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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each insertion for the first insertion, and HALF that price for subsequent insertions. Ten words of BRACKET, CAPITAL, SCANDAL, Lady Toasts, Miss Howard, Mr. Peter Tracy, Mr. Parsons.....after which the laughable farce of ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA, Anthony Mr. Forrest, Cleo. sure, Miss Howard.
C. G. CHESLEY, Treasurer.
d1

Pacific Southern Opera House.
ARMORY HALL.
WEST & PEEL'S original Campbell Minstrels will perform Every Evening during the week, commencing with the celebrated Ethiopian Melodies, and will be produced Burlesque Ethiopian Minstrelsy of the Model Troupe of the World.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 7½. Tickets 50 cts.
Seats can be secured at the office from 11 to 2 o'clock.
F. A. JONES, Agent. MATT PEEL.
n 27 Manager.

DAN RICE'S.—This CHARLOTTE CRAMTON as ARAMIS; Mr. T. M WARD, as ATHOS; Mr. T. CONNOR as D'ARTAGNAN, Mr. D. McMILLAN as RICHELIEU.....FRIDAY EVENING, November 24th, 1854.....The DAY Evening, November 21st 1854.....The performance will be the THREE GUARDSMEN; or, THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE. ARAMIS, (with the Song of THE GHOST IN WITE OF HIMSELF).....Diggory Mr. Salisbury.
Saturday.....Benefit of Miss Crampton. n 11

VANFOGHT'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
82 ST. CHARLES STREET.
One Building from the Corner of Gravier, and Exactly opposite the St. Charles Hotel.
Open all hours during the day, and brilliantly illuminated at night. REPTWAX STATUARY EVER EXHIBITED in this country or Europe.
Sections of Western Europe in Life,
THE BELLIGERENT POWERS OF EUROPE consisting of Queen Victoria, the Emperors of France, Austria, and Russia; the King of Prussia and the Sultan of Turkey; the Queen of Spain and her Sister of Naples, and the Continental Sovereigns in FULL UNIFORM.
A beautiful episode in the life of
GEORGE WASHINGTON!
When on the bridge, at Trenton, N. J., the Father is entreated by his wife to leave off his sword, and take a Sabre, and the Sabre figures all taken from life Gen Frank Pierce, President of the United States; Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott; Zachary Taylor; Hon. Henry Clay; Hon. Lewis Cass; Hon. Henry Clay, as speaking in the Senate; Hon. Daniel Webster; Hon. John C. Calhoun.
STEPHEN GIRARD
in Masonic Regalia, Lifesize, and most perfect likeness, has just been added to the Museum
Although by the rules and fashion—
"For some time past, the Conservation dwells"
Breathing Figures.
A Wax Figure of OUR SAVIOUR
This beautiful groupe is worth a visit from every lady in the city. Also, just added,
THE DEATH CHAMBERS
of Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland, Hon. Henry Clay sad Hon. John C. Calhoun, Fort Hill, the most perfect representations ever presented to the public.
Visitors will find the Museum, Lecture Room, Ground, on the Bed of Death, his son, Dr. Clay, Cousin, watching his last expiring breath. This skill displayed in the Wax Figures, is to be appreciated by those who have seen them.
J. T. VANFOGHT, M. D. A. M.
A correct history of the celebrated Lecture on PROFESSOR WEBSTER and DR. PARKMAN.
ARTHUR SPRING, the Musician.
☞ Admission—50 cents, Children half price.
nov11-1m

Brown and Hunked Balls.
MADAME LUSSAN, Royal street No 102, respectfully informs her numerous customers, that she has just received from France a splendid assortment of Brown and Hunked Balls, Fancy Pieces, Antique and straight PIPS.
Madame L. being desirous of keeping her assortment constantly fresh, has not exhibited the assortment, and only offers for sale the same, that she intend to purchase. She avails herself of the opportunity to inform her dancer thanks for the patronage bestowed on her.
☞ Received by the same arrival: Gilt and Silver Lace; Gilt and Silver Cloth; do do Lace; do do Lace; Gilt and Silver Embroideries, which will be found at the lowest prices. nov 28 3m

BRUSH AND MARKED BALLS
Grocer Pistolier,
BEGS leave to inform the public that she has received her Brushed and Marked Balls for the Mardi Gras season. Miss G. has brought from Paris a full assortment of Costumes, and invites the ladies to call and examine.
Costumes made to order, and Head-Dresses in all styles, Ribbons, &c., always in store, until Shrove Tuesday.
nov 26-1m

DR. G. S. RUSSEL,
SURGEON DENTIST.
HAS transferred his residence to No. 150 Royal street.
nov25-3m

L. PEROT & CO.,
No. 222 Royal Street, corner of St. Ann.
PRINTS, Cambrics, Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Bonnets, Corsets, Shirts, white and fancy Bosoms, Cravats, Ties, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, large and small assortment, Hosiery, Tapes, Corsets, Pinkroofs, Mercery, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Drawers, Vests, Flannel Undershirts, and a large and well assortment of Fashionable shirts, d-nov 18 1m

J. GAUDIN,
PIANO MANUFACTURER,
506 ST. PETER STREET.
HAS just received and offers for sale, a large assortment of French Pianos, Pianos, Piano Fortes, oblique and straight PIANOS.
No responsible person who have already found fault with their pianos, is to be sent without before purchasing, and the subscriber feels confident he hope to be able to satisfy their demands. He will receive pianos to keep in store PIANOS given in above manner Repairers, and will execute in time and repair PIANOS. nov 26

ZOGBAUM BROTHERS,
J. M. ZOGBAUM, PIANO MAKER,
respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a Manufactory of Pianos, and Piano Forte Materials, at the Hospital Hospital, in Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets.
They surprised for the execution of all work to their lines, with the determination to satisfy every one who will please to favor them with their patronage.
We would respectfully add, that all work entrusted to us, shall receive our best attention, or no charge will be made.
Having experienced in Paris—we hope to meet with a share of the public patronage. n17-3m

MAGNETISM
MADAME ALLICARD,
Somnambulist of Somerhal de Clairvoyance,
Particularly in cases of Sickness
HAS the honor to inform the public that she will give Consultations on all diseases, at the residence of her husband, Mr. Allicard, the most perfect Sulphur and Hospital streets.
Mr. Allicard will be ready to make the remedies prescribed by the Somnambulist, on the 1st of April, in order to prevent the wonderful Sulphur Bath, which has proved so beneficial to the public.
Consultations will be given at the Hospital, on TUESDAY of every week, from the 1st of October, till 4 o'clock, P. M. n 28 1m

CLAIRVOYANCE.
Notwithstanding the most complete closing of the eyes, the Somnambulist will have her eyes extremely bandaged, and her capitulate to find and read any number of pages, and read and hand well in the dark, in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to the reality of the operation with the eyes closed.
2. The somnambulist having her eyes thus closed, will read in any book that will be presented to her, and will read any number of pages, and hand well in the dark, in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to the reality of the operation with the eyes closed.
Madame L. being desirous of keeping her assortment constantly fresh, has not exhibited the assortment, and only offers for sale the same, that she intends to purchase. She avails herself of the opportunity to inform her dancer thanks for the patronage bestowed on her.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, December 1st, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A REPLY.

We had intended to reply at some length to the animadversions of the *Courier* on our article respecting the sound ess of the Know-Nothings on the slavery question, but we have not little space at our disposal, that we are compelled to be exceedingly brief. There is to be sure little to be regretted in this, as our friends of the *Courier*, in default of proof, have confined themselves to assertions. GARDNER of Mass. is considered hardly better than an Abolitionist, because, like every man, woman and child in that State, he is anti-Nebraska. We say he is a Webster Whig on his own authority, and that of a dozen respectable journals. ULLMAN is "presumed" to be not much of a friend of slavery. The "presumption" amounts to nothing, because every body is aware that Mr. ULLMAN has been a Silver Gray and a conservative Whig all his life, and is most cordially hated by every abolition organ in this North. The *Courier* says Mr. MOTT was not a willing candidate of the Know Nothings. What has that got to do with the question? They voted for him to a man, knowing him to be sound on the slavery issue.

The *Courier* appeals to isolated instances. Well, we have cited the language of the accredited organ of the party, which, under any other circumstances, would no doubt satisfy that journal, but unfortunately it is determined not to be convinced. We must nevertheless bring forward a few more of those "isolated instances," for the benefit of those who are open to conviction.

The N Y *Herald* of the 24th says:

We do not share in the apprehensions of Mr. Wise. We do not believe that the Know-Nothings intend to wage a war of extermination against our Roman Catholic adopted fellow citizens. We do not imagine that this secret order intend to overturn the constitution of the United States. On the other hand, we do not fear from their action in our late New York elections, and, still more strikingly, in the recent Massachusetts election, that the Know Nothings are practically operating to uphold the constitution and the Union against the seditious machinations of W. H. Seward and his Northern leagues of anti slavery agitators. The Know Nothings, upon this issue have literally stepped into the breach between the North and South, in defence of the constitution and the laws.

This is satisfactory from an enemy, and it is the more valuable, as the editor of the *Herald* is himself a foreign r.

Now hear the Washington *New Era*, the avowed organ of the administration:

"If the future of the new party we cannot, of course, speak with any degree of confidence. One thing, however, seems certain: With its Southern affiliations, and slaveholding wing, it cannot be relied upon as the Party of Freedom. Among its prominent supporters are reckoned Millard Fillmore, black with the infamy of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who in a late speech lays down, as a plank of its national platform, the Nebraska doctrines of Pierce and Douglas. These are not favorable indications. With the kindest feelings towards those of our friends who have connected themselves with the new party, we must, for ourselves, stand apart from its portals. Of mystery and secrecy we are old faith in the Democracy of the New Testament and the Brotherhood of Man"

So you see, neighbor, the Abolitionists denounce the Know Nothings for their pro-slavery instincts, while you are charging them with anti slavery proclivities. You or the *New Era* must be mistaken, and the evidence proves pretty clearly that the error does not lie on the side of the abolition journal.

The *Courier* says in substance that Know Nothingism flourishes most at the North, and intimates that, as anti-slavery is likewise rampant in that quarter, the first must assimilate with the second. Under favor, this is a *non sequitur*. Apples are abundant in the North, and so are cherries, but they are very different fruits. Protestants are numerous in the North, and so are Catholics, but their distinctive creeds are widely apart. It is, however, incorrect to state that the Know-Nothings flourish most at the North. There are thousands upon thousands in the South. New Orleans overflows with them, as the *Courier* must be tolerably well aware of by this time. But we must pause, though our pen would willingly continue the discussion of the theme. As to what our neighbor says of the religious intolerance of the Know-Nothings, it has been answered in advance in yesterday's article.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The excellent and well informed writer who, during the last session of Congress, imparted so much interest to our columns by his communications, has recommenced his regular correspondence. Our readers will no doubt be pleased to renew their acquaintance with so accurate and so reliable a correspondent as "MAUSE ROUGE."

DREW'S CHEAP CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. C B. DREW has opened at No. 28 Camp street, a cheap cash clothing establishment, where articles constituting a gentleman's wardrobe can be always obtained at prime New York cash prices. From the list of goods with the prices attached, which the reader may perusal in our column, he will be seen that Mr. DREW offers clothing made up in the finest and most fashionable styles, on terms so extremely reasonable as to justify his declaration that his house is the cheapest in the city. See his advertisement, and you will arrive at the same conclusion.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Louisa Howard and Mr Henry Farren last evening appeared at this Theatre before a large audience, and were most warmly received. They appear again this evening in the "School for Scandal," and in the farce of Antony and Cleopatra." In the comedy, Miss Howard will personate *Lady Teazle*, and Mr. Farren *Sir Peter Teazle*

DAN RICE'S—The "Three Guardsmen" is to be again produced here to-night. The laughable farce of the "Spectre Bridegroom" will also be produced.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due PH. P WERLEIN, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

Les Bluets, a Sicilian. This is the production of Mlle Morel, of this city, and is a clever, spirited and well sustained composition.

Morning Glory Polka, by John J. Herrle, likewise of New Orleans. A very pretty, lively and danceable polka, and which ought to become quite popular at the balls and soirees of the present season.

Old Friends are Gone. This is a favorite melody of the Campbell Minstrels, and has been well arranged for the piano by Mr. Pothonier. It is simple and pathetic.

The Rose of Mobile, an easy and rather pretty schottisch by Waldauer.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—List of freight received last evening:

Fellows & Co.	98	bbls Sugar.
H Tete & Co.	16	do do.
W G Brown	14	do do.
H Tete	16	do do.
Cammack & West	36	bbls Molasses.
Hagart, Foley & Avery	14	hhds Sugar.
Lobit & Charpentier	14	do do
Do do	35	bbls Molasses.
Broadhead & Sons	14	bbls Sugar.
G Saulnier	49	bbls Mol asses.
F L McGee	101	bbls do do.
Do	15	sugar coolers.
J Barker	1	0 Ducks.
Do	2	boxes Eggs.
J Barker	10	Ducks
W Gullet	2	boxes Eggs.
J Kuleen	1	do
LeBlanc	1	9 Ducks.
LeBrande	20	Hogs
Do	2	dem John Syrup
Gills	600	doz. Eggs.
Order	2	sacks Potatoes.
Do	1	Bard.
Michel	100	Ducks.
Do	2	doz. Snipes
Do	1	lot Moss in bulk.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—On the 23d, at New York, a man named Fitzgibbons, employed in the Post Office in that city, was taken into custody for abstracting from the mail two packages, containing bank notes to the amount of about $600. He was caught in the very fact. Fitzgibbons is an Irishman, and has a wife and family.

In Baltimore, on the 23d, Wm. H Martin, the principal distributing clerk in the Post Office, has been detected in robbing the letters passing through his hands of the money they contained. His salary was $1000 per annum, and his house being furnished in the most extravagant way, and his living in the manner and style in which he did, has excited the suspicion that these depredations most probably have been going on for several years past.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.—The telegraph has announced the dangerous illness of Senor CASTO, the Spanish Minister at Washington. It appears that on the 23d while driving a pair of spirited horses they became unmanageable, and dashed down the street with headlong speed. Mr. CASTO was finally thrown from the carriage, and injured in the head and neck.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The Boston papers publish the following as the official vote polled for Governor at the recent election in Massachusetts:

Whole number of votes	169,805
Henry J. Gardner, Know-Nothing	91,203
Henry Washburn, Whig	27,016
Henry Wilson, Free-Soil	6,750
Henry W Paine, Democrat	13,476
Rufford L. Wales, National Democrat	313
Others	954
	40,459
Gardner's majority	50,971

☞ Mr. Kaufman, Congressman for the 3d District of Maine, is very ill and just expected to arrive.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

BATTLES OF SEBASTOPOL.

FOUR RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK.

NEW YORK Nov. 30.—The following are the principal additional items of the news brought by the Africa.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—The Austrian note, in reply to that of Prussia, was received at Berlin on the 18th instant. As far as the contents of the note have transpired, it appears that Austria gladly accepts the promise of the Prussian government to support the former in the Principalities, but lays great stress upon the consideration of having such assistance viewed as a logical and necessary consequence of the treaty of April 20th, rather than as a new arrangement.

STRENGTH OF RUSSIAN SHIPS.—Four of the Russian ships, lying in Sebastopol, were sunk under the bombardment of the Allies.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTERING.—The Russians were making great preparations for street fighting, and constructing the progress of the Allies in that town, in the event of their wintering during the city.

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.—The despatch of Lord Raglan reporting the battle of the 5th of October, says the enemy attacked them right of the English position, when a very obstinate battle ensued.

The Russians, however, he says were "forced to retreat, having suffered an enormous loss. Our losses were very great. Among the wounded were Generals Sir George Brown, Adams, Bucler and Torrens. The numbers of the enemy much exceeded those of the Allies"

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DESPATCH says that the arrival of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, produced great enthusiasm in the Russian army, which the Commander-in-Chief determined to turn to account. Consequently two sorties were made by the garrison, and a great battle ensued. The affair with the English is represented as being of the most desperate character known in the history of warfare.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN REPORT.—A despatch was received at Vienna on the 15th October, purporting to bring advice from Balaklava to the 11th, and stating that another great battle had been fought, resulting in a Russ n loss of 9000 men, and in great losses also on the part of the Allies, the latter however remaining masters of the field.

THE NEXT MAIL FROM EUROPE.—The next steamer to sail from Europe to the United States would be the Union, from Southampton, on the 23d instant, after which none would leave until Nov. 5th.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—The river here is still falling, with 3 feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The river here has fallen three inches during the last 24 hours, and is still falling.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—The river is still falling with 33 inches water in the channel.

[By the Southern Lines.]

The Reported Great Battle.

PRINCE NAPOLEON SICK.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Another account of the despatch received at Vienna on the 15th inst., states that it reported the great battle mentioned by it, to have taken place on the 9th inst—not the 11th.

THE latest dates from Constantinople state that Prince Napoleon was lying ill in that city with the fever.

The British fleet in the Baltic had left that sea on the 12th inst. for England.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ASSAULT.—In preparation for the expected assault, the Russians had posted cannon in the principal streets, and fortified the houses in all exposed places, ready to make the most formidable resistance.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21st, 1854.

The arrival of a member of Congress now and then, and the appearance of their familiar faces in Pennsylvania Avenue, are indications that the short session is close at hand. Fortunately, perhaps, it is to be a short session; too brief to get up any agitation to disturb the country; too brief to allow of any prolonged debate upon any subject. Of this we had more than enough during the last session, and those who sowed the wind on that occasion have already reaped the whirlwind, which has scattered them like the leaves of the forest.

There is one subject which it is believed must be considered and acted upon during the present winter by Congress, namely, the relation of Utah to the United States. The term for which Brigham Young, the Mormon Mahomet, was appointed Governor, expired some time since, but the President has either not felt inclined to assume the duties and responsibilities of that office, or he has not deemed it expedient to supercede Young. The latter it is known had courses received all the money appropriated by Congress for the use of that Territory, and paid over to him; but has never deemed it necessary to render any account of what he has received, nor to give to all orders to settle his accounts, he turns a most insultingly deaf ear, pays not the least regard. Brigham, it is true, is in the terms of the law establishing the Territory, the Governor and Marshall hold their offices until their successors arrive, consequently Brigham, the Mormon prophet, is still Governor of Utah, *de jure*, as he will continue to be, *de facto*, so long as things remain as they are.

It is very evident that Young's authority among the Mormons depends not upon the commission he holds from the United States, and it is well understood that without a military force sufficient to overawe the Mormons, any other individual who might be appointed governor of that Territory, would be utterly powerless to enforce obedience to the laws. They are a lawless band of heathens, as independent as a tribe of Bedouins in the deserts of Arabia, and with no more disposition to recognize the authority of the United States, than these wild, predatory Arabs have to submit to the mandate of any regular government. They know that their religion, if it may dignify it with the word by such a name, of it, is a system of practices which shock all our ideas of morality and propriety, and are most revolting to our sensibilities. Crimes have been committed by them, but the victory won, they must either cower their treasonable—that is, their hostility to the United States—or they must stand aside and have no part nor lot with the American party. No man in our national then Mr. Fillmore can possibly obtain the support of that party, in 1856, for the Presidency. I am informed that this party is rapidly increasing in Virginia, and we confident of electing their candidate for governor, or a candidate not obnoxious to them, next spring. Mr. Wise will probably be the Democratic candidate, at least they hope so, as he has seen fit to array himself against them, and they are quite sure that, with the aid of the Whigs, they can lay him upon the shelf. *Mouse rouge.*

MAUSE ROUGE.

LARGE DEFALCATION.—Mr. Cendee, the first teller of the American Exchange Bank, in New York, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the tune of $125,000. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

He has made such amends as were in his power, for he is quite confident that the securities he has deposited with the bank will cover the whole defalcation. The total of these securities, we learn by a slip from the bank thus writing the above, is $161,000 in bonds and mortgages, private rights, and other property, at their own values, and in addition, the bank holds the bonds of his sureties for $50,000, so that it would appear that to the indigenity of his sureties that the bank, if any, would be willing.

☞ One of our occupants in New York who amuses themselves by throwing visit on visit dessert was caught on the 23d ult. We are sorry to add that he is a "prince." His name is Theodore H. Tilty.

THE CANADA'S NEWS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 23—The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday the 11th inst., reached her wharf in this city at a late hour last night.

Both in a political and commercial view the advices are of a highly interesting character.

At the latest advices from the seat of war, Sebastopol had not been taken; the siege, however, was progressing slowly but surely.

The anxiety of the public in England and France was intense, and the disappointment daily experienced at the non-reception of decisive news was producing audible complaints.

Reliable accounts of the engagement at Balaklava, on the 25th ult., had been received. It was a most serious affair, and far more disastrous to the English forces than at first represented.

The Emperor Napoleon having withdrawn the order prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France, Mr. S. had gone to Madrid by way of Paris.

Lord Palmerston had quitted London for Paris, on a secret political mission, and speculation was rife as to the object in view.

The steamship Hermann left Southampton for New York on the 9th inst., with 175 passengers and a fair cargo.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, 7th inst.

The steamship Union arrived at Cowes on Tuesday, 6th inst. The United States steam frigate San Jacinto sailed on the 7th from Southampton for Bordeaux, there to take on board Mr. Soule and convey him to Santander. The African mail steamer Forerunner was wrecked on Lorenzo Point, Madeira, on the 25th of October. Fourteen out of the fifty souls on board were lost.

Thirty-five ships belonging to Edward Oliver, of Liverpool, were advertised for sale at that port, on the 22d of November.

The War.

Sebastopol holds out stoutly. The substance of the news is that the allies had met with an important check, and had not made much progress. General Canrobert sends officially to the French Minister of War, under date 22d Oct., that "the French approaches continued to advance according to previous plans. The difficulty met with are two fold, viz: The rocky nature of the soil, and secondly the heavy caliber of the enemy's artillery, while the French can only depend on their 24 counter and 12 inch mortars This explains the delay."

"On the night of the 20th, the enemy attempted to spike the French gun, but failed, and the Russians who did enter the batteries were killed. The French losses are not so great as might be expected, and the wounded are all sent to Constantinople, where the hospitals are in effective condition. The health of the army is on the whole satisfactory, although sickness has appeared among the gunners from the ships. (Signed,) CANROBERT."

The total French loss from the 17th to the 29th October was 500.

Private accounts in the *Moniteur* contain the French narrative to October 30.

On the 25th in 800 Russians attacked the French rear, which was defended by the Turks from the redoubts, and took possession of them. The English succeeded in retaking one, and word to Gen Canrobert, who hastened the second division and a squadron of Chasseurs to to their relief. The united French and English cavalry repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was sustained five minutes with the sword. The positions were retained. The English loss was 400, and the French loss not quite so great.

Menschikoff's statement is, that General Liprandi took four redoubts, two of which he destroyed, and the other two he retained and fortified. The Russian loss was 200, and the English cavalry at 500. Sixty English prisoners were taken.

On the 26th October the French had advanced their trenches within 300 yards of the Russian works, and the Chasseurs de Vincennes killed all the Russian artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures.

From Odessa it is stated that an assault was looked for by the besieged during the night of the 26th.

The Banshee steamer arrived at Constantinople with news to the 30th. The cannonade was then very violent on both sides, and the damage was great. On the 1st November the siege works were so far advanced that the third parallel was opened. It would be complete in eight or ten days.

Menschikoff reports, via St. Petersburg, that to the evening of the 3d of November the siege continued without a result. The fire from the English side had become weaker. The damage done to the Russian works was not much, and was immediately repaired. Nothing can be sleepless against the bombardment of Sebastopol. The communication remains open.

It was reported (doubtfully) that the Grand Duke Constantine was in the city of Sebastopol.

The English reports say that the city of Sebastopol is in ruins, that unburied corpses poison the air, and that the Russian fire from the English side had become weaker. The damage done to the Russian works was not much, and was immediately repaired. Nothing can be sleepless against the bombardment of Sebastopol. The communication remains open.

It was reported (doubtfully) that the Grand Duke Constantine was in the city of Sebastopol.

The English reports say that the city of Sebastopol is in ruins, that unburied corpses poison the air, and that the cholera had broken out in the army released Menschikoff the three hours he asked to bury the dead. The Russian loss since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 12,000 men. The English assert that Menschikoff isolated the Hospital flag over his principal hospital, and that they fired shell upon it and blew it up.

The Turkish Bulletin (doubtful) says that a disturbance had occurred within Sebastopol on the part of the people, who wished to surrender, and the Polish deserters say that a meeting of the troops had occurred to plunder the spirit stores.

The blockade is ordered to be extended to all the Russian ports in the Black Sea and Azov.

LONDON, Friday, 8 P. M.—There is no later news from the Crimea. The *Monitor* of this morning publishes a despatch received by Government from Gen. Canrobert, dated at Headquarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 28, saying the works of the siege are being continued. On the 26th, the Russian army appeared on the Plains of Balaklava, but the battle of the 25th is not, as of no particular consequence, although the English experienced some loss in a charge which was repulsed by them with great vigor. On the following morning 5000 more left Sebastopol and attacked the left wing of the British troops, but were beaten back. The Russians then rallied again and attacked the right wing, but were again defeated with considerable loss.

The Baltic fleet is still in Kielbay—no sailing orders having been received. The steamers are fully coaled and ready for sea.

The following is a despatch from Gen. Canrobert to the French Minister of War:

BEYONE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 18, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—Yesterday, at sunrise, we opened fire in concert with the English army, and matters were going on well when the explosion of a powder magazine belonging to a battery, which subsequently fell into our hands, created some disturbance to our attack. This explosion had more effect, as our batteries were accomplished, than we had hoped it would look place. The enemy took advantage of it to increase their fire, and after consulting the General commanding the artillery, I deemed it advisable to suspend our fire to repair our damage, and complete on our right, by new batteries nearer the English lines, our system of attack. This delay certainly is much to be regretted, but it cannot be helped; and I am taking every means to render it as short as possible. The city has withstood the fire much better than was expected. The encointe, in the enormous development, is a straight line carrying all that it can receive in heavy calibre from the fleet, allows it to prolong the struggle. On the 17th our troops took possession of the pipe tenu situated in the front of the point of attack, called the Mast Bastion, and now occupy it. This evening we constructed there a mixed battery of twelve guns, and, if possible, a second battery at the extreme right above the desilvi. Yesterday, we had to repulse a sortie made by the enemy on this bastion, and will, I hope, soon clear it, with the assistance of the English batteries, which take it in the left flank.

Yesterday, from 10 a. m. the Allied fleets attacked the exterior batteries of the place, but I have not yet received the report, so as to enable me to give an account of the results of that attack The English batteries are in the best possible condition. They have received nine new mortars, which will have great effect. Yesterday, the fire from the English side of the tower, situated on the left of the tower, an immense explosion took place, which must have done great injury to the enemy, for since then the fire of that battery has been very slack, and this morning only a few guns were able to fire from it. I have no precise news of the Russian army. There is nothing to indicate that it has modified the position in which it awaits reinforcements I have received nearly all the military reinforcements I expected from Gallipoli and Varna.

General Le Vaillant has just arrived with his "Etat Major," which increases to five divisions of infantry the army I command. The health of the troops is very satisfactory, their moral condition excellent, and we are full of confidence.

ASIA.—The only news with respect to the army in Asia is, that General Nicholas is reported from St. Petersburgh, November 4th, to have gained a victory over Omer Pasha, near Grossnge, on the frontier of Circassia.

GERMANY.—Vienna advices report that, on the 8th instant, Austria and Bavaria came to a satisfactory understanding on the Russian question. Austria coincides with Prussia in postponing the deliberations of the Germanic Diet in the way question until the arrival of the Czar's reply to the joint Prussian note. Indications are thrown out that Russia will reply to the Prussian note, if Prussia will obtain a guarantee from France, England and Austria, that they will not go in their demands beyond the four points, Russia will be willing to negotiate on that basis.

ENGLAND.—In London, on November 9, Lord Mayor's day was duly celebrated. The new Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Moon, gave a grand banquet to the Cabinet Ministers and Embassadors. Mr. Buchanan was present. The French Minister expressed the hope that at that moment all the allied flags were waving over the relics of Sebastopol. Earl Aberdeen reverted to his efforts to preserve peace, and said the allies would now push the war to a successful conclusion on a permanent peace basis.

As Admiralty notice, posted at Lloyd's, announces that next spring a strict blockade of the mouth of the Dniester, and also of all Russian ports on the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, the Baltic and White Seas, will be strictly enforced.

A new route has been organized for receiving intelligence from the Crimea in three days and eighteen hours.

The Greek Street in Manchester have drawn on themselves much censure by public rejoicings for the ill success of the allies before Sebastopol.

FRANCE.—The *Paris Moniteur* had a satisfactory leader on the subject of Mr. Soule passing through France.

All available troops are being hurried off to the Crimea.

The following official despatch is published:

PARIS, Friday.—The visit of Lord Palmerston to this city will be an official mission concerning the policy of France and England to pursue in the Conference to be held in Vienna.

☞ SPAIN.—On the 5th inst. the Queen left of the Cortes. In her speech, she declared that she adhered to the principles established in 1837 & 45, and that she would continue to support liberty and the rights of the country, and hoped they by the administration of justice

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1854

There was some demand for Cotton to-day, and 4,000 bales were sold. The market, however, was a little weaker, but without any quotable change.

LIVERPOOL CLEARANCE—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	4½ @4¾	Fair	10 @—
Ordinary	4¾ @5	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	5 @5¼	Middling	—@—
Good Middling	5¼ @5½	Good Fair	—@—
Middling Fair	5½ @5¾	Good & Fine	—@—

A sale of 270 bales Tobacco Admitted and Refined was made yesterday at 15c.

The Sugar market is very quiet, but the business was limited, amounting to 1200 hhds Fair to Fine.

Of Molasses, 1000 bbls were sold at 19@19½ for fair to choice.

The Flour market is firm. Sales 1000 bbls at 32 3@32 6d for superfine, and 29 3@29 7½d for fancy and extra brands.

Upwards of 7,000 sacks of Corn were received this morning, and held at 70c @ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is selling at 37s @ 37s 6d.

Sales of 320 bags Lead were made on private terms.

Sales of 75 casks Bacon Sides were made at 8½c—Shoulders are nominal, and Cut Hams are made at 9c.

Of Coffee, 700 sacks were sold, including 200 old, at 9c. Sales reported at 9½@9¾c.

Whiskey is nominal at 24c @ gallon.

Exchange is very firm. We quote:

Sterling	9@9 and ¼ ¾ cent prem
Prime Commercial	8¾ @9
New York, sixty day bills	¼ @ ½ cent dis
Do. Checks	¼ @ ½ cent prem
Boston, sixty days	¼ @ ½ cent dis
Philadelphia, do	¼ @ ½ cent dis
Mobile, 10 to 20 days	¼ @ ½ cent prem

Freights are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool at 5d.

DRY GOODS,
For sale at lowest assorted prices and most liberal conditions.
A. STURKENBIGGER & STERNOD.
No. 67 Chartres Street,
Between Bienville and Conti streets,
HAVE received by the latest arrival from Havre, Hull and Liverpool, the following DRY GOODS:
Woolen Patterns and fancy Buckskin;
Black and colored Velvets, all widths;
Plain and fancy velvet Ribbons,
Brocaded satin and Gros grain Ribbons;
Gros de Naples, Plain satin, black and colored Taffetas;
Black satin Ribbons;
Gros de Tours and Gros de Rhin and Lorarine;
Gros de Naples and Gros Brilliant for Sonnets, Mantilles, &c;
Florentine and Marseline, all colors;
Silk Trimmings, latest styles and all widths;
Black and white Gros de Tours;
A large assortment of rich and common Embroidery;
Lace Bobinet and Mecklin Collars;
Black Lace Mantilles and Scarfs;
Do Plain of all qualities;
Do Plaid and camaieu, 36 yards;
D Embroidered Lace Mantilles;
Blue French Cotton silks;
Gingham and Madras Handkerchiefs black & c. f.
—ALSO—
Cigars and all kinds of double barrel Guns
Our customers and friends are respectfully requested to give us a call and examine the goods. They will find bargains, cash and credit, and a fair and a violent storm. Such a storm might cause her to drag her anchors and throw her upon a beach from which it might be difficult to extricate her. The latter are designed for the last ten months—being a most accomplished musician. Some time since, it was reported that she wished to dissolve her connection with the Switchmd, and expressed a desire to return home. She then wrote her father a letter, which was destroyed before her death, and she subsequently wrote another in a different strain, declaring the satisfaction she felt in being where she was.—The latter was found by her father on her death, the facts of the case, and all his letters in return to his daughter were consequently headed to her father. There was a man on board who, in a strength enough to do it. It is not necessary, to sentence this a passage case, that the danger should be overpowered by the ship's crew. Yesterday, another letter was found in her pocket, addressed to another in a different strain, declaring the satisfaction she felt in being where she was.—The latter was found by her father on the