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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1854.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, October 24, 1854.

THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

FULL ACCOUNTS.

Now that the complete advices by the *Baltic* have been received, with the advantage of knowing all those portions relative to the storming and capture of Sebastopol were in isolation, we are enabled to some extent to analyse the intelligence, and separate the grain from the chaff—the truth from the falsehood—This much may be probably relied upon, because it is backed by official despatches addressed to both the British and French Governments, viz: That on the 30th September, the allied troops attacked the camp of the Russians, who were entrenched on the heights of the river Alma, in numbers variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, and after a desperate struggle of two hours and a half, defeated them, with a loss of 2,800 men on their part, and a presumed heavier loss on that of the Russians. All the rest, including the capture of the forts, the blowing up of Fort Constantine, the sinking of six Russian ships-of-war, the taking of 800 guns, and the final surrender of Sebastopol, though brought by the *Baltic*, believed more or less confidently in Europe, and repeated with a certain amount of exultation and comment by the New York press—we now know to have been gross and monstrous inventions. For the time being, however, the people of England and France were most deliciously humbugged. LOUIS NAPOLEON announced concisely to his staff the tremendous exploit in the laconic words '*Sebastopol est pris*'—he army and the bourgeois of Europe caught the news, and saluted it with enthusiastic cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, and in twenty four hours all Paris was in a fever of ecstacy, and all France in a tumult of delight. To England, JOHN BULL, though habitually less excitable than his mercurial brother, expanded his broad chest, and dilated his spacious lungs with loud hurras. Profuse demonstrations of popular rejoicing followed, and "Rule Britannia" was chaunted by Lords and lacqueys in a whirlwind of pleasure and excitement. A few days later and the tremendous hoax was discovered, when the reaction may be better imagined than described. But to the news:

The Battle of the Alma.

The following are the official despatches as communicated to the Parliament:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, 8 pt. 30, 1854.

"SIR—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, a copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Constantinople, 29 September 23, and forwarded by Her Majesty's consul general at Belgrade, under date September 30, 7 A. M., containing intelligence of the storming by the allied forces of the entrenched camp of the Russian army on the heights of the Alma, on the afternoon of the 20th instant.—I am, &c.

E. HAMMOND.

Colonel Mundy, &c., &c., &c."

"The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th instant at 1 P. M., by the allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half past 3, with a loss on our side of about 1,400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat."

"The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any certain for several days. He has no doubt none can be received before the 8th of October.

"Everything which is received by the Government will be published without delay.

"War Department, Sept. 30, 1854."

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1854.

The Duke of Newcastle has this day received a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Raglan, which the following is a translation:—

"Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, dated Head Quarters, 21st September.

"The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma and carried it after a desperate battle of one hour and a half before dark. Nothing can exceed the bravery and steadiness of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery and heavy cavalry. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but not so great as might have been feared. The main body of the army of the enemy have been saved from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A great many guns, among which are the eastern field guns and two guns, have been taken by the 5 division.

(Signed) RAGLAN."

DESPATCH TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The following account of the Moniteur is the despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to his Government:

"HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ALMA, Sept. 20.

"We arrive before the enemy's camp on the Alma. The enemy's force, which amounted to 60,000 men, was drawn up in a splendid position, having on its right the sea, and its left resting on the heights. At all events, Prince Menschikoff had managed again to bring his forces into contact, and on the 20th September the great battle for the Sebastopol, now on the plains of Kalamita, on the river Katcha. After a stratagem of engagement, which lasted some hours, the Russians were finally defeated, and pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol. Here they appear to have made a third stand, and to have again offered battle to the invaders.

"To give an idea of the manner in which the various statements of the fall of Sebastopol were transmitted, we copy the following from the English papers:

Sebastopol.

THE DESPATCHES.

A despatch from Omar Pacha to the Turkish Minister at Vienna is reported to state that Sebastopol is taken, with all its martial and fleet. The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but preferred remaining prisoners of war. They surrendered on the 25th.

PARIS, Oct 2.—It is telegraphed from Bucharest, September 28, that Sebastopol was captured by the allied forces on the 25th. Details are awaiting. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The garrison of Sebastopol, to a man, a free retreat, after laying down their arms, was refused, preferred to remain as prisoners of war.

The very latest.

LONDON, Wednesday morning.—9 o'clock.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—Several private despatches received here to-day confirm the intelligence from Varna, that the chief relative to the fall of Sebastopol. No official confirmation, however, has reached us; but an official despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st inst., the 26th makes no mention or disastrous events as caused alarm as already here.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Prince Menschikoff's despatch to St. Petersburg is doubtless dated the 26th instead of 25th, for his last despatch was eleven days en route.

The local paper publishes the following:—Five hours after the bombardment, Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in its ruins. Prince Menschikoff fled to Fort Alexander, whereon 15 000 Russ ans surrendered. The allied fleets simultaneously destroyed the outer harbor forts and vanquard of the Russian fleet. Prince Menschikoff is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A telegraphic despatch has been received here stating that Sebastopol has been taken by the allies. The despatch says that Prince Menschikoff has telegraphed under date of Sept. 28th, that he has withdrawn his troops ammolished from before Sebastopol towards Bakschi-Serai. There he will await reinforcement from Kertsch and Perekop. He adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 26th of September.

The Morning Chronicle, after investigating the sources from which we derived the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, remarks that there were many details of the story which seemed rather too much of the melo dramatic effect to be implicitly adopted, and asks why the news sent to Omer Pasha should not have been simultaneously sent to the English and French Governments? Still, adds the Chronicle, there may be little doubt of the truth of the desired success has crowned our efforts, and all events it can only be postponed a few days longer. The retreat of Prince Menschikoff, with his army, would be, in fact, a victory, enabling Sebastopol to its fate, and although very little is certainly known of the capabilities of the place or defences, we are informed with reason that inform tresses is very inaccurately applied to it, and that it could not offer a prolonged resistance to the arms of the allies. The hopes of the Russian General would be, no doubt, to receive reinforcements sufficient to enable him to advance and relieve the town, but when we consider that 50,000 additional troops, including a strong force of cavalry must have already joined the allied commanders, we may feel satisfied that they will prevent an excellent account of whatever hostile army may be brought to interrupt their operations.

Further and Later.

By the mail at Liverpool, just previous to the Baltic's sailing, we have the following further accounts:

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—The French Embassy and the Austrian Government have received from Bucharest, under date 6 P. M., September 30, the following telegraphic despatch:—

To-day, at noon, a Tartar arrived from Constantinople with despatches from Omar Pasha; his Highness being at Silistria, the despatches had to be forwarded to him at that place.

The Tartar announced that the capture of Sebastopol, 18,000 Russians were killed and wounded, 22,000 made prisoners; Fort Constantine was destroyed, and other forts, mounting 200 guns, taken.

Of the Russian fleet, six sail of the line were sunk, and Prince Menschikoff had retired to the bottom of the bay, with the remaining vessels, declaring that he would burn them if the attack continued.

The allied Commanders had given him six hours to consider, inviting him at the same time to surrender for the sake of humanity.

A French General and three Russian Generals, all wounded, had entered the Constantinople, when city was to be illuminated for 10 days.

We expect to-morrow the official report of the above intelligence from Omar Pasha.

The allied Commanders had given him six hours to consider, inviting him at the same time to surrender for the sake of humanity.

[From the London Times of 3d.]

We have since received another despatch from our correspondent at Vienna, which informs us that, according to a Russian telegraphic message just received there, Sebastopol had fallen.

[From the Times of 3d.]

Private telegraphic despatches received at Paris from Vienna confirm the intelligence of the capture of Sebastopol, after great resistance.

Mention is made of 18,000 Russians killed and wounded, and 22,000 Russians made prisoners, and eight Russian vessels of war sunk.

Prince Menschikoff is said to have threatened to burn the whole town unless terms were granted to him.

The Moniteur has not as yet confirmed the truth of these despatches. The street posters announced locally at 7h 45—and the Four-and-a Half per Cents. at 99f. 25c.

The London *Times* of the 31 says, that the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was regarded with the greatest confidence in the high quarters, and soon as considerable length of remain itself to the belief that the truth on official, it was true. What the Toulerer credited could not of course be doubted by the people at large.

The following is an abstract of the additional news:

Russia and Austria.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris called on Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys, and expressed the satisfaction that the Government at the successes of the allied armies.

New Ministerial in the Negotiations.

The start on the authority of the German Journal of Frankfort, that the Earl of Aberdeen has brought forward an overture to resume the negotiations for peace, to which the Czar has consented, and that this new effort will form an important part in the future negotiations for peace.

Russian Accounts.

The Russian party in Vienna had not disguised that the Russian arms have met with signal reverses in the Crimea. Accounts from Odessa say that several battles have taken place, in which the artillery of the fleets shared. Prince Menschikoff has fallen back from the Alma towards the interior. At Eupatoria, where he was joined by Gen. Chumalof with 20,000 men, on the 23 there was a battle, in which the Russian loss was considerable. One general and two staff officers were killed. Gen. Chumalof was wounded.

Operations threatened in the Baltic.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Sept. 29, states that the French Imperial Duchesses, has had the return to France countermanded. He is ordered to collect his ships in Kiel Bay, and to take them down the Belt out of Poland.

France and England demand Explanation from the United States.

A Paris correspondent of the usually well informed Independance Belge, under date of September 28th, says:—"There is no doubt here respecting a joint note sent by France and England to the Cabinet of Washington, requiring explanation of the supplementary treaty entered into between the United States and Russia, especially with regard to the nature and conditions of an acquisition said to be made, by the Government of the United States at the Russian possessions situate at the northern extremity of America.

Return of the Arctic Expedition.

Only of the ships composing the Arctic squadron (the Plutonic,) arrived at Queenstown on Thursday, the 26th ult., having on board Capt. McClure, the hero of Arctic navigation, and several of the crew of his vessel. The Plutonic was unable to obtain any intelligence of the American Expedition, fitted out by Mr. Henry Grinnell, or (we hardly need add,) of the fate of Sir John Franklin.

Later from China.

HONG KONG, August 8.—Since our report of the 22d ult. the insurrection near Canton has been extending. A constant successes of the insurgents, the Government has not been reinforced and not strong enough to put it down.

Famine is in complete possession of the insurrectionary districts, and the Imperial forces have withdrawn for the protection for Canton. The rebel camp is within three miles of the city, and the Tartar garrison must be reduced in numbers by the constant fighting close to the walls, and there is no calculating how much longer they may be in possession of the Tread and rebel forces. Desertions are reported to be numerous. The natives continue to leave the city for places of greater security.

The report trade is suspended, and the export of the tea remaining on the market is made with difficulty from the numerous hordes of junks in the river. There have been no late arrivals of new teas.

Our dates from Shanghai are to the 24th ult. The imperialists were continuing their efforts to retake the city, and the present feeling is, they will succeed. There is nothing of moment of the northern army.

His Excellency Commodore Perry arrived here on the 22d ult. in the U. S. steamer Mississippi from Japan and Loochoo.

The particulars of the treaty be succeeded in making with the Japanese Government have not transpired. Port regulations and sailing directions for Simoda and Hakodadi, the two ports, have been published on board the Mississippi, and made public.

His Excellency also made a compact for friendly intercourse with the kingdom of Loochoo islands.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

The artists of this popular and elegant establishment have all been engaged, and constitute a complete operatic and dramatic corps. They consist of the following persons: Messrs. BORDAS, 1st tenor; DULUC, 1st tenor; LAGET, light tenor; HOLTZER, light tenor; GENIBREL, 1st bass; LACROIX, 1st baritone; BAILLE, baritone, BECKERS, 1st bass; BEAUJEAN, jeune premier, SIBON, lover; MONTCLAR, father and 2nd bass; CARRIER, young buffo; MATHIEU, comedian; CHOL, 2nd do; LEMOINIER, 2nd do.

Mesdames LAGET PLANTERRE, Prima Donna; CAMBIAR, do do; PRETTIE BAILLE, light soprano; MARTIAL, light soprano and duegnas; AIMEE PERROT, dugenon and seconds dunna; DARMONT, *jeune premiere*; VESIAN, do do; RICHER, soubrette and duegnas; MARTIAL, old woman; ALIBE, soubrette and duegnas.

We are told that Mme. LAGET PLANTERRE is a young lady of high talent, who has sung with great success in several of the large cities of France. She is engaged to Prima Donna, at La Scala, in Milan, at the time for her services were secured for the Orleans Theatre.

Mme. CAMBIER, in youthful and of elegant appearance; has a charming voice, and is an accomplished vocalist.

Mme. PRETTIE BAILLE possesses an agreeable face and figure. She was formerly a singer in the Grand Opera, at Paris, but for some years has been fulfilling a series of engagements in South America, with marked success.

Mme. VESIAN possesses excellent talent as an actress and will, we understand, be a decided favorite.

Mr. BEDOS, is likewise a performer of acknowledged merit.

The entire troupe left Havre on the 16th September, and may be expected to arrive from day to day.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Yellow Fever in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 23d.—There is much alarm here with regard to the increase of the Yellow Fever, and the public advise each of the citizens to act do so conveniently, to leave the city at half past five P. M., and pass the night in the country.

There have been 13 n w cases, and 16 interments here within the last 30 hours.

[By the National Line.]

Steamboats passing.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 22.—The steamboats Frank Lyon and H. M. Wright have passed here to-day, the former at 8 o'clock this morning and the latter at 2 o'clock this afternoon, both bound for New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—The steamboat Crystal Palace passed here last night, bound for New Orleans.

VICKSBURGH, Oct. 23.—The steamboat Delaware passed here at 7 o'clock this morning, bound for New Orleans.

[By the Morse Southern Line.]

The Arctic Catastrophe—More Saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 21.—The steamship Osprey arrived here to day from St. Johns, Newfoundland bringing the passengers shipwrecked on the City of Philadelphia.

Capt Stansbury reports that a metallic life boat had been fished at St. Johns, bearing Forrest Grey, of the Arctic, twelve sailors and fourteen passengers. Five of the crew had proceeded to New York. The remainder are on board the Osprey. Their names are not mentioned.

The Osprey at present lies anchored below.

[Evening Pecayune.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—This splendid establishment opened to the public yesterday morning, and up to last evening over one hundred arrivals had occurred. During the summer the house has undergone extensive repairs and changes, and it is now, we venture to say, as it always has been, inferior to no hotel in the nation. The enterprising and popular proprietors, the Messrs. Hall and Hildreth, will meet undoubtedly with that generous patronage from the public during the coming season which they so pre-eminently deserve.

CORRECTION.—We were in error in stating yesterday that the meeting of the Stockholders of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, to be held on the 6th November next, would be for the election of Directors. We should have stated that the meeting is simply the annual assemblage of the Stockholders, convened to receive the report of the proceedings of the Company.

"A CITIZEN" will receive due attention in our next.

Emmanuel Pfeiffer; or The European Wars of the XVIth Century. This is the title of a new and highly interesting novel by Alex Dumas, published by the Appletons, and for which we are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place.

STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns, so far as received, give Pollock, for Governor, 33,337 majority. The counties to hear from will probably increase this majority somewhat. In twenty-two counties—and these are the returns have yet been received—there is a majority of 12,009 against a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The State Senate will consist of 17 Democrats, 14 Whigs and 2 Americans. The House will consist of 32 Administration Democrats and 68 Whigs and Anti-Nebraska Democrats.

THE OHIO ELECTION has resulted in the choice of the following members of Congress, all of whom are opposed to the present national Administration:—1st district, Timothy C. Day, Whig, 9d district, J. Scott Harrison, Whig, 3d district, Lewis D. Campbell, Whig, 5th district, R. Mott, Democrat and Anti-Nebraska, 7th district, Aaron Harlan, Whig, 8th district, Benjamin Stanton, Whig, 9th district, C. K. Watson, Anti-Nebraska Democrat, 10th district, O. F. Moore, Whig; 11th district, Carl Schurz, Whig; 12th district, S. Galloway, Whig; 13th district, J. Sherman, Whig; 14th district, P. Bliss, Free-soil; 15th district, W. R. Sapp, Whig, 16th district, Edward Ball, Whig; 18th district, B. F. Leiter, Anti-Nebraska Democrat, 19th district, Richard Wade, Democrat; 20th district, J. R. Giddings, Free-soil; 21st district, J. A. Bingham, Whig. Hamilton county, in which the city of Cincinnati is located, gave Pierce over five thousand majority for President in 1852, but now gives the American ticket seven thousand majority.

INDIANA.—The following members of Congress have been elected in this State, all with the exception of the two first named being opposed to the Administration:

Smith Miller, Wm. H. English, George G. Dunn, D. mid P. H. Dunn, Will Cumback, Lucien Barbour, Harvey D. Scott, Daniel Mace, Schuyler Colfax, Samuel Brenton, John U. Pettit.

MICHIGAN—Upton, (Anti-Nebraska Whig,) is elected over Graverant, (D.m.) in the Lake Superior Senatorial District, by a small majority. It is the first time that country ever returned a Whig.

☞ A circular has been despatched from the Treasury Department to the Collector of New York, instructing him to admit fish from the British colonies free of duty, and allow the parties to warehouse under bonds.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS have nominated candidate for Congress in eight of the nine districts in Massachusetts. The same party it is said, are about to call another Convention in New York, being dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Ullman. The Know Nothings of Charleston claim to have secured seven members of the Legislature at the recent election.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The following is the result for members of the next (34th) Congress, in the States where elections have been held compared with the present (33d) Congress:

	34TH CONGRESS.		33D CONGRESS.	
	Dem. Opposition.		*D m. Whigs.*	
Arkansas	2	—	2	—
California	1	2	—	3
Florida	1	—	1	—
Maine	1	5	3	3
Vermont	—	3	—	3
Missouri	1	6	3	4
Pennsylvania	5	20	16	9
Ohio	—	21	12	9
Indiana	—	11	1	10
Iowa	—	2	—	2
South Carolina	6	—	6	—
Total	19	67	46	39

Opposition majority, 48; democratic majority in Thirty-third Congress, 10; anti-administration gain in 86 members elected, 58.

There are 148 members yet to be elected from twenty States; an equal number, viz: 74, to be chosen from the slaveholding, and the same from the non-slaveholding States.

☞ The Hon. Jared Perkins, representative from the Cheshire District, New Hampshire, in the last Congress, died at his residence in Nashua on Saturday week.

A despatch from *Troy*, New York, of the 16th, says:

Mr Nelson, late Postmaster at Keeseville, and editor of the *Gazette*, who was in jail there for robbing the mail, escaped last night by the aid of a saw and rope, cutting away one of the bars and letting himself down by the window. He was to have been tried at the United States District Court at Albany this week.

The New York papers furnish a list of 211 passengers by the *Arctic* whose fate is unknown. Among them we find the following from New Orleans: Mr. E. Busch, Mr. A. Basche, a friend of Mr. Depasseur, (name not given) Mlle Mansuy, Mr. Minvielle, Mr. North, and Mlle Revel. The recapitulation is as follows:

Known to be saved:

Passengers	81
Officers	4
Crew	30—75
Known to be dead	81
Missing of passengers	211
Missing of Crew (about)	96
Total Passengers and Crew	363

HEAVY FAILURE.—The extensive provision house of Stockwell & Co., is reported failed for a large amount of liabilities. It is apprehended that others may be carried down with this.

☞ The Hon. GIDEON TOMLINSON, formerly Governor of Connecticut, and U. S. Senator, died at Hartford on the 15th.

CHARGE OF JUDGE CURTIS TO THE GRAND JURY OF MASS.—At the opening of the U. S Circuit Court in Boston yesterday morning, Judge Curtis charged the grand jury, first in respect to the attempted rescue of Burns and next in regard to the numerous steamboat accidents, stating that notwithstanding the protective laws passed by Congress not a single person guilty of negligence had been convicted or punished. He held that the law on the subject should be rigorously enforced, though the American people were to blame in desiring speed rather than safety. He also referred to the laws in force against filibustering expeditions, saying that since the days of Washington, such expeditions had by law been declared a high misdemeanor.

It is understood that complaints will be made to this grand jury against certain persons who spoke at Faneuil Hall, for being accessory to the attack upon the Court House, the death of Mr. Batchelder, and the attempted rescue of Burns.

MURDER OF AN OVERSEER BY A SLAVE.—On Saturday evening last, an overseer, named John E. Holmes, on the plantation of Henry Mortensale, of Adams county, Miss., in the vicinity of Natchez, was murdered by a slave of Mr. Mortensale. The coroner's jury sat upon the case on Monday, the body having been found by Mr. Mortensale, covered with brush. Holmes had a good reputation as an overseer, and was reported to have in the employ of Dr. Wm. H. Mercer, of New Orleans, previously.

A negro on the plantation, named "General," aged about 30 years, has been arrested and lodged in the Natchez jail. He acknowledges his guilt, and says he "finished the overseer's job by cracking his head open with an axe." He is also a mass of lacerations, and then sank into a state of insensibility, and then sank into a state of insensibility, and then sank into a state of insensibility