The Sun.

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THE SURRENDER AT PLEVNA.

THE FRUITLESS ATTEMPT OF OSMAN PASHA TO CUT HIS WAY OUT.

Forty Thousand Prisoners and Four Hundred Guns Falling into the Hands of the Russians—Osman Pasha Dangerously Wounded—Rejoicing in St. Petersburg Over the Victory.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Russian official telegram, dated Bogot, Dec. 10, says: "At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning Osman Pasha's entire army attacked the Russian Grenadier Corps, holding the line of investment on the left bank of the River Vid, endeavoring to force a passage. The attack was made with desperate energy, and a part of the Turkish troops did, in fact, penetrate the line of intrenchments and batteries, but all attempts to break through the positions of the grenadiers were ineffectual. After five hours' severe fighting the Turks were defeated. Osman Pasha was surrounded on all sides, and was compelled to surrender with his whole army. Up to the present time it is impossible to estimate the number of Turkish prisoners or the quantity of war material taken. We only know that everything in Plevna has fallen into our hands. The Russian losses are inconsiderable compared with the results obtained."

A telegram from Bucharest, yesterday, says that the critical condition of Osman Pasha's army was certainly known in Constantinople, hence the recent effort of Suleiman Pasha to create a diversion to enable him to break out of Plevna, and the attempt of Mehemet Ali to assist him. The latter, however, failed to cooperate as instructed, and he will be relieved of his command in a few days. Osman Pasha, finding all resources cut off, his escape impossible, his army starving and perishing with cold, and no hope of succor, communicated by letter with the Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the investing forces, but the latter declined to accept the letter or receive the envoy, who was escorted to the headquarters of Prince Charles, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies besieging Plevna. The letter contained a request for favorable terms of capitulation, and that Osman Pasha be allowed to surrender his sword to the Grand Duke Nicholas. This being impossible, the envoy returned to Plevna.

On Sunday a desperate assault was made on the Russian right, in which Osman Pasha himself was badly wounded, and about 10,000 Turks passed *hors de combat*. Nothing now remained but unconditional surrender, and thus closed one of the bravest defences of modern times. At 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the Turkish bugles sounded the retreat, firing ceased on both sides, and a Russian victory acknowledged. Aid for the wounded was given indiscriminately to Turks and Russians, while the negotiations were in progress, and by 4 o'clock the surrender was complete. To-day the Russians are engaged in occupying the forts and batteries and garrisoning Plevna. Osman Pasha's wounds are dangerous, and it is thought may prove fatal.

In the surrender of Plevna 40,000 Turks were taken prisoners and 400 guns fell into the hands of the Russians. The inhabitants of Plevna were found to be in a starving condition. The hospitals are crowded, and there are very few sick or wounded in the place. The condition of affairs in the conquered city is described as pitiable.

Suleiman Pasha having spent Sunday in inspecting the fortresses of Rustchuk and Varna, has returned to Almidli, and ordered all correspondents to the rear. It is believed that he contemplates another aggressive movement, but the fall of Plevna may cause him to fall back upon Adrianople. The release of 120,000 men under Prince Charles and the Grand Duke Nicholas for active field operations will make his position very critical.

The Montenegrins are gaining considerable victories over the Turks, and the surrender of Antivari is hourly expected.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—The report current here that Osman Pasha's attempt to break out was caused by a combined Russian and Roumanian assault on his position is purely imaginary. The sortie was solely prompted by the entire failure of provisions. Osman crossed the River Vid, attacked and took Fort Dolny-Etropole. The Russian and Roumanian troops were hurried up from Sistoff and Plevna. After terrible carnage Osman attempted to re-enter Plevna, but it had meanwhile been occupied by Roumanians and Russians from Grivitza. Osman, on finding himself thus surrounded, sent a flag of truce, and proposed personally to conclude the negotiations for the surrender. He expressly announced that he surrendered unconditionally to the Emperor.

Simultaneously with the main sortie the Turks made a feint against the Roumanian position on the right bank of the Vid, but this was easily repulsed, and the Turks in 3 quarters surrendered unconditionally. The whole Turkish military train was captured in Osman's last sortie from Plevna.

The Russian and Roumanian armies made a triumphal entry into the town at 3:30 on Monday afternoon. The Grand Duke Nicholas slept at Plevna last night.

RUSSIAN JOY OVER THE VICTORIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10—Evening.—The news of the fall of Plevna occasions great rejoicing here. The troops are to be reviewed by the Czar on Monday, and the army are made the subject of special notices to the usual programmes. Enthusiastic popular demonstrations in honor of the Imperial family and the army are made in the streets and public places. Great crowds have assembled, cheering and singing the national anthem. The city is partially illuminated.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—A "Te Deum" was sung here today to celebrate the Russian success at Plevna. Prince Gortchakoff and the Russian and Roumanian authorities were present. The Czar and Prince Charles left for St. Petersburg in a week. The Czar, after the surrender of Plevna, placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Osman Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—Hout Pasha has been appointed War Minister in place of Mustapha Pasha, who has been transferred to the Vilayet of Erzerum. Throughout this city a great depression prevails over the fall of Plevna.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Great excitement prevails here over the news of the fall of Plevna, and the capture of Osman Pasha and his army.

The general tone of the London press, in commenting on the fall of Plevna, is to regard it as the opening of a new era, and the opportunity for important operations south of the Balkans. Osman Pasha's army is described as a small, but well-disciplined force, with a good leader. The capture of 40 guns is considered unfortunately severe and is regarded as the end of the war. It is hoped that the Russians will be content with what they have gained, and that the war may now be brought to a speedy conclusion. Turkey must be captured before long, and the sooner the better. The sooner the work is accomplished, no important obstacle remains to a rapid advance of the Russian forces on Adrianople. When the Turkish armies are thrown back, Turkey will be in a very bad way. The Czar will be able to dictate terms to the Sultan, and Germany will be free to carry out the proposed Congress of Berlin. The duty of Mr. Layard to inform the Sublime Porte that the Russian terms are the terms of the Sublime Porte, will be a very unpleasant one. The Pall Mall Gazette's article on the fall of Plevna is throughout Count Andrassy's article. The Standard says: "Scarcely, not as the Austrian Government disowns, certainly the wrecks of Buffalo Carolina and Lasca