

VERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

TERRIBLE BATTLE ON THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

The Repulse of the Russians after a Tremendous Slaughter.

About Eight Thousand Russian and Five Thousand Anglo-French and Turkish Troops Hors de Combat.

The Effect of the Battle in England and France.

Immense Exertions to Reinforce the Allied Army.

Considerable Decline in Consols and the French Funds.

Great Decrease in Specie in the Banks of France and England.

THE SOULS AFFAIR.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Depression in the Cotton Market.

off by the Daghestans, from the villages north of Tiflis.

The British Parliament is further prorogued to Thursday, the 14th of December.

Two houses, occupied by Nicol, a gunmaker, and Ker, a brewer, in Belfast, Ireland, were blown up 15th inst.

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

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

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns (during the week), showed no alteration, a tendency to depression being still observable, and especially at Manchester.

From Birmingham the advices are favorable as regards the home trade, but unfavorable as respects the foreign, and although the principal iron manufacturers have resolved for the present to maintain existing prices, a reduction before the close of the year seems not improbable.

In the general trade of the town (Birmingham), no revival from the dulness caused by the state of affairs in America and Australia is now considered likely till the spring.

At Nottingham there has been a little less stagnation, but the business transacted has been at very low prices, and there has been no increase of employment.

The woolen districts continue to form an exception to the other parts of the country, and although the manufacturers are disposed to exercise great caution, the operations are upon a very satisfactory scale, at firm quotations.

In the Irish linen markets there has been no improvement, except in the coarser articles and yarns. For fax there has been an increased demand at better rates.

Clay & Gillman, London, have suspended payment.

The weekly reviews from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam produce markets state that although business had diminished, prices continued to be well supported.

In sugar and indigo operations had been singularly limited, owing to a cessation of speculative purchases.

The quotations for tea and rice were maintained, although few transactions had taken place.

Some descriptions of spices showed a tendency to improvement.

Advices from Rouen mention that the market for manufactures was steady, but the attendance of buyers was less numerous.

Annexed is a list of Americans registered at the banking house of Livingston, Wells & Co., Paris, Nov. 9, 1854.

Table listing names and addresses of Americans registered at the banking house of Livingston, Wells & Co., Paris, Nov. 9, 1854.

Our London Correspondence.

GREAT BATTLES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

Battle of Balaklava—Fleets Charge of the English Light Cavalry—Terrible Slaughter—Battle before Sebastopol—The Sons of the Emperor—The English Grenadiers Wounded—Official Despatch of Count Bary—Sole of the Russians—Unusually Behavior of the Turks—The Bavarian Mission—Effect of the News on the Stock Exchange.

The present mail will bring you out stirring and thrilling narratives of the war in the Crimea.

The fighting has been going on before Sebastopol in good earnest. Many a heart will beat and a tear start to many an eye whilst reading the account of the glorious but fatal charge of the English light cavalry brigade on the 25th of October at the battle of Balaklava.

The full official details have now been received, with copious accounts of eye witnesses. The order for that fatal charge of a handful of light cavalry against dense masses of infantry, originated in a mistake in the transmission of the order to Lord Cardigan, and it was riding to certain death, but nevertheless obeyed under protest, and his handful of horse succeeded in taking the Russians' guns and dispersing their cavalry. Cut down by grape but few returned to their ranks.

The charge of the Scots Greys and heavy dragoons was magnificent. But I enclose you a graphic account from an eye-witness of that memorable day's work. "O'et magnifique!" exclaimed an old French general, "ce fut la nuit cavalry charge, 'mais ce n'est pas la guerre!'"

The Russians were completely defeated, and had it not been for the cowardly Turks taking to their heels and abandoning the redoubts entrusted to their care, Liprandi would not have so good a bulletin to send to the Emperor. His bulletin has been published in St. Petersburg. He pays a compliment to the desperate attack of the English cavalry. According to his own account the force he had under his orders on this day was 25,000 bayonets, 4,500 sabres and lances, and 10 pieces of field artillery.

A still more terrible battle was fought on the 5th of November, on the plain before Sebastopol. The only account as yet received of it is a despatch from General Canrobert to the French Minister of War. (It is given in another column.)

This despatch is published in the *Moniteur* of yesterday. Various other versions have been received from Vienna by Bucharest, all much of the same tenor. Another version, (a Russian one,) via Warsaw, says that a battle took place 5th November, in which the Russians took one battery and spiked fifteen guns of the left French division. It adds that the loss on both sides was considerable. With great news, this Russian despatch adds that a French division, "surprising" the Russians, attempted an assault, but was repulsed with great loss.

The details of this battle (for such it was, 9,000 Russians are said to have been killed, are most anxiously expected. Eight or ten days must elapse before the written accounts can arrive.

I have on my table various private letters from Balaklava and the camp before Sebastopol. Most of these letters, though confident in the idea that sooner or later Sebastopol must fall, express the opinion that it will hold out for some time yet unless an assault is attempted, which will cost a fearful loss of life, as the town contains 171 within fort.

The English army is much harassed by fatigue, not counting more now than 15,000 effective men. Large reinforcements, French and English, are on their way. The recently Tars, for whom we are fighting, have proved themselves cowards.

According to the *Times*' correspondent, whilst the English cavalry was fighting hand to hand with the Russian cavalry, the Russian artillery opened a murderous fire of grape upon the combatants, killing their own men as well as the English, as act of barbarism which Attila or Nero would have shuddered at.

There is a large Russian army now in the vicinity of Sebastopol, and the presence of the Grand Dukes Michel and Nicholas cannot fail to stimulate their ardor.

The following is a general summary of the troops at the disposal of Prince Menschikoff for offensive and defensive operations, opposing the two remaining divisions (10th and 17th) of the 4th corps to have joined—

Table showing the composition of the 4th corps, including regiments, battalions, and other units.

4th corps—12 regiments, 49 battalions (1 of 800 men) 24,000

11th and 12th Hussars—2 regiments, 16 squadrons (16th corps) 1,750

Combined Lancers—2 regiments, 16 squadrons 1,750

Reserve division ditto—4 regiments, 22 squadrons 1,750

7th and 8th Hussars—2 regiments, 16 squadrons 1,750

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Total 74,300

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Total 15,400

4th corps—14 field batteries of 10 guns each (140 guns) 3,900

6th corps—10 ditto of 10 guns each (100 guns) 2,400

Cosaaks—3 ditto of 5 guns each (150 guns) 800

Total 4,200

Infantry—3 battalions 2,400

Cavalry 15,000

Gunners and drivers, &c. 6,000

Sappers and train 4,900

General total, with 204 field pieces, 99,000

Of the infantry and gunners nearly 20,000 men are daily required for garrison work—so that not above 44,000 remain disposable as a movable body for offensive operations, even admitting that all reinforcements should be available. Nor can there be any material increase of these reinforcements, although every effort is made to send down recruits and reserve men to fill up the ranks.

From the above you will see that the capture of Sebastopol is not quite so easy a matter as was at first supposed.

Since the affair of the 17th, the fleets have not again attacked the forts by the sea side.

The winter—Russia's best ally—is approaching, and the Czar cares little how many thousands of his men are shot—he has plenty more; whilst our losses cannot so easily be made up. A victory to us is almost equivalent, in this respect, to a defeat.

It appears that in the battle on the 5th November, no less than four English Generals were wounded.

The announcement that Russia offers to negotiate on the basis of the four guarantee points is simply a subterfuge, probably of Prussian invention. Baron von der Flotow has returned to Munich. The precise result of his mission has not been made known.

The Austrian official organ thus announces his departure from Vienna—

The Royal Bavarian Minister-President Baron von der Flotow has left Vienna to-day. It is well known that this statesman has been in Berlin in order to promote by his exertions the establishment of a perfect agreement among the German States on the Oriental question. We have every reason to believe that he will be gratified by the frank and sincere manner in which the views and intentions of the imperial royal government in respect of the pending European question have been explained to Baron von der Flotow, he will have gained a conviction which will only be promotive of the patriotic object that he has had in view, and that he will be in a position to make a full and complete report to his royal court touching his sojourn in Vienna.

The news from the Crimea abhors, to say you may imagine, every other topic.

The telegraphic announcement that Sebastopol was stormed on the 4th is not true, as the above will already have convinced you. It is, however, true that the breaching batteries of the allies have got much nearer the walls.

Local news there is none. The season will be a dull one. There is scarcely a family out of mourning. Lumley is going to try to hand once more at opening "Her Majesty's Opera House."

Cruvell has returned to Paris and the opera, it seems, without having married her less cavalier.

Nothing more has transpired respecting Mr. Soule.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1854.

The Effect of the News from Sebastopol—Movement of the Revolutionary Leaders—George Sanders Still in London.

There is a feeling of intense gloom throughout England, caused by the disastrous results of the campaign in the Crimea. Though it is only whispered, yet there is the general and fearful presentiment of a total destruction of the allied forces. In the general dissatisfaction against the policy of the ministry, and the indignation against the very natural course of Austria, the conquered nations see the possibility of a new turn in the affairs of Europe. The republican exiles in London look on in breathless expectation. Mazzini is still safe, and is active and supported. Kossuth and Ledru Rollin called on Mr. Sanders the day he was to leave for the Continent, and he had a long and warm talk with them, the progress of events. Every body believes that there will be a new assault and deal in European cards before many weeks.

There is a proposition stated in London, which it is believed will offer the best paying investment at the present time. It is the erection of American hotels at the different capitals of Europe, corresponding with that now going up in Paris. It is intended to connect them with telegraphic wires, so that a man at Rome or Vienna can speak to his friends in London. Another feature is the erection of an hotel of embassy, adjoining, and having as well a communication with the main hotel. As usual in our own country, there would be a weekly concert in the large hall, at which the Minister could receive all Americans in town without expense to himself, so that the present salary would then enable the American Ambassador to meet all his countrymen with more freedom to themselves, and without exceeding his pay. European capitalists will take hold of this scheme with avidity.

Mr. Sanders' letter to the French has been published in four papers in Belgium, and five in Switzerland. Three thousand copies were struck in Brussels, and circulated in France.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1854.

The Soule Difficulty—Alleged Provocations given by Mr. Soule to the French Government—Explanation of the French Government—Serious View taken in France of the Prospects of the Crimea Campaign—The Court Favourites Postponed—Affairs in Spain—Cuba, &c.

Mr. Soule is the happiest of men. While all Europe is prostrate with anxiety—while cannon is thundering, and shells are scattering death and destruction—while magazines, containing tens of thousands of powder explode and threaten to rend the globe in twain—while the youth and chivalry of four kingdoms fly at each other's throats and startle the world with martial daring—while the gallant crews of France and England plant their ships in the very teeth of battlements which will sweep them from the seas—while at early dawn and dreary eve the first and latest thought is of Sebastopol—while mothers wail their children's fate, and fathers curse their foe—while sagest statesmen stand aghast, and gallant marshals pause in deepest doubt—while despotic monarchs bare their breath, and England's sovereignty quivers in its quivering lip—equal America's Ambassador at the Court of Spain—holds equal terms with Sebastopol in the eye of two astounded world; Mr. Soule must, therefore, be the happiest of men; and if his love of notoriety is not satisfied—if, like Alexander, he still aims for more worlds to conquer—the sooner he mounts some Spanish bull, and kills another Europe, rides him off to official fields, the better. Earth can give him no more. As I mentioned in my last, it was not easy to get at the precise facts. Mr. Soule and his friends were so determined on martyrdom that all sorts of stories were rife. At one time it was said the French government were in such haste to eject so dangerous a person from the soil of France that he was almost driven back into the sea at the point of the bayonet. Fancy the encampment of St. Omar, lately reviewed by so many kings and potentates, breaking up in hot haste to expel the terrible foe! At another time it was asserted that Mr. Mason—had most peaceful and benevolent and tranquil of men—had gone straight to the Emperor with pistol and an order for coffee for one, so deadly was the feud, and that the future march of the United States was to be decided by the Bourbon on the 9th, after he had been smothered by bearing down to make practice of Calais or Doulogne; but the truth is now fairly out, and as it always proves to be, more really interesting than the fiction.

From the moment Mr. Soule crossed the Spanish frontier and placed his foot in France, he has been the subject of the atterested curiosity; the result of which is, that while the French government have totally failed in doing him with any overt act, his general conduct has given deep offence; and as soon as Mr. Soule quitted the country on his late grand political mission, it was determined that some means should be adopted to prohibit his return to it as a resident. Not to give the matter the importance of an exceptional case, an old law of 1808 was hunted up, by which it had been enacted that Frenchmen should not enter France without permission from the government; and this, it appears, was the purpose of the intimation made to Mr. Soule on his landing at Calais. It seems that while in England Mr. Soule had not thought it necessary to use the same precautions which had governed his conduct in France, and which his political aspirations to such ambiguous acts and phrases as kept them far from the set by which he knew himself to be surrounded; but that he had frequented meetings with Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and others, where hot words were spoken which winged

their way with lightning speed to ears on this side of the channel only too anxious for intelligence. Accordingly, on his landing, Mr. Soule was apprised generally of the law, which remained in force, and of the necessity there was that the officials should communicate with the authorities at Paris before the Spanish Minister could proceed on his journey, which, of course, could be done instantaneously by telegraph.

But Mr. Soule would listen to nothing of the kind. The great American republic had been grievously insulted in his person. It should be war to the knife, and the only telegraphic communication he would consent to receive was one to Mr. Mason, to tell him at once to put on his harness and mount his warhorse, and ride full tilt into the Tuilleries, knocking over of course, all the sentinels and lords in waiting, that would dare to impede his progress, and then there to demand satisfaction of Napoleon in person. He should be considered as the hero of the *affaire d'Albion*, and forthwith sallied Mr. Mason, not quite in the guise his former ambassador would have had him, but with the temperance and moderation of a man who himself first at the bureau of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who had mentioned the case to the Emperor in the month of 1808, and that, notwithstanding Mr. Soule's impetuosity, the officials at Calais had immediately applied to Paris to obtain his passport, and that he had full permission to pass through France en route to Spain, although that such permission had been extended to his residence. Mr. Mason then directly communicated to the Emperor, in a personal interview with the chief of the State, to which no impediment was offered. On this interview the Emperor had the most favorable impression of Mr. Soule, and he had just taken place with regard to Mr. Soule. The answer of the Emperor is understood to have been decidedly firm, but polite and courteous. That he had the most favorable impression of Mr. Soule, and that he contemplated his expanding power and resources with the warmest sympathy—that for Mr. Mason personally he was not averse to the idea of Mr. Soule's passing the smallest strip of disrepute on that country was the very last thing he desired; that on the contrary he wished to cultivate and foster the closest relations with a people with whom France has every day becoming more associated; but that there was nothing in such sentiments which ought to prevent him from viewing with the frank and sincere manner in which he had merited; that the line which gentlemen had thought fit to pursue in Spain was not a matter of a nature to be considered as a matter of public concern, and that Mr. Soule should not have the power of disseminating opinions which might be injurious to it. Mr. Mason is understood to have been most gratified by the Emperor's reply, and that during the whole period of his absence from Spain, an absence he had never approved of by his government, he had conducted himself with the self-restraint and dignified reserve becoming a man of his rank and position. The Emperor, relying that he was bound to believe such accounts, coming from a quarter he so entirely respected, and that Mr. Soule had been a man of high position, and that his government to pass through France, he would not have the power of disseminating opinions which might be injurious to it. Mr. Mason is understood to have been most gratified by the Emperor's reply, and that during the whole period of his absence from Spain, an absence he had never approved of by his government, he had conducted himself with the self-restraint and dignified reserve becoming a man of his rank and position. The Emperor, relying that he was bound to believe such accounts, coming from a quarter he so entirely respected, and that Mr. Soule had been a man of high position, and that his government to pass through France, he would not have the power of disseminating opinions which might be injurious to it.

Mr. Mason could do no more; he had demonstrated the larger number of his great country he represented; he had done his best in support of an officer the administration which had nominated him had approved of his conduct, and that during the whole period of his absence from Spain, an absence he had never approved of by his government, he had conducted himself with the self-restraint and dignified reserve becoming a man of his rank and position. The Emperor, relying that he was bound to believe such accounts, coming from a quarter he so entirely respected, and that Mr. Soule had been a man of high position, and that his government to pass through France, he would not have the power of disseminating opinions which might be injurious to it.

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