DAILY CRESCENT.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

☞ Anonymous articles will not be published—a known real name or satisfactory reference is required in vouchers as a guarantee against imposition.

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. Elzor or his written authority.

Where does it Go?

We understand that some of the officials of this District have felt themselves aggrieved by our remarks concerning the present unauthorized system of charging for passports taken out for free negroes arriving at this port on ships and steamboats. We regret that there are those who can find cause for offence in what we have published, because our assertions are entirely correct, and can, at any moment, be verified by reference to fitting authorities. The only ordinance in any way authorizing or commanding the issuing of passports is the following, and it gives no more authority for the collection of two dollars on each passport, than a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to lay ten new bridges gives him authority to ask two dollars a piece beyond what he is legally paid:

"Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the master or owner of every vessel arriving, immediately upon his arrival at any port in this State, to report to the Mayor, Recorder or competent authority, the name, age, description and capacity of every free person of color entered on board his vessel, and obtain a passport from such authority in favor of such person of color to land."

We advise our steamboat captains to refuse the payment of such illegal charges. No clerk dare refuse issuing a passport on demand, whether fees or not. It is a part of the duty for which he is paid, and which, if not performed, renders him liable to immediate dismissal.

In case our statement can be proved to be wrong, we shall be ready and willing to correct it. If it can not, we are very desirous to learn where all the money has gone that has been collected for negro passports during the last two years. Does any body know?

HORACE GREELEY'S LIFE.—We see by our Northern exchanges that some individual, desirous of linking his name to immortality, is engaged in writing a Life of Horace Greeley—as if this country did not already know enough and altogether too much of that individual and his career. Barnum, however, is compiling an autobiography, and perhaps this may be a fitting addition to our catalogue of modern classics—our library of living authors—Vincent Nolte, Fred. Douglass, Capt. Canon, P. T. Barnum, and Horace Greeley! What a galaxy!

If condensations were as allowable in biographies as in steam engines, we would anticipate Greeley's Northern eulogist and publish his biography ourselves in advance of all competition. It would be brief and to the point.

Horace Greeley: Half enthusiast, half humbug, greedy of fame, notoriety and cash; possessed of much talent, but little judgment; considerable genius, considerable learning, but no common sense. In morals, a changeling; in politics, a weathercock; strongly "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"; strongly "Harry of the West" and Whig principles; then and all, and more strongly for Seward, Noel Dow, Socialism, Spiritualism, the Foxes and Fishes.

"Seems sing before they die; leave no bad thing
Did some swans die before they sing."

FROM TAMPA BAY.—The United States transport steamer Fashion, Capt. Barker, from Tampa Bay the 20th and Pensacola the 22d, arrived at this port yesterday. Nothing of importance from the Indian country. Billy Bowlegs had been at Fort Myers but once since his return from Washington.

It was understood at Tampa that the Government agents would shortly commence opening roads into the Indian country. Col. Munroe was confined to his quarters by sickness.

The United States frigate Columbia was at Pensacola.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—It will be seen by reference to another column that a complimentary benefit has been tendered to Mr. D. R. F. by a number of gentlemen and amateurs of this city, and that it will come off at Placide's Varieties on Wednesday evening. Mr. D. R. F. is one of the very best of our amateur actors. He has appeared in a number of characters during the season, and appeared creditably in all of them, which is more than can be said of all of the amateurs. The pieces selected are very good, and ought to draw a large house. Probably the fact that the widow of Henry J. Lynne makes her debut in the character of *Edith*, in the "Merchant and his Clerks," will ensure an attendance beyond what is customary at this season. We hope that these late amateur theatricals will be as successful as their predecessors.

BOOKSHOPS AND BOOKS.—Among the depots of literature in this city, there are none more worthy of notice than that kept by Mr. T. L. White, on Canal street. He has every variety of literature, the latest and the best, and sells at as low prices as any other dealer in the city. We commend those of our readers who are in want of any thing readable, legal, theological, medical or miscellaneous, to pay Mr. White a visit.

DESIRABLE DELICACIES.—Judd has just received a large assortment of delicacies, including bear, venison, ducks, rabbits, oysters and game fish. Epicures will do well to pay him a visit and try what he has in the larder.

THE REPRIOCITY TREATY.—The following circular, which is of great consequence to those interested in the fisheries, was issued from the Treasury Department on the 16th, and transmitted by mail to the Collector of the Customs at New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 16, 1854.

SIR: In consideration of the privilege now enjoyed by citizens of the United States, as well as of the probable exemption from duty, after early day of this or all kinds, the products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water, and in pursuance of the stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th of June last, entered into between the United States and Great Britain, upon due compliance with the requirements of said treaty respectively by the Imperial Parliament and the Provincial Colonies affected by the treaty aforesaid, and in order to facilitate certain arrangements and understandings depending upon the action of Congress, had between the Secretary of State of the United States and the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, it becomes necessary to issue the following instructions for your Government, to wit:

First, On entry at your port for consumption of the fish of the description aforesaid, and due payment of the duties thereon, you will give the owners, importers, or agent, a proper receipt therefor, with the custom-house seal affixed, specifying the name and nation of the vessel, the date of her entry, the place whence arriving, with the quantity and description of the fish.

Second, Should the parties desire to warehouse under bonds, you will permit the same to be done in accordance with the existing provisions of the laws on the subject, taking care to give such particulars of the law on the transaction in bond as to show the true object of the obligation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WASHINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To H. J. RUSSELL, Esq., Collector.

MAMMOTH MAJORITIES.—It is said that the majority for the Independent ticket in Ohio will reach 90,000. Pollock's majority for Governor of Pennsylvania will not probably be less than 35,000, while Henry S. Mott (Dem.) for Canal Commissioner, having (like Pollock) the support of the Know Nothings, is elected by 100,000 majority over George Darsie, (Whig,) who was born in England.

ESCAPE OF AN EDITOR FROM LIMBO.—Mr. Nelson, late Post-master of Keeseville, N. Y., and editor of a paper in that town, who was in jail there for robbing the mail, escaped on the night of the 14th 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 U. S. District Court at Albany last week.

A WRECK SEEN.—Packet ship Southampton, Capt. Skottow, which arrived at this port on Saturday, from Liverpool, reports: Oct. 5, lat. 50, lon. 40 30, while running under double reefs under a press, two points on the port bow, about reefed the topsails, and ran to windward, and found her to be a brig, with foremast and bowsprit standing, mainmast gone by the deck; the sea was washing heavily over her; could see no one on board. Had been but a short time in that situation; had a yellow hurricane house, and a red head around her, and supposed to be British. (N. Y. Express, 17th.

Mr. Finney, a dentist, late of Alexandria, found a plugged tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies, which bore marks of filing!

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

By the Southern Line.

Yellow Fever at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, October 23.—There is much alarm here with regard to the increase of the yellow fever, and the physicians advise such of the citizens as can do so conveniently, to leave the city at half past 5 P. M., and pass the night in the country.

There have been thirteen new cases and sixteen interments here within the last thirty hours.

By the National Line.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, October 23.—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, October 22.—The steamboat Crystal Palace passed here last night, bound for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, October 23.—The steamboat Delaware passed here at 7 o'clock this evening, bound for New Orleans.

THE ARCTIC MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald*: The Arctic might have been saved by simply running her stern foremost. Here are the facts: Water, four feet below the surface, rushes through an adjutage with a velocity of 18 feet per second; at five feet, 18 feet; at six feet, 22 feet per second, etc., consequently, the Arctic, when running with her open bow first, at the rate of ten knots an hour—equal to 16 feet per second—would double the velocity of a leak at the depth of 4 feet; at eleven knots, a depth of 5 feet; and at twelve knots, a depth of 6 feet, etc. On the contrary, had she been put under stern way at the rate of ten knots an hour, her velocity would have been equal to the velocity of the leak at the depth of 4 feet; at eleven knots, 5 feet; and at twelve, a depth of 6 feet, etc. It is clear, therefore, had she been put under "stern way," she would have brought the leak under the control of her pumps.

Brooklyn, October 24, 1854. J. E. M.

At the opening of the U. S. Circuit Court in Boston on the 16th 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 precautionary laws passed by Congress, not a single person guilty of negligence had been convicted or punished. He held that the laws on this subject should be vigorously 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.

Gen. Admiram Chandler, a well known citizen of New York, died in that city on Saturday, the 14th. Mr. C. was a printer in his younger days, and previous to the War of 1812 worked in New York shoulder to shoulder with Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany Evening Journal, and James Harper, the senior of the great house of Harper & Brothers. On the breaking out of the war, however, he abandoned the stick and rule, and was employed on the Lakes as a warrant officer. In 1821 he was a candidate for Congress, but not being of the dominant party in his District, he was defeated. He has since, however, been two or three times elected to the Legislature of New York, of which he was a brilliant and valuable member. He was subsequently appointed by the Governor, Mr. Seward, we believe, Commissary-General of the State. He was one of the founders of the American Institute in New York, and was actively engaged in its management up to the time of his death. He filled various posts of honor and responsibility, and was altogether a valuable citizen.

We perceive that the medical faculty, in conjunction with the Board of Health, has taken the initiatory steps towards raising a fund for the erection of a hospital in Columbia. In noticing the fact, the Carolinian says: "The recent prevalence of epidemics around us, in cities with which we are in daily communication, admonishes us to establish such an institution near our town; while the dictates of humanity appeal to us to found and erect a house of refuge where the poor and stricken stranger may find medical aid and attention. We earnestly trust the committee and our citizens will take up the matter with a determination to carry it through."

We are pained to hear, says the Milledgeville (Ga.) Federal Union, of the death of Thomas Moultrie, of Jefferson county, which took place in this county on Tuesday last. The particulars we have not learned, but understand that he had a difficulty with a man named Simpson, of this county, at Mr. Ben Brake's, and in attempting to draw a pistol to defend himself, the weapon, by some accident, became entangled in his breeches pocket, causing the pistol to fire, the shot taking effect in his groin. He lingered several days after the accident.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has been completed fifty-nine miles from St. Louis, where it joins the Illinois Central Railroad. The St. Louis Republican says it is the purpose of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to complete this road to Vincennes by the first of April next. There it will connect with the eastern end of the same road, from Cincinnati to Vincennes, which it is believed, will be completed by the first of July next. Then a traveler may take his breakfast in St. Louis, and his tea in Cincinnati or Louisville, as he may desire; and by the Central Ohio and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, come on and take tea in Baltimore the next day.

Rev. Joshua T. Russel, a Baptist clergyman at Jackson, Miss., recently closed a very eloquent address before the Bible Society with these words: "Millions who are now around the throne of God, singing the song of Moses and the Lamb, have been saved by the influence of this book." While uttering these words, he looked up as if he had a vision of what he described, then paused a moment, and saying "I have done," sat down, and was immediately seized with a fatal attack of apoplexy.

Yesterday evening, says the Shelbyville Exporter of the 16th inst., at Wartrace Depot, a fight took place between the Snellings and Searcys, and their friends, numbering in all about twenty men. Pistols, knives, clubs and rocks were used. The fight was long and bloody, and will be remembered by some of the combatants for all their to come. Maj. Searcy is lying in a critical condition from a severe wound by a knife in the hands of some one in the crowd.

Mr. Parker, who lives on the Blue Ridge, south of Arnold's Valley, (Va.) accidentally shot his brother a few days ago. Mr. P. was fixing his rifle, which went off accidentally; the ball struck a hard post, glanced at almost right angles, and inflicted a mortal wound on his brother. Both were young men of families.

On the 16th, the Marshal of the District of Columbia was on the alert to arrest a couple of young men who it was said were about to fight a duel in the neighborhood of Bladensburg. One of them was a North Carolinian named Hennis. They somehow managed to dodge the officer.

One of the escaped seamen of the Arctic shipped on board the Atlantic on Saturday week. Just as the steamer was about to sail, he was discovered by Captain West, who took him by the collar and marched him ashore, saying he wished no such man to go to sea with him.

While a procession was passing along the streets of Baltimore a few evenings since a pistol was fired, and a married lady, who was standing in her own door, received the ball in her foot. It was extracted with much difficulty, and caused a painful and dangerous wound.

It is computed that there will be twenty-one thousand miles of railroad in the United States on the first day of January next. The longest railroad upon the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 731 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

Mr. Beverly C. Wood, who was one of the passengers on board of the Arctic, was the third son of the late Silas Wood, Esq., of New York, who has found a grave in the waters, his two brothers having been previously drowned in the Mississippi River.

Daniel Chandler, of Concord, N. H., has been sentenced to the State Prison for life, on conviction of having altered a switch, which caused a train of cars to be thrown from the track of the Concord Railroad.

In front of a fine dwelling in Marlboro', Mass., there are six majestic elms, which the owner keep insured against injury from lightning or fire, in the sum of *five hundred dollars*.

Sermons upon the subject of the loss of the steamer Arctic have been preached in many churches of the Northern cities.

A man named George W. Washburn committed suicide in New York on the 15th, by hanging himself with a towel.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the renowned lady traveler, is at present in Boston.

Details of Foreign News by the Baltic.

We publish below that portion of the Baltic's news which appears to be authentic, omitting the accounts of the fall of Sebastopol, which have since been contradicted by the Africa's advices. The dispatches below will give some idea of the manner in which this stupendous hoax originated. We give them as they appeared in the English papers:

A dispatch from Omer Pacha to the Turkish Minister at Vienna, is reported to state that "Sebastopol is taken, with all its material and fleet. The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but preferred remaining prisoners of war. They surrendered on the 28th."

PARIS, October 3.—It is telegraphed from Bucharest, 25th of September, that Sebastopol was captured by the allied forces on the 25th. Details are wanting. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.

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

VIENNA, October 2.—The French Embassy and the Austrian Government have received from Bucharest under date of 8 P. M., September 30, the following telegraphic dispatch:

To-day, at noon, a Tartar arrived from Constantinople with dispatches from Omer Pacha; his Highness is at Silistria, the dispatches had to be forwarded to him at that place.

The Tartar announces the capture of Sebastopol—15,000 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 ships, 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, have arrived at Constantinople, which city was to be illuminated for ten days.

We expect to-morrow the official report of the above intelligence from Omer Pacha.

(Signed) H. L. E. M.

—From the London Times of the 24.

We have received the following, dated yesterday evening, from our correspondent in Vienna:

The *Oesterreichische Correspondez* confirms the news already received, with the sole difference that instead of 23,000 Russians being killed and wounded and 25,000 made prisoners, it says 18,000 Russians were killed and 22,000 made prisoners. Fort Constantine blew up, and other forts with 200 guns were taken.

The news is so astounding that some slight doubt is still felt whether it can be true.

On the 19th hostilities recommenced between the Turks and Montenegrins. In this case the Turks were the assailants.

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

Private telegraphic dispatches 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, of 22,000 Russians made prisoners, and eight Russian vessels of war blown up.

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 dispatches. The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 76f. 45c., and the Four-and-a-half per Cents. at 90f. 25c.

When this false intelligence was received it caused the greatest excitement in Constantinople, France and England, and humbugged the people into the most noisy demonstrations of joy. It was ordered that the city of Constantinople should be illuminated for ten successive days. Marseilles was illuminated when the news was brought to that port. On reaching Boulogne the dispatch was consigned at once to the Emperor, who was engaged in reviewing the troops. He hastily perused the cipher, then turned to his Generals and said quietly: "Sebastopol est prise!" The announcement was received with cheers, and was briefly communicated by the Emperor to his army. It is said: "The news may be premature, but now the happiness to announce to you myself, and at the moment I speak I have little doubt that the flags of the allied armies are floating on the walls of Sebastopol."

At Liverpool, Manchester and other cities, the news was welcomed by the ringing of merry peals from the bells, the display of flags. At London, the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities, shortly before 10 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, September 30, proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory of Alma, and after calling for "three hearty cheers for the sword and trumpet, the Mayor delivered a flaming address upon the mighty achievements in the Crimea.

THE LANDING IN THE CRIMEA.

On September 18, the formidable squadron of the Allies came in sight of the spot selected for the landing of the main body of their army. All the ships were drawn up in line, and extended a front of nine miles. All eyes and telescopes were turned towards the beach, but not a hostile uniform was visible. The signal to commence the disembarkation was to be a gun from the Agamemnon, and every ship and boat's crew knew precisely the place they would have to occupy. No sign, however, was fired, but a brief conversation, by signal, took place between the admirals and generals, and towards 8 o'clock in the evening boats put off from the Agamemnon to the steamers and transports, with the following order to the quartermaster-generals of the divisions:

ORDERS FOR SAILING.—*Wednesday Night.*—The Light Division to be actually under way at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The 4th Division to sail at 2 A. M.

The 3d Division and the 5th Division to sail at 4 A. M.

Steer S. S. E. for eight miles. Rendezvous in lat. 45 degrees. Do not go nearer to the shore than eight fathoms.

According to these orders the ships of the various divisions proceeded to the locality indicated. The place is described as a low strip of beach and shingle, cast up by the violence of the surf, and forming a sort of causeway between the sea and a stagnant salt water lake—one of those remarkable deposits of brackish water so common along the shore of the Crimea. The lake is about a mile and a half broad, and when the fleet arrived was covered with wild fowls.

From the ships the invaders could see homesteads and villages lying peacefully in the rays of the autumn sun, and the inhabitants quietly pursuing their ordinary occupations. Hundreds of cattle covered the fields, and the farm houses were surrounded by the evidences of an abundant harvest, in the shape of stacks of grain. The inhabitants, in dress and aspect, bore a resemblance to the better class of Bulgarian farmers.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, most of the fleet were in their assigned positions, and without any very great deviation from the prescribed order, the ships drew up in line parallel to the beach, and the French running close in shore below the cliffs of the plateau.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH.

A little after 7, a French boat containing fifteen or sixteen men pulled quietly to the beach, and landed her crew, who advanced a short distance and commenced digging a hole. Presently the anxious spectators from the ships saw a flagstaff raised, and the tri-color run up! Immediately the French Admiral fired a gun—boats dashed out from every one of the French ships, and in ten twenty-two minutes they had landed 6000 men! The French were thus the first to take possession of the Crimea. The instant the French had landed a regiment, a company was pushed on to reconnoitre, and skirmishers or pickets were sent on in front. As each regiment followed in column, its professor deployed, extended in front, and advanced in light marching order, on *tirailleur*, spreading out like a fan over the plains. It was interesting to observe their progress, and to note the rapid manner in which they appropriated the soil. In one hour after their first detachment had landed, 6000 troops, of all arms, were on shore, and their advanced posts were faintly discernible between three and four miles from the beach. The French had in all 24,000.

LANDING OF THE BRITISH.

The British, whose fate it seems to be to do every thing clumsily, although in the end effectually, proceeded to land their men in action, or have their disembarkation, and nearly had General Sir George Brown captured before their eyes by a picket of Cossacks. The work of the day was under the immediate orders of Admiral Lyons, for Admiral Dundas, although present in his flagship, took no part in the proceedings, being probably *out-of-date* in the Admiral-in-Chief to attend to such small matters as landing cargo.

At 9 o'clock in the morning one black ball was run up to the mast-head of the Agamemnon, and a gun fired. This signal meant, "attend to the following order:" "Divisions of boats assemble round ships to disembark infantry and artillery." No enemy and hitherto apparently in sight, when the figure of a mounted Russian officer, followed by a few Cossacks, was distinctly seen on the heights. The Russian was within eleven hundred yards, and through a glass his every motion could be watched. A letter says: "The Russian rode slowly along by the edge of the cliff, apparently noting the number and disposition of the fleet, and taking notes with great calmness in a memorandum book. He wore a dark green frock coat, with a little silver lace, a cap of the same color, a sash round his waist, and long leather boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy, rough little steeds of his followers.

"There they were, the Cossacks," at last! stout, compact-looking fellows, with sheep-skin caps, uncouth clothing of indiscriminate cut, high saddles, and little fiery ponies, which carried them with wonderful ease and strength. Each of the Cossacks carried a thick lance of about fifteen feet in length, and a heavy-looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the edge of the cliff in front of us; now to the left, now to the rear of the officer, and occasionally they dipped out of sight, over the hill, altogether. They then came back, flourishing their lances, and pointing to the accumulating masses of the French on their right, not more than half a mile from them, on the shore, or scampering over the hill to report progress as to the lines of English boats advancing to the beach. Their officer behaved very well. He remained for an hour within range of a Minie rifle, and when the Highlyer stood in close to shore, while he was coolly making a sketch in his port-folio of our appearance, we all expected that they were going to drop a shell over himself and his little party. We were glad our expectations were not realized, if it were only on the chance of the sketch being tolerably good, so that the Czar might really see what our armada was like.

The Russian continued his sketching. Suddenly at Cossack crowded down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. We looked too, and lo! a cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with similar headdress, came also in view. The first was Sir George Brown, on foot; the second we made out to be Quartermaster General Airey. The scene was exciting. It was evident the Russian and the Cossack saw Sir George, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle-bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances, towards the English men.

Sir George was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing towards the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out the various spots to the Quartermaster General. Suddenly they turn as they slowly descend the hill—the gold sash disappears—the cocked hat is eclipsed—Cossacks and officers dismount, and steal along by the side of their horses. They, too, are hid from sight for a short time, and on the brow of the cliff appears a string of native carts. In about five minutes two or three tiny puffs of smoke rise over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of a rifle are audible to the men in the nearest ships. In a few minutes more the Cossacks are visible, flying like the wind on the road towards Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French line of skirmishers.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a narrow escape from being taken prisoner. It appeared he had been the first to land, and pushed on without sending videttes, although he fortunately took the precaution to bring a few soldiers with him. The Cossacks, who had been dodging among the rocks, made a dash at him when within a hundred yards. The General had to run and, was only saved by a volley from the fusiliers which brought his pursuers to a second.

The rest of the disembarkation was effected without any incident worthy of notice. Each officer carried in his haversack 4½ pounds of salt meat and 4½ pounds of biscuit as his ration for three days. Besides this he carried his great coat, strapped round his body; a wooden keg for water; a small ration of spirits; a change or two of linen; a forage cap; and, in most instances, a Colt's revolver. Each private man carried the same as the officers, and in addition a portion of the mess cooking apparatus, firelock and bayonet, cartouch box and fifty rounds of ball cartridge. Both officers and men were in capital spirits.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BAIDAR, September 19, 1854.

Few of us will ever forget last night. Seldom were 27,000 Englishmen more miserable. The beach was almost cleared, the troops had marched off to their several quarters, the Light Division about six miles in advance, the 1st Division two miles nearer the shore, the 2d Division on the cliffs and hills, and a part of the 3d Division on the slope of the hill. No tents were served out, partly because there had been no time to land them, partly because there was no certainty of our being able to find carriage for them. Toward night the sky looked very black and lowering; the wind rose and the rain fell. The showers increased in violence about midnight, and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through the blankets and greatcoats of the motionless and tenseless soldiers. It was their first bivouac—a hard trial enough in all conscience, worse than all their experiences of Bulgaria or Gallipoli, for there they had their tents, and now they learned to value their canvas coverings at their true worth. Imagine all these old generals and young lords and noblemen exposed hour after hour to the violence of pitiless storms with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blankets or bits of useless water-proof wrappers, and the twenty odd thousand of poor fellows who could not get "dry bits" of ground, and had to sleep as they lay, even in little lochs and water-courses—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and no prospect of breakfast—imagine this, and add to it that the nice "change of linen" had become a vile abomination, which weighed the poor men's kits down, and you will admit that this "seasoning" was of rather a violent character—particularly as it came after all the luxuries of dry ship stowage. Sir George Brown slept under a cart tilted over. The Duke had some similar contrivance. Sir De L. Evans was the only General whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service; it gave them a temporary supply of water, but then it put a fire out of the question, even if the men could have scraped up wood enough to make it; the country is, however, quite destitute of timber.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The following are the official dispatches as communicated to the English public:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 20, 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 dispatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Constantinople, September 23, and forwarded by the Austrian Consul General at Belgrade, under date September 30, 9 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 inst. I am, etc.,

E. HAMMOND.

Col. Mundy, etc., etc., etc.

The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 60,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., 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 1400 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 dispatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received before the 6th of October.

Every thing which is received by the Government will be published immediately.

War Department, Sept. 30, 1854.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1854.—The Duke of Newcastle has this day received a telegraphic dispatch from General Lord Raglan, of which the following is a translation:

Copy of a telegraphic dispatch from General Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade, and dated, but evidently from the 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 sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy metal. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers and two guns, have been taken by the Turks.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

DISPATCH TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The following (from the Moniteur) is the dispatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to his Government:

BIVOUAC ON THE ALMA, Sept. 20.—We encountered the enemy to-day on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes were strongly entrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The Allied armies attacked these difficult positions with unparalleled vigor. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of *Vive l'Empereur*, and carried all before them! The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1400 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought valiantly against an obstinate resistance. (Signed) ST. ARNAUD.

THE RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

We learn that the Russian artillery was arranged in three batteries, and that the Russian force was quite 50,000 men, including a fair proportion of cavalry. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock the Russian position was carried by the bayonet. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded personally. Three English steamers protected the passage of the Alma, from the sea. Gen. Thomasson was killed by a shot in the abdomen, supposed fatally; and Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

THE BATTLE OF KALANTAI PLAINS—SECOND DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the Allies at the Alma, on the 21st, we infer that their (the Allies.) success amounted to no more than driving the Russians from their position on the heights. At all events, Prince Menschikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 25th of September he gave battle to the advancing forces, on the plains of Kalantai, on the river Katcha. After a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours, the Russians were totally defeated, and pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol. How they appear to have made a third stand, and to have again offered battle to the invaders.

NEW ELEMENT IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is stated on the authority of a German Journal of Frankfort, that the English Cabinet has brought forward an overture to revise the protocol of London, relative to the Danish succession, and that this new element will form an important part in the future.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a decree forbidding the export of corn to Austria.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris called on M. Drouyn de Lhuys to express the satisfaction of his Government at the successes of the Allied armies.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, October 1.—Both Cracow and Cimuiz have been made store places for ammunition and stores, and every thing tends to show that Austria is preparing for a war with Russia. Should the Frankfort Diet join with Prussia, Austria is resolved to enforce the four guarantees in common with the Western powers, without either Prussia or the minor States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *London*, October 3.—An extraordinary Gazette will be published so soon as the names of those who have fallen in action, or have been wounded, in the Crimea shall have been received, and the royal commission, authorizing the collection and control of a patriotic fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors and marines killed or dying on active service in the present war, will also be published at the same time, if not previously promulgated.

THE WAR ELSEWHERE.

A letter from Galatz, of September 21, in the Lloyd of Vienna, says: There appears not to be any doubt that Omer Pacha intends to strike a blow at the Russians concentrated at Ismail. He will not, however, commence his march on Bessarabia until he hears of the capture of Sebastopol.

A letter has just been received from Paris, in which is the following highly important information:

I learn that an attack upon Cronstadt is seriously contemplated, almost immediately. General Neil, the general of engineers, who distinguished himself in the Baltic by the prominent part he took in the direction of the siege of Bomarsund, repaired personally to the Emperor the same color, a sash round his waist, and long leather boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy, rough little steeds of his followers.

There they were, "the Cossacks," at last! stout, compact-looking fellows, with sheep-skin caps, uncouth clothing of indiscriminate cut, high saddles, and little fiery ponies, which carried them with wonderful ease and strength. Each of the Cossacks carried a thick lance of about fifteen feet in length, and a heavy-looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the edge of the cliff in front of us; now to the left, now to the rear of the officer, and occasionally they dipped out of sight, over the hill, altogether. They then came back, flourishing their lances, and pointing to the accumulating masses of the French on their right, not more than half a mile from them, on the shore, or scampering over the hill to report progress as to the lines of English boats advancing to the beach. Their officer behaved very well. He remained for an hour within range of a Minie rifle, and when the Highlyer stood in close to shore, while he was coolly making a sketch in his port-folio of our appearance, we all expected that they were going to drop a shell over himself and his little party. We were glad our expectations were not realized, if it were only on the chance of the sketch being tolerably good, so that the Czar might really see what our armada was like.

The Russian continued his sketching. Suddenly at Cossack crowded down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. We looked too, and lo! a cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with similar headdress, came also in view. The first was Sir George Brown, on foot; the second we made out to be Quartermaster General Airey. The scene was exciting. It was evident the Russian and the Cossack saw Sir George, but that he did not see them. A picket of fusiliers and riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle-bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances, towards the English men.

Sir George was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing towards the brow of the hill. Sir George was busy scanning the country, and pointing out the various spots to the Quartermaster General. Suddenly they turn as they slowly descend the hill—the gold sash disappears—the cocked hat is eclipsed—Cossacks and officers dismount, and steal along by the side of their horses. They, too, are hid from sight for a short time, and on the brow of the cliff appears a string of native carts. In about five minutes two or three tiny puffs of smoke rise over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of a rifle are audible to the men in the nearest ships. In a few minutes more the Cossacks are visible, flying like the wind on the road towards Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French line of skirmishers.

When we landed we heard that Sir George Brown had a narrow escape from being taken prisoner. It appeared he had been the first to land, and pushed on without sending videttes, although he fortunately took the pre-

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