

Storming an Encampment of the Enemy.

While the troops were disembarking one of the reconnoitering detachments returned with news of a Russian camp situated near the beach, about eight miles south of the place where we were landing. The Sampson, the Fury, and the Vendôme, in company with three French steamers at once proceeded to the spot indicated. They found a camp of about 6,000 men formed at a mile's distance from the sea. The steamers opened fire with shell at 3,000 yards. The French shells burst in the air, or fell short. The Fury and Vendôme were little more successful, but the Sampson pitched shell after shell right in among the tents, knocking them over right and left, and driving the soldiers in swarms out of the camp, which was destroyed after less than an hour's firing. The squadron returned to the fleet having effected this service, and will proceed to-morrow to cruise off Sebastopol.

The First Night in the Crimea.

Friday, Sep. 19.—Few of us will ever forget last night. Scidion were 27,000 Englishmen more miserable. The beach was almost cleared of the troops had marched off their several quarters, the Light Division about six miles in advance, the 1st Division two miles nearer the shore, the 2nd Division on the cliffs and hills, and a part of the 3rd Division on the slope of the hill. No tents were sent on shore, partly because there had been no time to land them, partly because there was no certainty of our being able to find carriage for them. Towards night the sky looked very black and lowering, the wind rose, the rain fell. The showers increased in violence about midnight, and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through the blankets and great coats of the houseless and tentless soldiers. It was their first bivouac—a hard trial enough in all conscience, worse than all their experiences of Bulgaria or Gallipoli, for there they had their tents, and now they learned to value their canvas coverings and their true worth. Imagine all these old Generals and young lords and gentlemen exposed hour after hour to the violence of pitiless storms, with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blankets or bits of useless waterproof wrappers, and the twenty odd thousand of poor fellows, who could not get "dry bus" of ground, and had to sleep, or try to sleep, in little lochs and water courses—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and the prospect of no breakfast. Sir G. Brown slept under a cart tilted over. The Duke had some similar contrivance. Sir Delacy Evans was the only General whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service; it gave them a temporary supply of water, but then it put fire out of the question, and if the men could have scraped up wood to make it. The country is, however, quite destitute of timber. During the night it blew freshly from the west, a heavy sea tumbled into the bay, and sent a high surf on the beach, which much interfered with the process of landing cavalry and artillery to-day. In an attempt to land some staff horses several valuable animals were drowned. Lord Raglan lost one charger, and another swam off seaward, and was only recovered two miles from the shore. Several boats were staved and rendered useless, and several others were injured by the roll of the sea on the beach; nor did the horse boats and flats escape uninjured. Operations went on slowly, and the smooth days we had wasted at sea were utterly lamented. This was, however, to be done, and orders were given to land cavalry. For this purpose it was desirable to approach the beach as close as possible, and signal was given to the cavalry steamers to do so. The Himalaya in a few minutes ran in so far that she lay inside every ship in our fleet with the exception of the little Spitfire, and immediately commenced discharging her enormous cargo of 390 horses and nearly 300 men. The attendance of cutters, launches, paddle-box boats, and horse boats from the navy was prompt, and the disembarkation commenced soon after noon. The steamer alone has carried exactly the number of horses which were stowed away in 13 French horse transports.

The Simla, the Trent, and the Jason also set to work with energy and activity to discharge their living cargoes, and the success of the Royal and mercantile marine rivalled each other in their efforts. Never did men work so hard, so cheerfully, or so well. The Lorsa from the Himalaya came out marvellously well, and many of the officers and men have been restored to health by the influence of the sea-voyage and good living. Before the disembarkation had concluded for the day signal was made for all ships to land tents. It need not be said that this order was most gratefully received. The nurseries of the night before were indeed too great to be lightly incurred. Our French Allies close at hand, deficient as they had been in means of accommodation and storage and transport, had yet managed to land their little scraps of tents the day they disembarked. It has been decided to garrison Eupatoria, and Captain Brock and 500 Marines have been sent away for the purpose. The captain is to be Governor of Eupatoria.

SATURDAY.—The disembarkation of cavalry and artillery continues. Lord Cardigan started on a reconnoissance this morning, with a portion of the 8th Hussars, 18th Light Dragoons, 250 Rifles of the 1st Battalion, and two Horse Artillery guns. They went 25 miles—saw no Gosacks, returned very much fatigued, and suffered severely from want of water. The horses had nothing to drink from the time they left the ships till Sunday morning—more than 30 hours.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

The Africa reached her dock at 3.30 o'clock, 20th, and brings about 350 passengers. Among them Jerome Bonaparte.

The firm of Allan & Henderson, one of the largest houses in London engaged in the American trade, had failed. Liabilities a million and a half to two millions of pounds.

James McHenry, of Liverpool, also suspended payment, but it was thought his affairs would be satisfactorily arranged.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £169,000.

The last date from Sebastopol was the 27th September.

The reported capture of Sebastopol was very gradually broken to the public, and it was not till the afternoon of the 5th that the official contradiction made its appearance.

A despatch, dated Paris, 5th, says the Russian intrenchments on the Belva were carried after a third battle, and the allied Generals were preparing to lay siege to Sebastopol, in regular form, on the 30th September.

The Russian Embassy at Vienna received telegraphic intelligence that two forts had been taken, but it was not known whether they were in the region of Sebastopol.

The Independence Bette has the following:—

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3rd.

"A despatch from Prince Menschikoff, dated September 26th, to the Emperor of Russia, announces that the Prince, with troops under his command, moved without opposition from the position which he occupied before Sebastopol on the road to Baktchisarai, whence he was to unite with reinforcements. The Allies had not attempted anything at Sebastopol to the 26th, and every measure had been adopted for the defence of the place."

This is thought to be an error.

A later despatch from a Russian source, and published in the Cologne Gazette, admits that a despatch has been received via Moscow, stating that the Russian force, after a sanguinary combat, was retiring upon Sebastopol.

The details of the battle of Alma would not be announced before the 9th. General Bonet was killed. The Russians numbered 40,000, and 100 guns.

Letters from Vienna of the 2nd, state reliably that the reserves of the Allies were not brought into action, and the work was so well done that the Russians never had a chance.—In the retreat of the Russians, which was at length precipitated, Menschikoff was chased by some chasseurs, and only escaped by the swiftness of his horse. The Russian loss is variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000. A large number

of Poles deserted to the Allies. The French loss was 1,400 men and 60 officers. English 1,591 rank and file, 90 officers, 114 sergeants, and 23 drummers killed and wounded. Both St. Arnaud and Nagla issued orders praising the conduct of the troops. St. Arnaud informed his men that he expected to lead them into Sebastopol as conquerors, on the 3rd of October, the anniversary of the declaration of war. The Grand Steamer Andes conveyed 300 of the wounded to Constantinople, and the Kasikan 320.

The operations between the 20th and 28th are not known with certainty, but there is reason to believe that several successful combats took place.

All the roads leading to the Bulgarian ports are crowded with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, making double marches, as Omar Pacha has given orders that they be waiting on the coast when the transports arrive, which will be the end of September. The Turks will immediately embark for the Crimea.

On the 22nd of September, more of the allied troops reached Varua from Malta, and went on at once to Eupatoria.

The Cholera was very severe in the garrison of Sebastopol, and it is stated that the city is only provisioned for three months, and that the crews of the fleet are fed on three-quarters rations.

The Russian steamer Teaman, three guns, escaped out of Sebastopol, captured some Turkish transports, and took them into Odessa. The first merchant vessel in four months entered Galatz on the 22nd September, the Danube being opened between that place and Salina.

From Asia nothing important. Schamyl abandoned his projected attack on Tiflis, and would co-operate with the allies on the Circassian coast.

The Austrian Government is preparing a vote to Russia, the sense of which is said to be that, if the Cabinet of St. Petersburg refuses to give the four guarantees demanded, Austria will consider it a *casus belli*.

The King of Naples has forbidden his subjects to invest in the Russian loan.

The West India mail steamer Magdalena arrived at Southampton, with the absurd report that the U. S. ship Columbia, accompanied by a steamer and corvette, had arrived at Simons, and demanded the cession of that place and surrounding territory, and that Solouque was on the way to oppose them.

It was also stated that a powerful squadron had left New York for Greytown.

A despatch from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, announces a great fire there, with loss of life, and property destroyed to the amount of £1,000,000.

ODessa.—Reports are said to have been received by a Greek house in the city, yesterday, that Genls. Ostensacken and Liders had entered the Crimea at the head of 40 battalions, beside the garrison at Odessa, 20,000 strong.

MARSEILLES, Friday.—The Fury, which left Constantinople on the 27th with despatches from Lord Raglan for the English Government arrived here to-day.

Sebastopol was invested on the 27th. The second line of defence was carried, and the place entirely surrounded.

The Russians are shut up in Sebastopol, which was to have been attacked by sea and land. It is stated that the Russians had but eight line-of-battle-ships at the entrance of the harbour. Another account says four.

At the battle of Alma 3,000 prisoners were taken. The struggle was fierce. After the battle the Russians regained their fortifications without making a habit. The Zouaves, the Tirailleurs, and Scotch Fusiliers distinguished themselves.

Constantinople was illuminated in honor of the battle.

The following officers are among the killed: 7th Regt. Capts. Hare and Monk; 9th Regt. Lieut. Wardlaw and Ensign Stockwell; 23rd Regt. Col. Chester, Capt. Sir Wm. Young, Evans, Winn, Connolly, Lieuts. Radcliffe St. Arthur, Butler, and Appiethwaite; 33rd Regt. Lieut. Montague Worthington; 55th Regt. Major Rose and Capt. Shaw; 95th Regt. Capt. Edgington and Lieut. Edgington, Brothers, Capt. Dougall, Lieuts. Powhill, Ringland and Cook, Royal Artillery; Capt. Dow; Lieut. Falsbury.