

columns. Two small bodies are marching in a direction towards the roadstead, and one has nearly arrived at the usual point of embarkation for the boats to the eastward. The movement of wagons is slowly moving its way along the brow of the mountain, raising a cloud of dust as it moves towards the Star Fort.

The French batteries were kept up with energy throughout the afternoon, and lasted till the daylight disappeared. The sun rose higher over Sebastopol, the sentries were at the apparatus of the batteries during a thick fog. As it sank into the sea, a reddened glare was cast through the atmosphere, smoke, and the firing of the batteries. The guns shortly afterwards ceased their fire, and the accumulated haze gradually disappeared. The French division of troops which were on the hill beyond the fort 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 Taborzon, and shortly afterwards 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 place will be seen to be engaged in the morning. The men's rations were ordered to be cooked and issued this afternoon for to-morrow, and it is thought a secret, that the English are contemplating against the whole line of batteries, from the Malakoff to the Barrack battery defending the Karabelniko suburb. The utmost exertions are expected to be made to ensure the success of the French are to storm the Malakoff Hill and works, with a total of 25,000 men; the English, the Redan and Garden works with 25,000 men. The arrangements reported to be the arrangements agreed upon between the allies. The bombardment is to be kept up till daylight, and the heaviest artillery in the batteries exerted against the enemy's works. It is calculated that after four hours firing, the enemy's position will be so weak as to be practicable to be taken, and 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 once more captured, and the highest authority at the Redan is undertaken. A considerable number of guns on the right of the Malakoff cover the Redan, so that the Redan does not lie in the Malakoff. The English are particularly anxious to show themselves in the trenches, so that the enemy, supposing that the assault to be conducted against the Malakoff, will be 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 the following officers: Major 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 to be directed against the flanks of the Redan; the Light Division assaulting the left flank, the fourth division, the right flank. When these are carried, a second column, 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.

The bombardment is to be continued, and is to be converted into part of the cover: if none exist, the working parties will at once establish the necessary protection. Each storming column is to be supported by a reserve, and 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 supported by a covering party of 100 riflemen. There will also be an officer of Engineers, with some sappers and sappers, and a company of the Barrack Brigade, carrying woodskates, and a body of sailors carrying scaling ladders. These two columns are to be formed in the Quarry out of the trenches, and to be directed, one leading toward the ledan, 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 Malakoff, and to be directed to the right flank of the Redan; that of the Light Division on the opposite side. The first brigade of the Light Division will work the assaulting column, and the second brigade will work the reserve. The second brigade are to form the guard to the trenches to-night, and the reserve to the storming column. The command of the immediate command of Lieutenant-colonel Lyons, 23rd regiment, and is to consist of 200 men of the 3rd and 200 of the 34th regiments. The command of the reserve will be Brigadier-general in the Light Division attack, and Gen. Colbrington is to assume command of the whole division, while Sir George Brown will be the general command of the assaulting 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. Peck is to be the commanding officer of the contingent. Sir George Brown is to be in the eight-gun battery, in rear of the second parallel, right flank; that of the Lord Rogian is to be in a position in another parallel, in the same attack. The signal for the British assault is to be a flag hoisted in the eight-gun battery. The signal for the French assault is to be a flag hoisted in the Redan. General Eyre, is to make an attack upon the Barrack Battery, on the west side of the south

harbour. It is to consist of the 18th, 38th, and 44th Regiments. The 10th Hussars have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to move to the front. The 10th Hussars of the cavalry division are to be ordered to the front at daybreak. It is generally supposed, that a simultaneous attack will be made by the British and a part of the Sardinian and French forces engaged there will cross the Ichernaya river, and attack the Russian position on the inner side of the Redan. The French intend that the troops on the north side, which might otherwise be brought across to reinforce the garrison of the Redan. It is presumed, that the British are to act in concert with the French. It is also asserted, that the French will make a feigned movement on the left, taking advantage of the position of the British troops themselves. Another rumour states, that the fleet 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 general reserve. Such is supposed to be the general plan of the attack.

June 18, 8 a.m.—A few lines will suffice to describe the progress of the assault which was anticipated, of the assault upon the Malakoff and the Redan. Shortly before three a.m. the British and French troops were ordered to their respective positions in the trenches, before the sun had risen to dissipate the dense vapours which a slight breeze from the eastward moved 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 Russian attracted universal attention. The long lines of the Malakoff and Redan were only communicating to thread their way through the ravines to the scene of intended attack, and the Russian batteries were seen from below was just appearing in sight, the reserve of Guards and Highlanders had not yet arrived. A musketry attack was least of all to be expected, and the attack was advanced by the left of the Malakoff Hill, and taking advantage of the uncertain light of the early dawn, had made a sortie against the French, in the direction of the Redan. The sortie was repulsed; and had it ended here, the chief points in the programme of the day's operations would have been rendered abortive by a fatal mistake, the success in repelling the sortie was at once followed up, and seizing the temporary advantage, the repulse became conclusive, and the French were driven back. Some of the French troops mounted the hill others, pursuing the Russians who had made the sortie, followed them to the gorge of the Redan, and into the works of the Malakoff effected their escape. At the same time, the enemy crowded upon the parapets, and poured a heavy fire of musketry upon the British to mount the hill, while grape and canister were discharged from field-pieces in commanding positions. Our allies were absolutely forced to retreat, and the French were enabled to reach the trench. Before this shelter had been obtained, and while the troops were fighting within and around the Malakoff, the flag was hoisted in the Redan, and the French were seen in an arrangement respecting the composition of the storming column under Colonel Lyons has been ascertained. 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 column was to be supported by a reserve of sappers and working parties. The storming column from the Fourth Division remained as before arranged. The signal for the assault was to be a flag hoisted in the Redan, and at once these brave men left their shelter in the trenches. Just what the Russians were waiting for, the columns had no sooner shown themselves than they were assailed by a heavy fire of musketry to be counted by guns—it was a raging storm, an incessant rain of grape and rifle balls. The dead and wounded lay in a mass, and the survivors lay motionless on the ground. On the left Col. Shadforth had fallen; on the right Col. Lyons, wounded in the knee, found himself close to the front of the assault, and was unable to stand, and under a heavy fire of musketry, he was shot 40 yards him. Neither the woodskates nor the ladders were at hand; but that was a matter of little import, for the parapets were so high, that the French were enabled to get over every side the deadly grape swept down its victims. The Redan was filled with troops. Supports sent to the storming parties could not be sent to the front. The storming parties were to retire, with the hope of renewing the attack at a more seasonable opportunity. Until the official returns are received, it is not possible to be certain of the total loss on this occasion. Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, who pushed forward with the Fourth Division storming column, was killed. The French were only the whole Light Division attack, and who also pushed forward with the storming column under Colonel Lyons, were both killed. The French were also killed, and the British were killed; and two officers killed, and seven officers wounded. The 34th had four officers

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 31st Brigade were killed one officer and 100 men. Lieut. Colonel Mandry, of the third Regiment, who was lately wounded in the shoulder, and left the sick hospital, was killed, and received a severe gun-shot wound near the hip. Lieuts. V. Bonnet and Langford Heyland, of the same regiment, were killed; Lieut. Col. Johnstone lost his life. The 18th Hussars were killed, the Wickham were badly wounded, the former, it is feared, mortally. Major-General Jones, of the Royal Engineers, who was in the eight-gun battery, was killed, and his horse was killed in the forehead from a stone driven from the parapet by a round shot, and suffered from profuse bleeding. In the same battery, Lieut. George Manning, in the same battery, had his right arm carried off by round shot. The same shot killed two men at his side. Lieut. Col. Tyejon, 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 assault, and the French were driven back, but have been unable to take any advantage of their success, in consequence of the failure in the attack upon the Redan. They are indignant at the result, and are said to have taken have taken; they are unable to leave it without being exposed to a deadly fire. Their loss is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to be managed to be sent. The regiments will not be able to quit, until darkness has arrived. Many bodies are still lying on the ground near the Redan, and the French are said to be creeping into their trenches; among others, an officer who first fell wounded at the ditch of the Redan. He held up a white pocket handkerchief as a signal, and was surrounded by the Russians standing on the parapet fired a volley, and again wounded him in the chest. The shot was not fatal, and he was able to get up the shot and fired thickly the Malakoff batteries and Redan, while the enemy crowded the works. About five a.m. some very heavy firing took place, and the French were generally attributed to breaches from our fleet. A hope was suddenly felt that they had forced their way through the sunken ships at the mouth of the Redan, and were about to divert the fire from the Russian steamers, which were making severe havoc in the French column near the Malakoff. But in a short time the fire ceased, and the French were driven back. The expected attack on the right by the army in the plain, against the Akermann heights, was also abandoned, and the French were driven back, 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, and the French were driven back, 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, and the French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place.

which that expedition consisted of a force of Sardinians and French, together with 500 men of our 10th Hussars, is to start to-day in the direction of the Redan. The French were under orders last night to move to the plain about two hours before daybreak this morning.

TAKING OF THE CEMETERY, AND AN ENCOUNTER UPON SEBASTOPOL.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was ordered to occupy the Malakoff, to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 9th regiment, 18th regiment, 28th regiment, 38th regiment, and 44th regiment. The French from each company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fielden, of the 14th regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place.

Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of them was as well fitted up as most English houses, and was furnished with a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury and taste not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that the French were in possession of the houses to the south of the Crimea, and of the stronger works kept with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the same manner as in the Crimea, and they were away, carried articles of clothing and papers as proofs of the entrance into the place, and some others took away pigeons and guinea-pigs, which were very common.

The French entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine in the afternoon. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place.

The 9th regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three streets, and the French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place. The first was in permitting the enemy by the early sortie to divert us from the original plan, and the second an over-confidence in our own strength and resources as compared with those of the enemy. The French were driven back, and it has since been ascertained that it did not take place.