

Worcestersche Handels Bank.

NARIGT wordt by den gegeven dat de voorzieningskantoor des 22ste Soutie van de Auto de Gouvernement der Maatschappy, de Jantynsche Algemene Directie, van de Deelhebbers van dese Instigting, sal worden gehouden, op ZATURDAY DEN 19 JANUARY 1855.

Toeninde den stadt der aangelegenheden van de Bank voortgeleggen, het dividend te verklaaren en twee Directoren te kiezen, in de plaats van de heeren M. J. Kuva, M.D. en J. P. van HASBROEN, die by bestuursvoering afreden, maar weder verliebaarzaam sijn. Het vergoeden is eene leut van Declieën die verkiezelbaarzaam sijn als Directoren:

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Combrueck, H. A.
Combrueck, B. J.
Erasman, L. S.
Frenkel, D. H.
Graan, J. G. van
Glaeser, J. C.
Heerden, J. P. van
Hugo, J. D.
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Kirstein, C. P.
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Lindsey, J. D.
Lindenberg, J.
Lingen, G. W. A. van der
Louw, J. E. de Villiers
Lugnietz, D.
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Naude, D. Sr.
Naude, D. F. Dz.
Naude, J. S. Dz.
Op last van Directeuren,
J. G. van H. TULLEKEN, Kassier.
Worcester, December 1855.

Erven in het bloeiend Dorp Montagu.

DE Ondergeteekende sal op WOENSDAG den 12 December 1855, ter tyne Woonplaats aan de Wagenaarsvallei, publiek doen verkopen, vif vruchtbare Erven, gelegen als boven, beplaat met 12000 Wynaardstakken, die in het laaste jaar een grote Oogst hebben opgebracht; dese erve is mede goed van Water voorseen, en is zeer geschikt voor den Handel, aan de Grote Straat gelegen synde. De vruchtbareheid van het Dorp Montagu is zoal algemeen bekend dat het overtuigend zoude syn er over uitteiden. De Konditien van Verkoop, die eer voordeelig voor Koopers zullen worden gemaakt, syn te sien ten Kantore van STEYTLER & SMUTS.

Mede zullen worden verkocht losse Goederen, bestaande in grasmaai Eiken en Populierhout, als Koxyne, Ploeghou en Duitgen, en eene verscheidenheid zeer gewilde Negotie Goederen.

J. J. de VILLIERS, Pz.

Paarl, 16 Nov. 1855.

N.B.—Liberale Bonusen zullen worden gegeven.

Paarden.

OP WOENSDAG, den 12 December aanstaande, zal de Ondergeteekende ter plekke van den heer JAN VAN WAAL, Sassenburg, publiek doen verkopen 60 TREK EN RIJDPAARDEN en MERRIES van drie en vier jaren oud, daerachter van liefshebbers waardig, waaronder syn een man Vosken, een span groelen en een span rood-bruinen. Ook die paar fraaij-egale Koetspaarden, goed gedresseerd en van goed ras, door hem zelfen in de Bokkevelden en Hamont lig koch.

Stellensbach, den 10 November 1855.

De heeren LINDENBERG & BOSMAN, Afslager.

N.B. Op bovenstaande verkooping zullen mede worden op stell ACHT GOEDGEDRESSEERDE EZZELS, tussen de vier en vijf jaren oud, de aandacht van liefshebbers wachten.

Paarlsche Omnibus Maatschappy WORDT by deze kennis gegeven dat van MAANDAG den 17 deser, de Bus sal vertrekken van de Paarlsche Omnis en de Kaapstad ten 1 ure p.m.

Namens Directeuren,
M. de KOCK, Secretaris.

Paarl, 7 December 1855.

Paarlsche Municipaliteit.

E gewone Kwartans Markt, zal gehouden worden op VRYDAG den 28ste deser, en een aantvang nemen 5 Morgen te 5 ure.

Op last van Commissarissen,
M. de KOCK, Sec.

Paarl, 6 December 1855.

KEATING'S HOESTKLONTJES.

DE ontraginglyke vermeerdeing in aanvraag voor dese Hoestklontjes, en de talyke getuig-schriften gedrukt; ontvanger, r gaangtien den eigenaar volkomen te bewezen, dat zy de heuse en vilieste syn als nochtan het publiek aangelezen te genen van de volgende kwalen:

Benuwde Borst, Winter Hoest, Schorheid, Kortademheid en andere Longkwalen.

Zy hebben niet recht de hoogste ondersteuning erlangt, en het publiek gezuukt, te algemeen op aanbeveling van de voornamste geneesher.

Versocht in doosjes en blijks van verschillende grooten door THOMAS KEATING, Chemist enz., 79 St. Pauls Kerkhof, London, en in het klein door alle Droguisten, enz. in de w.r.d.

Ondrogd voortekomen liete men op de woorden "Keating's Hoestklontjes" gegraveert op het Gouvernements Zegel van elk doosje, zonder welke geene echte zyn.

Belangryk Getuig-schrift.—Hoeft prezzen na en aantal van influensa.—St. Ives, Hunts, 13 Jan. 1848.—Myneher, Doct. influensa onlangs aangevalen synde, bleef ik een moedelyke hoest behouden; men raadde my uwe klontjes te beproeven, welke my volkomen herstelden, na slechts een halve daou gebruik te hebben. Ik zal uw klontjes altoos met genoegen en vertrouwen aan myne vrienden aanbevelen.—Ik ben, enz. THOMAS E. DAVIS.

Aan den heer THOS. KEATING.

Verkocht in de Kaapstad door de heeren SCRUBBLE & CO.

LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUS.

DOR berouende kenneva verklaard als de "eenigste goede Saus," en geschikt voor elke soort van Schotel.

Extract uit eenen brief van eenen Geneesheer te Madras aan syn broeder te Worcester, Mei 1851.—"Zeg aan LEA & PERRINS dat hunne Saus soog geschaert wordt in Indië, en volgens myn gevoelen de moedelyke zoutewel as de gesoudige Saus is welke er gemaakt word."

Verkocht door de voornamste handelaars in Sausen,—in het groot en klein ter exportatie door de eigeneren LEA & BERNARD, Breedstraet, Worcester, en 19, Fenchurchstraat London;—door BARCLAY & ZONEN, Cross & PLACKWELL, en andere Vettariers en Kooplieden te London.

Uitgegeven te No. 94, Walestraat, Aspergaten en Maandag en Donderdag Ochtend en met deelstondende postdienst van de Buiten-Districten vervaardigd.
Termen: —In de Stad per jaar Rds. 22 per Quartal Rds. 5 4.—In de Buiten districten voor de tween Naam-dagen in dorsovere gehel Rds. 22 per jaar; per kwartaal Rds. 5, doch voor al de stoffe van de Maandage Coursant (in oene taal) by myn eenen Supplement tot de Donderdag Coursant wordt aangevuld, Rds. 22 per jaar of Rds. 5 4, per kwartaal.
Prix Rd. 1 per enkeld Napmer.

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Naude, S. D. Dz.
Oppermann, P. D. A.
Porter, Höhl, W.
Post, F.
Pleunijs, J. S. du
Pleunijs, B. P. du
Pleunijs, M. H. du
Pleunijs, J. H. du
Pleunijs, C. J. du
Pleunijs, W. H. du
Roydsland, L.
Sutherland, H.
Steyler, G. L.
Suer, R. le
Toit, H. A. du, Sr.
Toit, R. J. du H.A.
Toit, P. R. du Sen.
Toit, J. J. du
Toit, W. J. du, Cz.
Von, D. de
Von, P. F. de Dz.
Von, G. de, JL.
Von, H. L. de
Viljoen, W. S.
Villiers, D. A. de
Villiers, P. J. de D. H. Sr.
Wet, J. P. de Wz.
Zeedberg, J. R.

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THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, December 10, 1855.

The news from the scene of war, of which the details will be found in copious extracts below, may be thus briefly summed up. On the 6th of August the bombardment was resumed, the effect of which may be gathered from General Gortchakoff's despatch, in which the loss of men within the fortress is estimated at from 500 to a thousand a day. On the 8th the town was in a blaze and the Malakoff in the hands of the allies. On the 9th the Southern half of Sebastopol was evacuated by the Russians who sprang mines and fired store-houses, &c., in all directions, partly with a view of leaving to the enemy as little as they could, and partly to deter the visitors from pursuit. On the 10th General Pelissier went over the town and found several magazines of ammunition and other stores uninjured, showing that the Russians had far from completed the work of destruction. On the 11th the troops took possession of the town, and an Anglo-French commission was appointed to make out a return of the material that remained in the town after its evacuation. In perusing the papers from which we borrow these particulars, we met with several versions of the attack on the Redan, and cannot help coming to the conclusion that it was a complete failure, terminating, as failures commonly do, in a dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of brave men. Unnecessarily, for the Russians confess that the bombardment had made Sebastopol too hot to hold them, and it is not improbable that the besieged might have been shelled out, without storming either the Malakoff or Redan. Letters from officers and privates bring out particulars, which furnish matter for comment to those who mind such things. In some of those comments the deficiencies of the English army are mainly attributed to a want of skilful officers, and this want is traced to the absence of efficient military colleges, such as are found in all continental countries.

The English soldier is as brave as any, but bravery alone avails little. The lives of brave men are doubly valuable, and it is the duty of commanding officers to prevent unnecessary effusion of blood, and on all occasions to calculate whether an advantage to be gained is worth the price in men which is likely to cost.

Of all the sayings and doing that came under our eyes nothing struck us as more significant, than the words attributed to Alexander II.: "Russia never negotiates after a defeat."—This was the principle of the Romans of old, and Montesquieu enumerates it among the causes of the greatness of that people. Probably Montesquieu is one of the authors that are read in the military colleges of Russia.

The following further extracts from the letter of our London Correspondent will not be read without interest:—

I perceive by your paper that your Council have voted the sum of £6000 towards the resumption of St. Am Com. communication with England. There are very many parties here who are deeply interested in this subject, but it appears a general opinion that the sum voted is not sufficient to warrant any "Company" in undertaking so onerous a proceeding. The Cape of Good Hope direct steam Postal Company, etc., have given to understand, progressing very favorably in their negotiations with the government. The vessels of this company are to be built upon a new and peculiar principle embodying a greater degree of safety than has hitherto been achieved.

Your European labour importation bill has passed at an opportune time, as public attention appears to be turned towards your colony. I have seen a prospectus of a company now in course of formation, called the "Cape of Good Hope Land Company," whose operations are to commence in the Western districts. This company have engaged the services of gentlemen distinguished for their practical and scientific attainments in the various branches essential to the undertaking to act as their commissioners for carrying out the necessary arrangements in the colony. This gentleman leaves England at the end of this month.

Of home events there are but few. Paris however furnishes another of the same mad political suits. A man named Blanqui has made an attempt upon the life of the Emperor, which fortunately proved abortive. These misadventures should be dealt with as manias and not held up as political martyrs.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Plymouth, in the Imperial Yacht, on a visit to several of our ports.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor, the well-known Irish politician, who has been for some time past an inmate of a lunatic asylum, died last week, and was buried at Kensal Green cemetery.

At Birminham a bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel has been erected. This is chiefly noticeable from the fact that the legislator of 1819 has a statue given to him by the town which was the fiercest opponent of his policy in money matters. Yet it is a sign how completely old distinctions have passed away, and how the policy of Peel has become national instead of sectional.

A correspondence has been published in the London press between Sir Chas. Napier and the Lords of the Admiralty respecting last year's campaign in the Baltic, which sufficiently disclosed the mismanagement of the Admiralty and the treachery of Sir James Graham.

The Kings of Prussia and Denmark are each suffering from dropsy on the chest.

The Duke de Montpensier, it is said, has been ordered by the Spanish Government to quit the Austrian territory on account of an interview with the Count de Chamber.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending 31st July, show a decrease of our exports, as compared with the corresponding month of 1854, which was, however, an extremely prosperous one, for it gave an increase of £577,500, or July 1853, which was remarkable for its commercial activity.

The chief fall-off in the exports has been in cotton manufactures £320,134; m'ls £229,541; woollen manufactures £254,192; cotton yarn £119,840; haberdashery and millinery £158,493; hardware and cutlery £36,966.

In imports, wheat and flour have increased as well as tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, wines, spirits, and tobacco. Other articles exhibit a fair average.

A novelty in colonial government has been introduced by Sir William Molesworth. The vacant Governorship of Barbadoes has been conferred upon a Canadian—Mr. Hincks. Apart from the claims of the honorable gentleman to such a distinction, and from the party considerations involved in their recognition by the new Colonial Secretary, the fact of a co-nomine being promoted to a high office under the crown, is calculated to produce a salutary effect. Our recent policy has had a direct tendency to make our colonies feel that we consider them not much nearer to us than foreign countries; it is well, therefore, to give them practical evidence of the fact that they are recognized as integral parts of the British Empire.

The colonial produce markets have been in a greater state of excitement during the past month than for a considerable time past. In wool however there has been little change. The following prices are marked.—Cape 7d. to 1s. 8d.

The tallow market was slightly depressed at the beginning of last month, but towards the end of the month operations were larger for home use and also for export and prices gradually improved and Y. C. advanced last week to 5s. 3d.

Since then prices have receded 9d. per cwt. and the current rate may be quoted as 5s 3d.

The present stock of Foreign is stated to be 34,819 casks against 31,800 casks at the corresponding period of last year.

Cape hides have recovered from the decline experienced in July, and now sell at about same prices as other sorts, and are freely enquired for. The stock in hand is 5,475. Since the 7th of August 7,343 salted hides have been sold, best heavy, 50 a £54/lbs, 52 a £4, best light 35 a £43/lbs, 54d. a £6, heavy kips, 23£ a 29/lbs, 6d. a £12, 34d. plain, small quill, 1st and 2nd £8 a £12, 34d. and 36d. 70s. a 90s. Bayacks 30s. a 40s., blacks, long 10s. a 20s., short 3s. a 4s. Sales of elephant and sea-horse teeth are advertised for the 19th inst. Elephant tusks sound, fine grain, free from defects, are quoted at 70lbs. and upwards £3. a £10, 40lbs. to 60lbs. £32 a £27, 20lbs. to 40lbs. £30 a £34. Sea horse 4lbs. and upwards £10. small hid ows, 8s. 6d. to 14s. 1lb. to 2lbs. 9d. a 3s. Copper continues without alteration in price but in good demand. Tough cake £126 per ton.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—According to the accounts of the Collector of Customs, published in the last *Gazette*, the amount of imports for the quarter ended 10th October last is £293,228, or £95,584 less than that for the same period in 1854; whilst the amount of exports is £29,451, or £7,958 more than that for the same period in 1854.

APPOINTMENT.—R. le seur Fischer, Esq., to act as Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Malmesbury, in the room of Mr. Bergh, retired on a pension.

His Excellency the Governor has notified that he will receive gentlemen at Government House on Mondays and Fridays from 12 to 2; whilst Lady Grey will receive ladies at Sana Souci on Thursdays.

MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. Denysen having resigned as Secretary and Mr. Pilkinson as City Engineer, applications for these offices will be received by the Commissioners till 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 25th instant.

INOLVATION.—The Estates of Alfred Friend, of Port Elizabeth; Hildegard Salomon Rademeyer, of the Uitenhage division, and Edward Hopkins, of Beaufort.

RELEASSED.—The Estates of L. E. Measham and J. F. Richardson.

PARLIAMENT.—By Proclamation of the 4th instant Parliament is summoned to meet in Cape Town on Thursday, the 13th March next, for the dispatch of business.

VALUE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—Sir Robert Stanford's farms lately sold by Mr. Osterloh, realized the very large sum of £17,747.

RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.—The general election for the Upper House has at length been closed; and Mr. Cock has been elected by a large majority of 700 above that of Mr. McInties. In consequence of the resignation of Sir Andrew Stockenstrom, who intends leaving the Colony, this province will be subjected to another general election. We know not whether the rumour is correct, although it is very probable to be so, that it is the intention of Grahamstown to nominate another of its inhabitants for the vacant seat. We trust the people of the Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage districts will not continue to display so indifferent and apathetic a spirit as they manifested in the late election. Had they exerted themselves in the slightest degree, we feel confident they could easily have sent in their man. We wait to see how they will act in the coming contest.—*P. E. Mercury, Dec. 1.*

The fall of Sebastopol.—Further particulars.

In the middle of the week the public were put in possession of an abundance of materials descriptive of the terrible encounter of the 8th September, compact despatches from Marshal Pelissier and General Niel, and long letters from the newspaper correspondents. In order to place before our readers at once a succinct but comprehensive account of the whole field of operations, we commence our selections and abridgments with the entire despatch of General Niel to the French Minister of War.

General Niel's Despatch.

"*Sebastopol, Sept. 11.*—Monsieur le Maréchal.—The assault was made on the fortifications of Sebastopol on the 8th, and placed us in possession of the Malakoff, the occupation of which renders the defence of the faubourg almost impossible, and allows us to cut off the communications of the town with the North of the harbour. The enemy have shown that they knew that conquest to be decisive. After having made several attacks on us, with a courage which we are bound to pay homage to, finding that these last efforts remain d without result, they commenced, in the course of the evening, to evacuate the town. During the night they set fire to it, and employed gunpowder to destroy the works of defence and the great establishments which Russia has been so many years accumulating in this fortress. They sank all the ships of the line, frigates, and other sailing vessels, and only preserved their steamers; finally, they carried off the bridge of boats by which they communicated with the Northern side; thus abandoning to us the town, the faubourg, and all that lies on the Southern side of the town.

"The defence was energetic: on several points our attacks were repulsed; but the principal, that which insured its ultimate success, never remained a moment d doubtful. The first division of the first corps, at present commanded by General de M'Mahon, carried Malakoff at the very first rush, and maintained themselves there, comprehending clearly that it held in its possession the keys of the place. I now proceed to give you an account of the arrangements which had been adopted to diminish as much as possible the numerous difficulties which this terrible assault presented; made, as it was, not on a place regularly invested, and with a limited garrison, but on a vast fortress, defended by an army probably as numerous as that which attacked it.

"Near the fortifications of the town, our trenches had arrived within forty metres of the Central Bastion (No. 5 of the Russians), and within thirty of the Flagstaff Bastion (No. 4)."

"Near the faubourg of Karabaelina, the English, arrested by the difficulties of the ground, and by the fire of the enemy's artillery, could not approach closer than within two hundred metres of the Great Redan (No. 3), on which their approaches were directed."

"In front of Malakoff, we had arrived within twenty-five metres of the fortification which surrounds the town, and our approaches had placed us at about the same distance from the small Redan of Careening Bay (No. 2). That great result was due incontestably to the superiority which our artillery had assumed over that of the enemy.

"The Generals-in-chief of the Allied Armies had decided on the following arrangements. The general attack on the place was fixed for the 8th of September, at noon. On the 5th, early in the morning, the artillery of the attacks on the town, and that of the English attacks, which had hitherto been sparing of their fire, were to resume it with the greatest activity. Never was such a cannonade heard; for we had in battle, along the two attacks upwards of 500 pieces of cannon, the English 200 more, and the Russians more than we.

"The enemy's fire damaged our trenches, but did us but little harm. Ours, notwithstanding the great extent of the place, converged on it, and must have caused great loss to the Russian army. During the few days immediately preceding the assault, the workmen of the infantry were principally employed in enlarging the several places d'armes most in advance, in widening the passages, and in transporting to the required spots the means of crossing the

"The great object of all our efforts was to obtain possession of the work constructed behind the Malakoff Tower. This work (the Korniloff Redoubt of the Russians), which is an immense redoubt, a sort of citadel in earth, occupies a height which commands the whole interior of the Karabaelina faubourg. It takes in the flank of the Redan,

attacked by the English, and is only 1300 metres from the Southern port, on which the Russians had constructed a bridge of boats, before their only communication between the faubourg and the town. The foot of Malakoff is 350 metres in length and 150 metres in width: its parapets are eighteen feet above the ground, and in front of them is a ditch which, at the point of our attack, is six metres deep and seven wide. The first was armed with sixty-two pieces of cannon of various calibre. In the front part, surrounded by the parapet, is the Malakoff Tower; of which the Russians only kept the ground-floor, which is loopholed. In the interior of the works the Russians have raised a multitude of traverses, beneath which are excellent blinds, in two tiers on each side. A Russian engineer officer who has been made prisoner, estimates at 2500 men the garrison of the fort of Malakoff; of which I have made my duty to give you a description, in order that you may judge of the difficulties which our soldiers have had to surmount.

"The front of the Malakoff, which is 1000 yards in length, terminates on our left by the Malakoff Fort, and on our right by the Redan of the Careening Port. This latter work, at the commencement of the siege was only a simple redan, has been by degrees transformed into a strongly-armed redoubt. The outer fronts of the two redoubts of Malakoff and the Careening Port were united by a curtain armed with sixteen guns: and in the rear of that enclosure, the Russians had raised a second, which was uniting to the two redoubts. The second curtain, supported by field-artillery, succeeded in retaking it, and in forcing us to abandon the second line of fortifications; but the first columns of attack, supported by the Imperial Guard, remained immovable behind the exterior slope of the first line.

"Several attacks were also attempted against the Malakoff. The dead bodies of the enemy became heaped up in front of the gorges, but the first division remained perfectly firm; and at the close of the day, we were masters of this citadel, without which the Russians could not, and longer continue their defence for more than a few days, and even then only by sacrificing a part of the army, who, after the rupture of the great bridge of boats, would have remained without any communication with the Northern side.

"In consequence, they were compelled to evacuate the Redan. The attack on the Central Bastion was attended with a similar result: Our soldiers of the first corps surrounded every obstacle, and bravely attacked the enemy, whom they inflicted severe losses; but soon after, by numerous Russian columns compelled our troops to abandon the works they had carried, and to retire into our advanced places d'armes. Our batteries on this part of the attack, skilfully conducted by General Lebeau, aided as devotedly and intelligently, as on all occasions, by Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, changed the direction of their fire while increasing its intensity, and compelled the enemy to take shelter behind their parapets. General De Salles, causing D'Aumale's division to advance, was preparing during this time a second and formidable attack; but as we secured the possession of the Malakoff, I sent word to him not to let it advance."

Respecting the Sardinian he certifies—

"The Sardinian Brigade of General Cialdini, which General Della Marmora had kindly placed at my disposal to reinforce the first corps, stood the terrible grape-fire in our trenches with the aplomb of veteran troops.

The Piedmontese were eager to cross bayonets with the enemy, but as the attack on the Flagstaff Bastion did not take place, it was not possible to satisfy the ardour of these brave troops."

The Times correspondent makes this remark on some of the young men who came up wounded from the trenches—

"It struck me that such men as these, however brave, were scarcely a fit match for the well-trained soldiers of Russia; and yet we were trusting the honour, reputation,

and glory of Great Britain, to undisciplined lads from the plough or the lands of our towns and villages. As one example of the sort of recruits we have received here recently, I may mention that there was a considerable number of men in draughts which came out last week to regiments in the Fourth Division who had only been enlisted a few days and who had never fired a rifle in their lives!"

But the Daily News correspondent, who imputes blame to General Codrington, also supplies a fact of interest gleaned from a visit to the Redan—

"The first fact which struck an observer was, that nearly

all who lay there were old soldiers, men who had borne the heat and burden of the day—hardly a beardless lad

was to be seen; the second, the calmness which appeared on almost every countenance, even where the death-wounds had been the most severe"—*Spectator, Sep. 29.*

grape and decimated our ranks. Generals Coutoill and Trochu, who had just been wounded, were obliged to give up their command. General Rivets and Breton were killed; several mine-crews, fired by the enemy, produced a moment of hesitation. At length an attack in their turn by numerous Russian columns compelled our troops to abandon the works they had carried, and to retire into our advanced places d'armes. Our batteries on this part of the attack, skilfully conducted by General Lebeau, aided as devotedly and intelligently, as on all occasions, by Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, changed the direction of their fire while increasing its intensity, and compelled the enemy to take shelter behind their parapets. General De Salles, causing D'Aumale's division to advance, was preparing during this time a second and formidable attack; but as we secured the possession of the Malakoff, I sent word to him not to let it advance."

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Russia.—Instead of proceeding to Warsaw, as was recently reported, it is now said that the Emperor of Russia accompanied by the three Grand-Dukes his brothers, has left St. Petersburg for Moscow, Nicolaeff, and the Crimea. His Majesty addressed his army from St. Petersburg, on the 11th September, in these terms—

"The defence of Sebastopol, which has been so prolonged, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has attracted the attention not only of Russia but of all Europe. From its very outset, it placed its defenders on the same rank as the most illustrious heroes of our country.

