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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1854.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar insertion THE LINE, in Gold language in the Bee Journal. Not less than Ten lines for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for one time over a dollar to each language.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, December 4, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE LAW OF ARREST.

The examination of this law, in conjunction with the complex, but inefficient provisions of the laws relating to insolvencies, cannot fail to satisfy the reader, that there is much more truth than malice in the sarcasm of the Scythian, "that laws are cobwebs, which catch the small flies, but suffer the big ones to pass through." They have been framed so carelessly, and the protection they afford to the rights of creditors is so feeble, that when one debtor of small means and of honest behavior receives their benefits, an entire omnibus of fraudulent insolvents and dishonest debtors pass through them, without check or hindrance. The insolvent system has become the means of enriching the reckless speculator and the man that contracts debts without the ability or the expectation of meeting them. He runs his debt, obtains heavy credit, gets possession of large quantities of goods, by false representations or other undue means, and without any intention of fulfilling the contracts into which he may have induced the innocent but too credulous creditor. Subsequent to the acquisition of the property for which he has never paid and never designed to pay, he is reputed a man of fortune, gives sumptuous dinners, drinks the costliest of wines, lives in a fine house richly furnished, with a pleasure carriage to ride out in, and may be seen in the evening in his buggy taking his airing on the shell road, and at night he can be found in his box at the French Opera. His life is passed in luxury, amusements and pleasures, so long as his credit lasts; but when his obligations fall over, this apparent fabric of prosperity is proved to have been but a fairy vision, and is dissolved by the first breath of adversity. The property which was thus acquired on credit, and which in equity belongs to his creditors, because it has never been paid for, is sold by him for ready cash, or transferred to some friend or relative to defraud them; or concealed, that it may be put beyond the reach of any process which the law furnishes them, to subject it to the liquidation of their debts. The result follows which all know must inevitably ensue in such a case; the creditors are forced to compound with him, and take a tithe of their debts, or "be winsticd down the wind to pray at fair."

This is an event of frequent instead of rare occurrence, and is the disease that has pressed so grievously on the very vitals of our community. Epidemics and other physical maladies could be vanquished by the native resources of our country, and the inherent and indomitable energies of our people; but this great moral cancer has eaten into the very vital organs of our body politic, and measures a speedy dissolution it, unless an effective remedy is applied in due time.

The only cure within the reach of our representatives is a radical change of the laws of bankruptcy, and the cognate laws of arrest, after a careful revision of them. Legislate no more for the protection of the dishonest against the consequences of their crimes, but do something to secure the creditor against their artifices and circumventions;—increase and enlarge the means by which fraud can be detected and punished, and contracts can be enforced;—restore arrests in all such cases, and allow the body of the fraudulent delinquent to be taken and held until he repays the consequences of his wrong, in like manner as that of the criminal is seized and kept until he is acquitted or has expiated his guilt. For the last fifteen years it would seem as if all the sympathies of our Legislatures were given to the swindler and violator of promises,—to such a feeble condition have they reduced the creditor, and strip him of nearly all power to collect his debts.—The fraudulent debtor, when he falls or pretends to fail into insolvency, excites all the sympathies of the multitude and receives all the protection from the law, for he has nothing to do, is to trump up any sort of a schedule, swear to it, and file it in court, and his discharge is beyond dispute; but the creditor, who is reduced to poverty by him, has not a tear shed or a sigh heaved in his behalf, although his debtor continues to live in ease, comfort and even splendor, as he did before he passed through the wafer washing process of our insolvent court. His schedule exhibits a large amount of liabilities, and a slender sum total of assets, but when he is freed from his debts, his property, which lay hid in some safe place until then, reappears, and with it, the previous expensive habits of its unusual master. Can a system of laws that allows this be just, stringent and rigorous enough in its provisions? Must it not be defective to such a degree as to invoke further legislative interference to save society from the tornado of calamities to which it has already given birth? As it exists, it is a perfect PANDORA'S BOX, which has let loose manifold evils upon us, that have infected with moral corruption a large portion of the body politic, and which it behooves our Representatives to arrest by the employment of the most energetic means that their wisdom and patriotism can devise. If they will no longer whet the appetite of cupidity, nor protect moral delinquency, nor furnish stimulants to the commission of crimes, but act about the providing of means for the prevention and punishment of them, they will do much to relieve themselves from the reproaches due to their past negligence, and will have done far towards the eradication of one of the greatest evils which past legislation has inflicted upon us. Let them do something to shield the rights of creditors, more so than have been done, to protect the frauds of debtors, let something be done to facilitate the collection of debts and the execution of contracts, since so much has been done to postpone and hinder them, let something be done to support credit, since so much has been done to destroy it; and, finally, let them do something to restore honesty and honesty, since they have done so much to uproot the one and sap the foundations of the other.

The unfaithful fiduciary is unworthy of the commiseration and the law humane sympathy is falsely and unjustly bestowed upon him. Pseudo-philanthropy alone is excited by the misfortunes that his own wicked conduct has brought upon him, and inexorable justice should exact of him a full indemnification to those whom he has injured. It is possible that the daily laborer has lost the humble pittance he acquired by the toil of his hands and the sweat of his brow, which, in full confidence of his fidelity, he deposited with him for safe-keeping. If this should be true, let the depositor have the right to seize the body for reimbursement. Justice and honor require the punishment of such an offender. If a tutor misuses or abuses his trust, so as to injure the minor, or if the guardian does it, let the minor or creditor have full satisfaction, even though they should have to imprison the wrong doer. Trustees have grown rich on trust funds, and refused to pay, in many instances, any portion of them over to the parties entitled to them; for such spoliation no remedies that legislative ingenuity can provide are too stringent, and no mode of punishment can be too severe. The helpless must be protected against the strong—the ignorant must be shielded against the crafts of the cunning, and the innocent must not be overreached by the artful and corrupt. Good faith, integrity, and a healthful credit must be preserved among men, if we wish to see reputation respected, society prosper, and the State maintain its moral grandeur.

To acquire and retain no enviable a position, we must have stringent laws, fearlessly administered. Imprisonment for the commission of frauds by the originators of obligations, the consignment of property, its fraudulent alienation, or affectation with encumbrances, in order to evade the subjecting it to the discharge of debts, is called for by the highest exigencies of justice and morality. The progress of social corruption has been rapid, and has made deep inroads on the morals of our people, within some years past. Examples of improbity are so frequent, that nothing short of the most vigorous efforts of legislation can arrest it in its mid career. Unless checked, our fabric will be considered panic, and we will be a byword and reproach to our neighbors, and will merit any imputation and malediction which offended morals and insulted religion can heap upon us. Our legislators can do much to relieve us of this odium; let them do it.

DEATH OF JOHN R. GRYMES.—One of our most eminent citizens, JOHN R. GRYMES, died last evening, after a long and painful illness. He was born at Vauclusa, Orange county, Virginia, on the 14th December 1786, and was consequently sixty-eight years old. Col. GRYMES was several times elected to the Legislature, and was one of the city members in the Convention of 1842 which altered the old Constitution. As a lawyer he was at the head of the profession and had few equals. He was a useful citizen, and condoned in the State councils great services to Louisiana and New Orleans. If his life had been spared he would no doubt have been sent to Congress, both parties have long, if we are not mistaken, resolved to select him as their candidate. JOHN R. GRYMES was an ornament to our bar, and the recollection of his legal attainments, forensic eloquence and powers of reasoning, will long live in the memory of our best lawyers.

MARRICK'S CONFECTIONERY.—Those who are fond of nice things should pay a visit to the establishment of MARRICK, at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets. His confectionery is remarkably light, well made and delicious. His saloon adjoining the store is constantly supplied with creams, sherbets, chocolate and other articles of refreshment, of which ladies are to partake. See his advertisement in another column.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

TERRIBLE BATTLE

Of Two Days—5,000 Allies and 8,000 Russians Killed.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY.

BATTERIES STORMED BY RUSSIANS.

50,000 French Reinforcements Starting.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS EMPLOYED AS TRANSPORTS.

A PRACTICAL BREACH EXPECTED.

The Allies in a Precarious Situation.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York on the 26th ult, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th November.

The War.

With every wish to do justice to the admirable bravery of the allied army, and with no desire to blacken news already too disastrous, it is impossible to escape the conviction that the army before Sebastopol is in a position of great peril. A portion of the intelligence, both good and bad, is hoished up from the public, but from the facts that have transpired, very different inferences may be drawn than those set forth usual officially in the London Times.

The best that can be said for the news on the part of the allies is, that it is of a chequered description. A succession of hard fights has been fought, and victories gained, each "victory" costing as much as a defeat. At the same time, so closely have these affairs been drawn, that the Russians, equally with the allies, claim the advantage. It is now admitted that the defences of Sebastopol were under-rated, the bravery of the enemy under-rated, and the force of Menschikoff in the field altogether unexpected.

Gens. Raglan and Canrobert, the Commanders-in-chief, have sent the most urgent demands for reinforcements. The Baltic manifested to transmit to the Crimea every available man—Britons, Frenchmen and Turks—shows the importance attached to the demand. Seven first-class steamers are taken up for instant service, and others are wanted. The Cunard steamer Alps is withdrawn from the berth for New York, and sailed on Sunday, the 11th, for Toulon, to embark Frenchmen. The Cunarder Europa would sail from Liverpool on the 18th, for Kingston, Ireland, to ship drafts of the few regiments yet left in Ireland. The Peninsular and Oriental (Mediterranean) Company notify that they have received imperative order to withdraw from the mail-service the steamers Candia, Ripon, Manilla, Nubia and Rajah, for immediate reshipments to the Crimea. The steamer Indiana, just arrived from New York, and the West India mail steamer Thames, are also taken up. The engagement of the Cunard steamers will not—in the meantime, at least—interfere with the weekly mail-service to America.

Terrible Massacre of the English Cavalry.

The latest intelligence sent on by our correspondent, per the steamer Canada, was that in the battle of the 26th, a thousand men and six hundred horses belonging to the English were killed in three hours by an overwhelming force of Russians. This intelligence reached Liverpool but a short time previous to the sailing of the Canada, and, as may be supposed, caused universal surprise and pain.

Further advices confirm the main features of this terrible disaster, but, fortunately, not quite to so great an extent as was first reported. Bad is, we relate, the charge of cavalry that precipitated so many into certain destruction, was the result of a mistake, or, at least, of a misconception of orders, arising from the *esprit de corps* that induced the cavalry to attempt some brilliant exploit, when the secondary part they played at the battle of Alma. In effect, misconstruing an order from the Commander-in-chief conveyed by Captain Nolan, Lords Lucan and Cardigan rode the light brigade of cavalry a quarter of a half in length, and exposed to a cross fire, fall at a Russian battery of 30 guns. The attempt was desperate, and the result destructive. The troops were—

	Went into action.	*Returned.*
4th Light Dragoons	118	39
8th Hussars	104	38
11th Hussars	110	25
13th Light Dragoons	130	61
17th Lancers	145	35
	607	198

Not three hours, but *one quarter of an hour* served to lay all these gallant Horse low, and every one would have been cut off had it not been for the heavy dragoons, who charged as people say they could in the teeth of the devoted "light." Of this latter charge Lord Raglan says: "The charge of this brigade (heavy cavalry) was one of the most successful I ever witnessed; was never for a moment doubted, and was in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it." With the brave stand made by the Scotch Highlanders, and some assistance given by the French, certainly redeemed the day. After the action, it was resolved by the allies to abandon the position in Balaklava, and to retire to the hills overlooking the town, to which place a depot would have been established at Arrow Bay or Greek Cove. But advices of the 27th state that it has been re-decided to retain Balaklava.

Another Battle on Nov. 4th.

A despatch from Prince Menschikoff, sent to Berlin in cypher, and thence forwarded by a special courier to Paris, states that on November 4th, several activity having been observable in the allied camp, (doubtless preparations to storm,—Gen. Liprandi, reinforced by a corps sent by Menschikoff, had attacked the allied camp and killed 800, men.

This report, however, is doubtful—as is the statement that a practicable breach was opened in the walls on the same day, the 4th.

Important Battle Before Sebastopol.

Victory Claimed by Both Sides—The French Account—Nine Thousand Russians Killed.

Gen. Canrobert's official report of the battle of November 5th is published in the *Moniteur* of the 13th. He says:

"The Russian army, swollen by reinforcements from the Danube, as well as by the combined reserves of all the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday, November 5th, the right of the English position before Sebastopol.

"The English army sustained the attack with the coolness, but memorable pluck and solidity. I supported it by a portion of Gen. Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigor, as we saw from the place occupied at the extreme left, the troops which were nearest to the English position.

"The enemy, who far outnumbered our force, will be in retreat, with a loss estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men killed.

"*The struggle lasted the whole day.*

"At the same time General Forey was forced to repulse a sortie made by the garrison, and under his energetic command, the sortie was driven back into the place, with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded.

"This brilliant day, which was not purchased without considerable loss by the allies, does the greatest honor to our arms.

"The siege continues with regularity.

(Signed) CANROBERT."

English Account.

Sanguinary Battle—Decisive Victory—Many Hundred Russian Prisoners—Five English Graves will Be Needed.

English advices from Bucharest, of the 10th, state that, on the morning of the 5th, Prince Menschikoff's entire army attacked the English position. A sanguinary battle ensued, which lasted till four in the afternoon. The allies obtained a decisive victory. There were severe losses on both sides. The English took many hundred prisoners. Generals Butler, Adams, Bautinck, Torrens, and it was said also, Gen. Sir G. Brown, were wounded. The English official account has not arrived.

The Latest.

Up to Thursday afternoon, 14th, no official accounts had been received by the English government from Lords Raglan or Stratford de Redcliffe relative to the action of the 5th, but advices received at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th supply a new addition of particulars. The right wing of the English army, which was attacked by the Russians, consisted of the English Foot Guards, and the 2d, 3d and 4th divisions. At Vienna the prevalent opinion was, that a few more such "victories" would compel the allies to raise the siege. Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion; for, in a despatch to Prince Paskiewitz, he says—"It will be impossible for the allies to continue the siege, and I will continue to harass them in their cheaper their temerity."

The London Times' correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Canrobert had assured the French government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th, that, for ten days to come, they would not be in a position to resist the assault on the town, and that he means to make the attempt. The correspondent calls the allied loss 5,000 English, French and Turks.

The Russian Account.

Both Sorties Successful—Batteries Stormed, and Fifteen Cannon Captured.

"A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Nov. 13th, states that Prince Menschikoff reports to the Emperor, under date the 5th of November, from Sebastopol, that on the 5th the garrison made two sorties, one against the right flank, which was successful, and resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries, the guns in which were spiked.

"There was great loss on both sides.

"The second sortie was also completely successful, the Russians having spiked fifteen guns."

Immediately afterwards a French infantry division, pursuing the retiring Russians, attempted to mount to the assault, but was thrown back with immense loss.

Another Sortie Next Day—Result Undecided.

The Morgan Post of Vienna, has the following despatch from Czernovitz, November 11th. On the 6th the whole garrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 63,000 men, attacked a sortie.

A furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left—but the allies had the advantage.

Renewal Commencement of the Assault.

It was reported in Paris that the French government had received a despatch announcing that the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th, under very favorable circumstances.—Nothing else was known.

[It will be observed that the preceding Russian despatches admit this assault was made by the French on the 5th, which we says it was repulsed with great slaughter.]

Another despatch confirms that on the 4th of November the allies' batteries were but 126 yards from the walls, and that they had effected a practicable breach.

Incidents of the Battles of the 25th and 26th October.

Although no general action came on from the 26th October to the 5th November, the night days between these two dates are described as "an incessant combat." It is reported that Lord Raglan has suspended the Earl of Cardigan from his command for "remissness in discharge which proved so disastrous at Balaklava." French General complained, when he witnessed the gallantry: *C'est trop magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre !*

The Danube—Advanced the Turks.

From Jassy, November 10th, it is telegraphed that the movements of Ottoman troops towards Moldavia and the Pruth continues with activity, and produces much sensation in the principalities. It is not credited that the Turkish army is in a condition to resume the offensive with vigor. Omar Pacha is expected in person on the Pruth.

Odessa letters say that the Russian forces in the Delta of the Danube will probably be removed to the Upper Pruth, and there only garrisons will be left in the fortified places. Gen. Ladere, it is said, will evacuate the southern part of Bessarabia, if Sebastopol falls, as the allies will then act against Odessa and Achtyman.

The Baltic.

The steamers of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier, were in Kiel harbor, one English mail from the town of Kiel, on November 7th. Frost had already set in, and the fleet would probably soon leave.

Commercial letters received at Memel on the 8th last., from St. Petersburg merchants, order that their goods should not be ship-ed in British vessels, as they fear the Russian fleet would put to sea, there being no few British cruisers in the Baltic.

ATHS.—The British Embassy is endeavoring to recover possession of the Russian Indian who were recently carried off by the Dagheotanens from the villages north of the Tiflis.

Nothing from the army.

Russia Evinces a Willingness to Negotiate.

We were informed by our advices per last steamer from Europe, that the Czar evinces a willingness to resume negotiations. These indications are confirmed by the news received to-day. His concession, however, goes no farther than offering to treat on the four points of guarantee.

Wednesday morning Nov. 15.—It is telegraphed from Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff, (the diplomatist) has officially announced to Count Rust that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the basis of the four conditions. This is considered a palpable attempt to cause dissension between Austria and the Western powers.

Important Negotiations with the Germanic States.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, the German Confederation was to occupy itself with the war question. Austria and Prussia, it is reported, have smoothed their differences so far as the Germanic States are concerned, and a joint demand will be made upon the body of Diet by both these Powers.

All the smaller German States, particularly those of the South, are engaged in putting their armies on a war footing, as though it was decided already that the Russian nation will adhere to Austria's policy.

The indications (says an English account,) of the offensive and defensive alliance about to be brought to a close between Austria and the Western Powers, are jealously watched by the cabinet of Prussia, and Prussia's attitude in presence at Paris is considered as furthering such a treaty. Negotiations continue active between the Russian and Prussian Courts. Baron Brunow had returned (13th instant) from St. Petersburg to Berlin, to have a joint interview with M. de Manteuffel, the Prussian premier, and Baron Budberg, the Russian ambassador at Berlin.

Austria will not yet take the Field.

The statement is that Austria will not, under any circumstances, take the field against Russia until the spring. As long as the Russian troops were concentrated along the Austrian frontier there was a constant likelihood that a collision might take place; and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, (it appears) was not unwilling, and anxious not to give embrage to Austria, has announced its willingness to withdraw the whole or the greater part of its troops in winter to place it in "some other equally advantageous strategic position."

Austria, while accepting this accommodation, will continue her armed neutrality.

There is a rumor in Vienna that Baron Rothschild, finding his recent purchase of the Austrian Government railways a bad bargain, offers the Government a loan of 200,000,000 francs to cancel the agreement. This proposal, if true, will exercise a considerable influence on financial affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament is further prorogued to Thursday, the 14th of December next.

Fifty thousand French troops are to be sent to the Crimea, England paying half the expense.

Charles Kemble, the great tragedian, died at Torquay on the 11th, having just completed his 79th year.

Andrew Orr, of the firm of Orr & Sons, publishers, is elected Mayor of Glasgow for the next three years.

George Hale, of rocket notoriety, writes to the newspapers to say that English Government has stolen his plan of floating ocean batteries, which he was induced to submit to the Department of Ordnance. He adds:—"I am not the only author and inventor of these floating batteries, but I could show the government that they could all be destroyed and sunk in less than one hour, when brought into close quarters, with a very inferior force!"

A funeral service was celebrated by the Poles in London, on the 11th, for the soul of the late Duchess of Wurtemburg, who died at Paris, 21st ult, aged 89. The Duchess was sister of Prince Adam Czartoryski.

The regiments under artillery orders for the Crimea are the 7th bussars, 16th lancers, 1st, 2d, 3d and 7th dragoons.

A solemn requiem was celebrated in St. Patrick's Chapel, Liverpool, on Sunday, the 12th, for the souls of the dead in the Crimea.

Dr. Kinkel is lecturing in London on the subject of Russia; Rev. J. Cooke Richmond, in Liverpool, on Hungary and the Holy Land.

FRANCE.—The returns of the Bank of France for the past month, show a further decline in the bullion, of 2,150,000 francs sterling; the decrease on preceding month being equal to £850,000 sterling. A continuance of the demand for discounts, may, therefore, have been generally felt, and the commercial paper in the Bank of France alone, has again increased to nearly £2,000,000.

SPAIN.—Gen. San Miguel has been chosen President of the Cortes; Espartero Madon, Duke, and Infante, Vice-Presidents.

The Gazette publishes a general amnesty, to take effect on the occasion of the opening of the Cortes.

CHINA.—According to telegraphic accounts, via Trieste, in anticipation of the mail from China, of September 9th, state that there had been further change in the rebel affairs. The export of tea, to date, had been 21,000,000 lbs., and of silk 4 bales. Canton being still threatened, the trade of the place continued at a stand. Considerable fighting had recently taken place, but the result was unknown. No further supplies of tea had arrived, and none seemed to be expected, although every effort had been made, and "black mail" had been offered for any quantity. Prices had advanced. Anarchy was increasing in the interior of the country. From Foochow shipments were going forward very slowly, and at Shanghai there was little business. In Amoy the market having been cleared of the small quantity of silk available, Price had, consequently, advanced 20 per picul. Supplies, both of silk and tea, were arriving but slowly.

The British, French and American Plenipotentiaries were to proceed to a revision of the treaties with China.

A despatch from Bombay, October 15th, via Alexandria and Trieste, states that Dost Mahomed is negotiating to secure the friendship of the English. We have heard so much of this hero lately that we cannot believe any thing about his intentions.

From Alexandria, Egypt, November 7th, it is telegraphed that a new levy of troops is ordered in aid of the Sultan.

The Russians, it is said, have taken Taskand, the next station to Kokan.

MR. SOULE.

The "Paris Moniteur," of the 9th instant, has an explanation of the circumstances connected with the recent official *interdict* of Mr. SOULE, which does not exactly correspond with the representations of GEORGE SAUNDERS & Co. The *Moniteur*, in short, confirms the statement of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, that it was never denied a passage through France, to his post at Madrid. It was supposed that he intended tarrying in France, it seems, and it was to defeat that intention that the Minister of the Interior transmitted his instructions to the authorities at Calais. The reasons why the Government is not willing that such a man as Mr. SOULE should take up his abode on French soil are not specified,—but they are said to be such as not deemed to be consistent with public order. The *Moniteur* also corrects the many misstatements that have got into the journals in reference to the matter, —thus,

"On the one hand, it has been pretended that the government had retracted (*était revenu sur*) its decision; on the other hand it has been affirmed that the measure taken with respect to Mr. Soule had caused between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the United States at Paris an exchange of extremely bitter explanations. The government, however, had no change to make in orders which constituted the exercise of its legitimate rights with the public character of Mr. Soule. As to the demands which, Mr. Mason may have made, and the replies he has received, they were, both as much in conformity with courtesy (*les convenances,*) of which the Minister of the United States has, as much as any one, the sentiment, as with the friendly nature of the relations of the Emperor's government with the cabinet of Washington."

MUTINY AT SEA—*Another Slaver on New York Account.*—The ship Valparaiso, of this port, from Macao, (arrived last evening) report September 23, passed Cape of Good Hope; October 8th, anchored off Tamentown, St. Helena; stopped for provisions; 5th crew broke out in open mutiny, assaulting Capelin, officers and Consul; 11th, proceeded to sea, leaving five of ringleaders of the revolt on the island, and supplied others in their places. Bark Alton, Archer, lost from Cape Lopez and Rabenda, with about 140 bbls of oil, put in for some movement had received a despatch announcing the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th, under very favorable circumstances.—Nothing else was known.

[It will be observed that the preceding Russian despatches admit this assault was made by the French on the 5th instant, and says it was repulsed with great slaughter.]

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AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Evening of MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1854, ... Fifth night of the ... the celebrated comedy of LOUIS NOWARD and Mr. BERRY PARSONAGE of Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Hunt ... Lady Constance Lolly, Mr. Farren ... Tickets ... with (if time) the celebrated burlesque of ANNA OR THE SLAVE OF LOVE. ... C. J. CHEEK, T. T. Treasurer.

Pool's Southern Opera House.
ARMORY HALL.
WEST & PEELE original Campbell Minstrels, (Southern Premises) at the above place ... Doors open at 8½ ... Commencement at ... Black ... Dr. F. A. Jenna, Agent. MATT PEEL, Manager.

VAUXHALL'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
No. 97 ST. CHARLES STREET.
One Bellidor's Celebrated Orchestrion ... Open all hours ... THE BELLIGERENT POWERS OF EUROPE, ... Queen Victoria, the Emperor of France, Napoleon ... King of Prussia and the Sultan of Turkey; the Queen of England ... FULL UNIFORM.
WASHINGTON!
When on the bridge, at Trenton, N. J., the Union assembled to crown him with flowers, previous to his inauguration as President of the United States. Sixteen figures all taken from life. Gen. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States; Mr. Gen. Winfield Scott; Major General Zachary Taylor; Gen. Lewis Cass; Hon. Henry Clay, as speaking in the Senate; Rev. Daniel Webster; Hon. John C. Calhoun.
STEPHEN GIRARD
In Masonic Regalia, Bronze Statue, and most perfect likeness, has just been added to the Museum. Admission 25 cents; children ... "For have continue demonstration dwellin." Breathing Figures.
THE DEATH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
This beautiful groupe is worth a visit from every family in the city. Also, just added,
THE LAST SUPPER.
consisting of Christ and his Twelve Disciples, forming the artist's most celebrated great skill, truly wonderful.
THE DEATH CHAMBERS
of Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Henry Clay and Hon. John C. Calhoun, ... Admission ... Children half price.
sep11-1m

Boone and Hooked Bulls.
MADAME LUDLIN, Royal street No. 106, respectfully informs the public ... that she has just received from France a splendid assortment ... Hooked Bull Costumes, highly ... Boots, Hooked Bull Costumes, highly ... Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Embroideries, ... Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Embroideries, ... Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Embroideries,