the Rifle Brigade two officers were killed and three wounded. Lieut-Colonel Mundy, of the 33rd Regiment, who was lately wounded in the shoulder, and left the sick list to take his share in this attack, received a gun-shot wound near the hip. Lieuts. V. Bennett and Langford Heyland. of the same regiment, were killed; Lieut.-Col. Johnstone lost his left hand, and Capts. Quayle and Thomas Wickham were badly wounded, the former, it is feared, mortally. Major-General Jones, of the Royal Engineers, who was in the eight-gun battery in the right attack, received an injury in the forehead from a stone driven from the parapet by a round shot, and suffered from profuse bleeding. In the same battery Capt. George Browne, of the 88th Regiment, had his right arm carried off by round shot. The same shot killed two men at his side. Lieut.-Col. Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, a most valuable officer, had both thighs pierced by a rifle ball, the bone on one side, it is said, being broken. The brigade under Major-General Eyre carried the work against which their force was directed, but have been unable to take any advantage of their success, in consequence of the failure in the attack upon the Redan. They are indeed, for the present, prisoners in the battery they have taken; they are unable to leave it without being exposed to a deadly fire. Their loss is gun-shot wound near the hip. Lieuts. V. Bennett and Langford Heyland, of the same regiment, were killed; Lieut.-Col. Johnstone lost his left hand, and Capts. Quayle and Thomas Wickham were badly wounded, the former, it is feared, mortally. Major-General Jones, of the Royal Engineers, who was in the eight-gun battery in the right attack, received an injury in the forehead from a stone driven from the parapet by a round shot, and suffered from profuse bleeding. In the same battery Capt. George Browne, of the 88th Regiment, had his right arm carried off by round shot. The same shot killed two men at his side. Lieut-Col. Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, a most valuable officer, had both thighs pierced by a rifle ball, the bone on one side, it is said, being broken. The brigade under Major-General Eyre carried the work against which their force was directed, but have been unable to take any advantage of their success, in consequence of the failure in the attack upon the Redan. They are indeed, for the present, prisoners in the battery they have taken; they are unable to leave it without being exposed to a deadly fire. Their loss is not known, but one or two messages have been managed to be sent. The regiments will not be able to quit, until darkness hasarrived. Many bodies are still lying on the ground near the Redan. Some of the wounded have contrived to creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the creep into our trenches

Redan. Some of the wounded have contrived to creep into our trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the out of the Cemetery towards the town, and Redan. He held up a white pocket handkerchief, as a signal that he surrendered himself, but the Russians standing on the parapet fired a volley, and again wounded him in the chest. The Russians must have suffered severely, for the shot and shell fell thickly in the Malakoff that the company of the shot and shell fell thickly in the Malakoff they excended. As they drove the Russians out but the Russians standing on the parapet fired a volley, and again wounded him in the chest. The Russians must have suffered severely, for the shot and shell fell thickly in the Malakoff the works. About five a. m. some very heavy firing was heard on the extreme left, and it was generally attributed to broadsides from our fieet. A hope was suddenly felt that they had forced their way through the sunken ships at the mouth of the roadstead, and would soos divert the fire from the Russian steamers, which were making severe have in the French columns near the Mamelon. But in a short time, the fire ceased, and the hope was dissipated. The expected attack on the right by the army in the plain, against the Iukermann heights, was also eagerly listened for, but nothing was heard, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. Two Russian battalions crossed from the north side after the attack had commenced. The detachments of cavalry which had been ordered up to the front, and which it was supposed had been reserved for protecting our right flank against any approach of the enemy, or assisting in some movement in that direction, as it turned out were intended only and they were commontally furnished, one of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms fall of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury and test can deficient. Our men, and articles of luxury and test can deficient. Our men and articles of luxury and test can deficient. Our men and articles of luxury and test can deficient. Our men and articles of luxury and test can deficient. Our men and articles of luxury and test can deficient. Our men and the men once as they drove the Russians once established, prepared to defend the houses they coespied. As they drove the Russians once established, prepared to defend the houses they drove the Russians once established, prepared to the houses they drove the Russians once they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which the

for more ordered up to the front, and which it it was supposed had been ordered up to the front, and which it it was a supposed had been reserved for protecting our right flank against any approach of the enemy, or assisting in some movement in that direction, as it turned out were intended only to prevent spectators from advancing to obtain a view of the engagement. They extended themselves in a line across the sloping ground from Greenhild to the Careening Bay ravine, and kept because in a line across the sloping ground from Greenhild to the Careening Bay ravine, and kept because in the states. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortic to divert us, from the original plan of the undertaking; the second an over-confidence in our own strongth and resources as compared with those of the entrance into the place, and some others to second an over-confidence in our own strongth as and resources as compared with those of the entrance into the place, and some others to demand the second an over-confidence in our own strongth and resources as compared with those of the entrance into the place, and some others to demand the second an over-confidence in our own strongth and resources as compared with those of the second an over-confidence in our own strongth and resources as compared with those of the summary of the second an over-confidence in our own strongth and resources as compared with those of the same were at least 5000 men within the work. The sailors, it employed in the undertaking, might perhaps have been more useful otherwise than in carrying the ladder. With their courades falling about them, and under the excitement of getting at the ensurement of the second of the second of the works. It is not not consult to the second of the second of the works and these of the preceding of the second of the works. It is not not consult to the second of the second of the second of the second of the works. It is not not consult to the second of the s

that an expedition consisting of a force of Sar-dinians and French, together with 500 men of our 10th Hussars, is to start to-day in the di-rection of Mackenzie's farm. The 10th Hussars were under orders last night to move to the plain about two hours before daybreak this

TAKING OF THE CEMETERY, AND AN ENTRANCE INTO SEBASTOPOL,

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