ADVANCE ON PEREKOP.

The second edition of the *Daily News* has the following:—

HAMBURG, Friday.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 9th instant, has been received at St. Petersburg. It says:

"The enemy has advanced from Eupatoria, threatened Perekop, but retired on meeting the advanced posts of our left flank.

The enemy put in disorder sixteen battalions from Kokouloussa to Janyssata."

RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.—According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, it is certain that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbec. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts. In the neighbourhood of Nicholaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

A BRITISH FLEET SENT TO THE COAST OF ITALY.—Her Majesty's ships Rodney, Albion, London, Leander, and Wasp, have received orders to proceed, under the command of Admiral Stopford, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

FILLING-UP THE TRENCHES.—A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Marseilles Journal*, says.—"One of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of filling-up the trenches." It is stated, that the troops regard their prospects so favourably, that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847, who may now quit the service, do not wish to do so.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.—Advices from Marseilles, of the 10th, state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

RUMOURS OF A RUSSIAN LOAN.—VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Several bankers here give credence to the rumour, that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are nearly concluded.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPORT ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

We have now received the Russian *Invalide*, containing General Gortschakoff's detailed report of the assault of the 8th. Prince Gortschakoff says:—

"On the 17th of August, the enemy opened from the side of Karabelnaia a very heavy and murderous cannonade, which lasted 20 days. Our loss during this period was, on the first day 1500 men; on the days following, 1000; and from the 22d August till the 5th of September, from 500 to 600 men every 24 hours.

"On the 5th of September, the enemy continued the bombardment with redoubled force, and the cannonade was inconceivably destructive, to such a degree that our fortifications were shaken by it along the whole line of defence. This infernal fire (*feu d'enfer*), principally directed against the embrasures, proved that the enemy was endeavouring to dismount our guns, to demolish our ramparts, and to prepare for taking the city by storm. It was no longer possible to repair the damage done to our works, and our efforts were limited to covering the powder magazines and the blindages with earth. The parapets crumbled down and filled up the ravines; it was necessary to continue to clear the embrasures, and the number of artillerymen killed was so great, that it was with difficulty we could bring up others to take their place. Our loss at this period of the siege was extraordinary; from the 5th to the 8th of September they were placed hors de combat, superior officers, 4; subalterns, 47; and 3,917 soldiers, without reckoning the artillerymen who perished at their guns."

After giving a description of the attack and capture of the Malakhoff, the report adds:—

"The general loss of the garrison on the 8th of September was four superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 2,625 men, killed; wounded, 26 superior officers, 206 subalterns, 5,826 men; contused, 9 superior officers, 38 subalterns, 1,133 men; missing, 24 officers and 1,739 men."

The attack on the Redan is thus described:—

"At mid-day the English threw themselves in loose order of battle, supported by strong reserves, upon the salient of Bastion No. 3. The Wladimir Regiment, driven back at first, but afterwards supported by those of Kamtschatka and Iakutsk (12 battalions), bore down on the enemy with the bayonet, hurled over such of the English as had gained the rampart, and set fire to the fascines lining the checks of the embrasures. Lieutenant-general Pawloff, anticipating a renewed attack of the enemy on Bastion No. 3, strengthened himself by the Selinghinsk regiment, which stood in reserve (thus making 16 battalions—equal to about 8,000 men). The enemy renewed his attack on the salient, but was repulsed by the Selinghinsk regiment, under Colonel Niensenzoff, who was killed during this attack. A third assault of the enemy was repulsed with the same success as the two preceding. A part of the enemy posted itself in the ditch, where it opened a hot fire of musketry. Forty-eight volunteers of the Wladimir regiment, under the command of Ensign Ducrowin, let themselves down into the ditch and drove out the English."

THE MAGAGZINE UNDER THE REDAN.

The following is an extract of a letter from Sebastopol professing to show how the Redan escaped being blown up by the Russians like the other forts:—"A sapper, who was exploring the batteries of the Redan just as the Russians were evacuating the town, discovered a rather large cable which he cut in two by a blow of an axe, and then called the attention of the officers to it. On further examination, it was found to be a thick metallic wire, covered with a coating of gutta percha. This wire led to a very large powder magazine dug under the Redan, and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble, when they thought of the frightful explosion from which they had escaped. The wire came from across the town as far as the sea, which it crossed to the other shore, from whence the electric spark was to be transmitted to fire to that volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldiers had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up one after the other, filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Careening port, Flagstaff Battery, the Central Bastion, the Egg's and the Redan, the arsenals, and all the principal edifices crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire and mines. The Redan and Malakhoff alone remaining up-standing, the former saved by the sapper, as just mentioned, and the latter saved by a shell, which, directed by Providence, had cut the electric wire in two."

THE CAPTURE OF THE REDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division :—" Sebastopol, Sept. 18 —By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from an undoubted sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 8th. I allude to young Dunham Massy, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is now known as "Redan Massy," for there are three of the same name in the regiment. The noble boy, in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man in the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and seized by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young Massy, borne along, endeavoured to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, and at last, when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck, and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was of course left there. Now, listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out faintly at first, loudly afterwards, "Are you Queen Victoria's soldiers?" Some voices answered, "I am! I am!" "Then,' said the gallant boy, 'let us not shame ourselves; let us shew those Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight like men.' There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had it renewed by similar appeals. The unquailing spirit of that beardless boy ruled all around him. As evening came on, the Russians crept out of the Redan, and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young Massy. One fellow took away his haversack. Sometimes he feigned death. At other times, the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him and endeavoured to disengage the sword which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain, he gave it up. The Russian smiled gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by the bold, unfaltering glance which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians, the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeding him, as he was about to be returned as "killed" or "missing." 'Dangerously wounded' was substituted, but he is now doing well."

Latest News!

(From Wilmer's European Times.)

The detailed accounts from the seat of war come down to the 29th ult., the telegraphic despatches to the 11th inst. By the latter we learn, that on the evening of the 9th the allied fleets were before Odessa, and that the bombardment of the place was every moment expected to begin. Twelve or fifteen months back, when Odessa was first bombarded, a very needless display of clemency was shown to the enemy. The military part of the town was assailed, but the commercial or pacific portion of it was spared. This, at the time, was regarded as the refinement of modern warfare, and much ingenious writing was indulged in, to prove that we had materially advanced on the barbaric practices of our ancestors. The response which the Russians made to all this consideration was characteristic,—that of firing upon the crew of the Tiger when that unfortunate vessel run ashore on the enemy's coast. We hope that the bombardment on this occasion will be effectual, for if, last year, our ships-of-war had levelled the place with the ground, it would have been the wisest policy. When nations go to war, humanity is a beggar's virtue, and the work of extermination ought to proceed as swiftly and effectively as possible. We may probably be enabled to announce the result of this bombardment in a late edition. General Simpson's despatch gives an encouraging account of the state of affairs in Sebastopol. "Large fatigue parties are daily employed in the town dismantling and conveying timber and other materials from the ruins, and I hope to get a considerable portion of the troops under cover before the bad weather." In another paragraph General Simpson states that, the enemy had been firing into the town from the North forts, but very inefficiently, as only one man had been killed and another wounded Prince Gortschakoff, upon whose despatch we commented last week, gave a melancholy picture of the state of affairs in the city before the evacuation, but the Russian organ communicates details which show still more fully the horrid carnage in the ranks of the enemy. It appears from these figures that the Russians lost during the last three weeks of the siege more than thirty-two thousand men. Another account is still more precise, and exhibits a still higher range of mortality. The figures stand thus:—

August 16th Bombardment, 17th	8,600
From 18th Aug. to 4th Sept.	1,500
5th, 6th and 7th September	17,000 (1,000 per day).
8th September	7,500 (2,500 per day).
	11,700
	46,300

On the day of the assault, the number of killed wounded and missing exceeded eleven thousand. The Brussels correspondent of a Manchester paper, commenting on this terrible destruction of life adds,—"The loss is equal to the full effective force of five and a-half corps d'armee, averaging the 16 battalions of each division, at the liberal amount of 600 effectives, which average is, however, at least far beyond the numbers generally present under arms."

No stronger proof can be adduced of the determination of the Allies to prosecute the war with vigor, than the fact, that the Commander of the Turkish troops encamped on the Danube has received orders to provide provisions for 5,00 French troops, which may be looked for in Silistria by the end of the present month. France, at all events, is thoroughly in earnest about the war, and the energy thus displayed appears to be reacting on our Turkish coadjutors. Omar Pacha's corps, which was at Batoum at the date of the last advices, has received orders to advance to the relief of Kars, the garrison of which, as we intimated last week, is reduced to considerable straits. The rations are sadly restricted, and all the cavalry have been sent away in consequence of the absence of forage. The accounts of the condition of the Kars garrison are painfully distressing; the men are without an adequate supply of food, clothing and ammunition. The poor fellows, too, it appear,s have received no pay during the last two years,—a state of things by no means calculated to make men endure unheard-of privations and shed their blood like water. We hope the relieving army under Omar Pacha may be enabled to change this state of things, and rescue the 10,000 brave fellows thus hemmed in from the miseries to which they have been too long exposed. Our distinguished countryman, at the head of this band of heroes, General Williams, has proved himself fully worthy of the post which he occupies.

It will be seen by the latest intelligence that the allies are advancing on Perekop. Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, which does not communicate much information, shows at least, that the allies are in force in the vicinity of Eupatoria, and that they are giving uneasiness to the enemy in that quarter.

A French force of 50'000 is to occupy Silistria and the neighbouring points along the Danube.

Nearly the entire of the British cavalry and the whole of the battering train at present in the Crimea are to pass the winter on the Bosphorus, and at Kutchuck Cheekmajee, on the coast of the Sea of Marmora.

With the month of September departed the restriction which for ages has existed on the free transit of whiskey from Scotland into England. The revenue duties in both countries are now alike, and the occupation of the smuggler and the border ranger become extinct together.

EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

Telegraphic advices received from Nicholaieff, and dated Monday, the 8th instant, announce that at an early hour on that morning the allied fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, twenty-eight steamers, nine gunboats, and three floating batteries, anchored off Odessa. Telegraphic accounts received from St. Petersburg, represent that the allied fleets anchored off Odessa on the 8th instant. At the time, however, that this news was despatched to St. Petersburg, the bombardment had not commenced.

Authentic intelligence reached London to the effect that a large squadron of the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on the evening of Sunday the 7th, for Odessa. On the following day, they appeared off Odessa, and took up their station before the arsenal. The bombardment was to have commenced on Tuesday morning.

It may not be uninteresting at the present moment to give a statement of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the allies. It consisted of the following ships:—

"*Ships of the Line.*—Twelve Apostles, 120 guns; Paris, 120; Three Saints, 120; Grand Duke Constantine, 120; Vladimir, 120; Sviatoslaw, 84; Rostilaw, 84; Selinghael, 84; Three Hierarchies, 84; Tro-Sviatitalia, 84; Varna, 84; Gabriel, 84; Empress Maria, 84; Tschesme, 80. *Frigates.*—Cagul, 60; Kavarna, 60; Medea, 60. *Corvettes and Brigs.*—Calypso, 18; Pylade, 18; Ptnlemy, 20; Theseus, 20; Æneas, 20. *Smaller Vessels.*—The Nearch, Streilla, Orlanda, Drolik, Ziabiaka, Lastorga, Smaglega, eleven transports, and sixty-four gun-boats. *Steamers*, 12—6 large and 6 small. Among the first are the Vladimir, Bessarabia, and Gromnostetz, which were remarkable for their power; and the range of their guns.

"In all, 108 sail, mounting 2,200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything, from the time of its building, but the disgraceful murder of 4,000 Turks at Sinope. Admiral Nachimoff, who commanded on that occasion, is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end—sunk by their own commanders, without the glory of a fight!—the admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory!—the crews shot down whilst working the guns of Sebastopol!—this is a terrible blow for 'Holy Russia.'

LARGE FORTUNE.—The fortune left by the late Baron Diedrich of Vienna to his Grandson, Prince Sulkowsky, amounts to eighteen millions of florins (about $9,000,000.) There were found in the cellar twenty-two bags, each containing 1,000 ducats in gold, and in different chests, securities out of date and lost, for a sum of 188,000 florins.