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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1855

THE DAILY BEE.

THE DAILY BEE will continue through yesterday with the latest items.

Affairs in the Crimea.

The news by the *Persia* begetting some features which the previous mail-steamer had left in obscurity, and at the same time, enables us to judge more clearly and fully of the nature of the battle of the 18th of June, and of its probable results. In the first place, it would appear that the occupation of the Mamelon by the Russians announced by the *Asmodeus*, was an error. Either it was not attacked, or could not be occupied permanently, for the despatches by the *Persia* state positively that the Mamelon is still in possession of the Allies. Again, the advices relative to the assault which sustained the heaviest loss in the unsuccessful attempt upon the Malakoff tower and the Redan, were completely erroneous. The total loss of the Allies on that occasion amounted to about 8,000 men, of which the French suffered over two-thirds—3337, while the English lost the remainder. The slaughter was no doubt frightful, and the repulse decided, but it is well to understand facts, and rectify mistakes.

In commenting last week on the action of the 18th of June, we expressed the opinion that the assault would be speedily renewed; that the French would be tender to fury by the mayhem; reverse, while the bull-dog courage and tenacity of the British would render them more eager for another engagement. In this we were not far from the truth. At the latest accounts the attack had, to be sure, not yet been renewed; but every preparation was making for another conflict, and the Allied armies were burning for an opportunity of wiping out the disgrace of defeat. Prudence indeed would dictate even to so bold and reckless a commander as Pelissier, that ere continuing a second time the formidable batteries of the Malakoff and the Redan, every precaution should be taken to guard against a repetition of those unexpected contingencies which inflicted such a vere a loss on his troop, and to provide the means of crossing ravines, silencing unmasked batteries, and protecting the army from explosions of concealed mines. The first attack has served to make thoroughly known to the Allies the strength and re-sources of the enemy. The second will be carried into execution with a full knowledge of all that must be accomplished, and that must be endured.

Meanwhile the investment of Sebastopol continues, and according to English and French authority, will shortly be complete. But how can Sebastopol be entirely invested, while supplies and reinforcements can be thrown into the city while the North forts remain unassailable, and while an immense Russian force is in the field, threatening at every turn to pour down upon the Allies, and compelling them to defend themselves from attack on their flank and rear. Sebastopol is strong, and nobody with the slightest topographical knowledge of the position of affairs, can doubt it, as long as the Allies are busy hammering away at the fortifications of the Southern side. Let them, if they can, drive the Russians from the Malakoff and the Redan; let them bombard Sebastopol at their leisure, make practicable breaches, storm the place, fight the struggle hand to hand, beat them, and enter and sack the ruins as conquerors. What then? Can they remain twenty hours in possession? Can they hold it; while they occupy it in a fire from the North forts, more murderous than that which the guns of the Malakoff belched forth upon the Allies when they made good their desperate entry into the Redan? What then is the use of PELISSIER, unless it be that great, and glorious policy which aims at acquiring the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth without looking to the substantial fruits of victory! It is, however, possible that the plan of the Allies may be to capture the forces of Sebastopol, without storming arthor, and this achieved, to leave sufficient to protect the line from the North and sudden attacks, and to advance in the open field, fight the Russians in detail, to retreat, seize upon and hold every communication between the beleaguered towns and the interior, invest the place, and starve the garrison into surrender. This, by the almost universal dictum of the highest military authorities in France and England, is considered the only feasible method of reducing Sebastopol. Such has long since been our own conviction, and how we cannot hardly understand why the French Commander-in-Chief should attach such importance to the capture of the town, when, whether he attacks them, or leave them in possession of the Russians, the work of combatting the enemy in the field, and securing the supplies by which Sebastopol received must cease and succor has to be afforded, before the object of the siege can be fulfilled.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 9th compiles the official vote of the parishes in the State except four, on the late judicial election. It sums up as follows:

MERRICK,	7709
BUSHE,	7189

1166 MERRICK'S majority.

The four parishes not yet returned are St. Helena, Sabine, Caddo and Bossier. Unofficial returns from them give Judge Merrick about seventy, making his usual majority within a few of 1700. As correspondence in the Washington and the *Louisville Courier* the Democratic party had no opponents, we again take leave to acknowledge that the Democrats have been orderly beaten.

TENNESSEE.—A very spirited contest is in progress in this State. The American candidate for Governor is MEREDITH GENTRY, his opponent is ANDREW JOHNSON, the present Executive. They are both able men, and personally strong on the stump. The American party has placed in nomination some of its best members for Congress. Among others we perceive the names of Messrs. CULLOM and KNOWLTON, two of the most talented representatives Tennessee in the last Congress. They are fighting the battle of American principles with unbending zeal and energy, and we trust, be returned to take Hudson, Connelly and their letters here redounded to the credit of the country, and the honor of their State.

ALABAMA.—One would hardly expect much from Alabama, as that State has heretofore been indissolubly wedded to Democracy. Nevertheless, the American party, under the lead of the gallant BROOKSBANK, is striking terror into the ranks of the enemy, and it is confidently expected that the Know Nothings will achieve a triumph. The Democratic majority last year was 3,000, and it could never need to be greater. The party fail to re-organize the Alabama election, it will be with the greatest effort it succeeds upon the spot.

THE OCCIDENT.—We are indebted to Mr. LAVERGE, the editor, for a copy of this valuable periodical.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.—The following for which we are indebted to Mr. Thomas A. Burke, abstract sheets in the Custom-house, is a statement of the amount of tonnage at the present time in the port of New Orleans during the several quarters, ending with June, 1855:

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

April	94,456 [illegible]	
May	91,139 [illegible]	
June	2,651,178	2,836,773
To COASTWISE PORTS.		
Sailing vessels with cargoes		2,679,987
TOTAL		5,516,760

RIOT IN VICKSBURG.—We learn from the Whig that, on Saturday last, the [illegible] house of John A. Klein was entered by [illegible] and almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000, we don't know.

☞ A letter dated at Port au Prince, New York, on the 7th inst., says that the Haytien Government had received despatches which were to the effect that the French squadron had left Martinique, and was supposed to be bound for Hayti. The letter also says that the Haytien Government was preparing to receive the attack of the French.

THE TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

By the National Line.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship North Star, with the Liverpool mail, from Havre and Southampton, with 100 passengers, has arrived at this port.

[illegible] Affairs.

Mr. Soulé, late Consul to Spain, is [illegible] from this city, can be expected to leave [illegible] Walker expedition.

Markets Quarterly Review.

In the [illegible] we [illegible] Lard's letter and [illegible] Hamburg, [illegible] Other Items.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. [illegible] reported the [illegible] bill, which was [illegible] by the Legislature, [illegible] passed.

Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The new Court of Claims was organized to-day.

New York Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton market is unchanged and dull. Sales to-day, with sales of 400 bales at 11 cents for Orleans. Mid. to Fair to-day at 10½@10¾ per lb. for Mobile, and Uplands, 10½@10¾. Other articles unchanged.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The river remains stationary, with but little water in the canal.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

From Mrs. Jameson's Common Place Book of Thoughts, Memoirs and Characters, just republished by the Messrs. Appletons.]

[illegible] and Thackeray.

At a recent literary dinner, [illegible] Thackeray [illegible] to please Thomas Hood by [illegible] [illegible] I happen with all my [illegible] heart. He [illegible] that I [illegible] ment be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]