Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::::::OCTOBER 20.

### MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

### News of the Day.

Ex-President Tyler and family, and Sir Edmund Head, were at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York, at last advices. Where is Hon. John M. Botts?

Genin, the hat man, street reformer and brother-in-law of Barnum, has declined the nomination tendered him by the friends of clean streets.

The French war frigate "Ipheginia," lying at the port of New York, was gaily decorated with flags, &c., immediately after hearing of the victory at Sebastopol.

Edward Oliver, of Liverpool, whose failure is reported by the "Baltic," is said to have liabilities to the amount of $3,000,000, and to be the largest shipping merchant in the world. He supplied the British government for their recent expeditions with more than forty transports.

### SEBASTOPOL --THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The long inactivity of the English and French fleets and armies has at length been followed by a brilliant and important achievement. Between fifty and sixty thousand English, French and Turkish troops were landed in the Crimea, not far from Sebastopol, and after severe and sanguinary battles the famous fortress is taken, and with it a large portion of the Russian Black Sea fleet. The despatches and items of information in relation to the battles will be found in another column; and also a description of the fortifications and harbor of the captured seaport.

This conquest is of great importance to the allies; if indeed the conquest is complete, of which there is but little doubt. The public opinion of England and France compelled the governments to undertake this enterprise, and it has resulted in entire success. It is the great event of the campaign; and gives to the allies the entire control of the Black Sea, and its coasts and ports If the accounts received are true, and so many Russian ships of war burned, sunk or taken, the naval power of the Czar is almost annihilated in that sea. It appears, too, that the inhabitants of the Crimea, who are principally Mahomedans, joined the army of the allies in considerable numbers; and cheerfully furnished them with provisions. More than a half a century of subjection to the Russian government has not reconciled the once free races of that region to their despotic masters, and they seize the first opportunity to aid in throwing off the hated yoke of the despot.

It is not probable that the allies will restore to Russia the conquered fortress and province. It will be restored to Turkey, to whom it formerly belonged, or held and fortified by the English and French, and thus give them, perhaps for a long time, the command of the Euxine. And during the present war it can be made the base of all naval and military operations in Southern Europe and in Asia. It is but a short distance from the shores of the Caucasian countries, where the Russians, during the present campaign, have gained easy victories over the ill-organized armies of the Turks. It is at no great distance from Odessa, Varna and even Constantinople: and from Sebastopol as a rendezvous, forces can be sent to any point along the whole Asiatic and European line of military operations. The Russian power is effectually checked and broken in the south; and the vast conquests she has made to the southward within the last thirty years can now be wrested from her grasp. Every successful blow that England strikes in that direction adds to the security of her East Indian possessions. Russia was fast advancing towards them through the Caucasus: but the line of her conquests is now broken: the labor of half a century is lost; the fleets that threatened Constantinople are destroyed, and Sinope is signally and terribly avenged.

Such is the result of the first campaign in the south. In the north, on the shores of the Baltic, it is now proposed to reduce Cronstadt before winter; and a French officer demonstrates its practicability. It is one of the strongest fortresses in the world; but the splendid success of the fleets and armies of the south will stimulate the forces under Sir Charles Napier to some grand achievement before returning to England and France. We may expect the news of another bloody conflict yet, before winter sets in. The reduction of Cronstadt would expose St. Petersburg as an easy conquest to the allies.

But notwithstanding the reverses of the Czar, he is far from being conquered yet. He entered upon the war deliberately; and, with the true fortitude and perseverance that has ever distinguished his race and his nation, he had doubtless made up his mind to endure losses and defeat at first. But the main body of his vast empire is untouched and invulnerable; and will be marshalled for efforts during the succeeding campaigns that will give full employment to all the power of the allies.

The Czar is reported to have said not long since that "Russia never entered a conflict without justice; and never retired from one but with honor." History proves the truth of the last clause of the assertion. In the war with Sweden the armies of Peter the Great were again and again defeated, and his empire invaded. But that war terminated in the conquest of nearly half of Sweden. In every war with Turkey the Russians have suffered defeats; yet each conflict has added new realms to the Russian empire. The Crimea was one of those acquisitions. During Bonaparte's wars, the Russian armies were repeatedly defeated; the empire invaded, and its sacred and central city destroyed: yet at the termination of those sanguinary wars, a Russian army was encamped before the walls of Paris.

Russia has armies and resources with which to maintain this struggle with her formidable adversaries for many years; and new complications will yet find her allies. The Prussian government would prefer a Russian alliance; and she can bring into the field one of the most powerful and effective armies in Europe.

The well known stubborn, and proud and determined character of the Czar, forbids the belief that he will yield in defeat and disgrace; or submit to terms of peace that would dismember his empire, impair its strength, or impugn his honor. The end is not yet. A protracted war is more unsafe for England and France than for Russia. Its vast expense must bear heavily on the people, already overburthened with taxation; and it is after all a war in which the English and French people have little of real interest. It is a contest for no *principle* in which the masses of the people are interested, or their rights and hopes involved; and it matters little to them whether the Greek Cross or the Crescent prevails at Constantinople. If the war is short the allies may triumph; but if protracted through many years, Russia will probably come out of the conflict, as heretofore, with honor and extended domain.

PRESENTATION TO HENRY S. MOTT.—Henry S. Mott, Esq., the Canal Commissioner elect, was prescated in Philadelphia, on Monday, by the Democracy of that city, with a Jackson medal. C. W. Carrigan, Esq., made the presentation speech, to which Mr. Mott replied in a speech replete with Democratic truth.

☞ The boast of the *Chronicle* is simply ridiculous.

York: Stringer & Townsend. For sale in Pittsburgh by B. T. C. Morgan, 104 Wood street.

This is a collection of nautical yarns from the log-book of a youngster of the mess, bound in a handsome volume of over four hundred pages; and includes the Cruise of a Guineaman; Fitzgibbon, or the Admiral's Pet; Homeward Bound; Aquatic-Expedition from Gibraltar to Barcelona; Mr. Snigsby's Yacht; and The Death Shot—a tale of the Coast Guard. To any one at all interested in sea stories, this collection will afford ample food for amusement; as they are well told, abounding in humorous dialogue, and are just of a proper length to read at a single sitting.

THE STRAYER'S COMPANION.—New York: Stringer & Townsend. For sale by B. T. C. Morgan, 104 Wood street.

The public owe the publishers a deep obligation in thus getting up, in one collection, all the songs that are in common use. They comprise more than one hundred and fifty of the most beautiful in our language, each one set to music. We do not know any book more to be desired by any one who has the least inclination for music, than this selection of lyrics.

ROBERT BRUCE, THE HERO KING: by the author of Wallace the Hero of Scotland. New York: Stringer & Townsend. For sale by Gildersleeve & Co., 70 Fourth street; and Miller & Co., 32 Smithfield street.

A historical novel by an author who has a very enviable reputation in that kind of literature. The present work will add to his already well earned fame. Price 50 cents.

COL. MOTT.—Some of the Know Nothings seem to think Col. Mott has "diddled" them. They will probably find in the end that it was their leaders who deceived them. The direction to vote for Mott was considered proof sufficient that he was one of them. Those who gave the direction probably knew all about it. We have all along said that Mott was not one; and that the vote of the Know Nothings was given to him to pay for the Democratic vote for Pollock. We believe Mr. Mott's letter; and have no doubt that a large portion of the Know Nothings have been deceived in the matter; but not by Mr. Mott.

SERENADE TO GOVERNOR BIGLER.—Some of the German Musical Societies of Philadelphia, honored Gov. Bigler with a Serenade, on Monday night, at his lodgings, the Merchants' Hotel. A large crowd of persons were attracted to the spot, where, after listening to some excellent music, they were gratified to hear a brief and eloquent speech from the Governor. He was enthusiastically received, and during the speech, was repeatedly applauded.

WHIGGERY EXTINCT IN ELK.—The official returns from Elk county, show that Smyser and Barsie, who received the nomination of no other party than the Whigs, received respectively one and four votes. That Whig who voted for the Whig candidate for Supreme Judge should be caged and exhibited as a rare bird.

A QUERY ANSWERED.—The editor of a neutral (over the left,) paper in Philadelphia, asks "Will Pierce resign?" We feel authorized to answer our cotemporary—who appears to be seeking knowledge under difficulties,—that President Pierce *will* resign about the 4th of March, 1857.

A DEMOCRATIC GIBRALTAR.—Eldred township, Monroe county, gave Governor Bigler and the entire Democratic ticket 156 votes, and none for the opposition candidates, at the recent election.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SENATE.—The State Senate of Pennsylvania, at the next session will consist Democrats, 17; Rep. Dem., 1; Opposition 15.

### The Arctic Calamity—Thrilling Incidents

Capt. Luce says in a further statement made: "I instructed Mr. Bashham to get a boat ready to put a compass into her, and have her ready to receive passengers. He did so, when again the firemen and others sprang over the bulwarks, falling one on top of the other into the boat. I, seeing that this was likely to be continued, ordered him to drop out of the way and follow us under the stern of the ship. To my surprise, however, it was not five minutes before he was out of sight, and with not more than one half of the persons on board which his boat was capable of carrying.

"Mr. Bashham asked me if he should put my little boy in the boat. I said—'No! I should not allow it unless other people were provided for—that he must take his chance with me.'

"Captain Luce informed our reporter that *the smallest boat*, which left the ship with the Engineer, *was capable of carrying safely more persons than the largest boat took away*; and that the boats on board were large enough to have carried *three hundred persons safely*.

"Each one of the bilge injections threw out a column of water as large as a barrel constantly. Each one of the four steam pumps threw a column of water six inches in diameter, with tremendous force; and the four deck pumps worked by hand would discharge a column of water of the same diameter. In spite of all this the ship sunk rapidly."

While Captain Luce was preparing one of the boats for the reception of the company with Mr. Gilbert, he found two firemen seated in it. He ordered them out; one of them replied that his life was as good as that of any one on board. Captain Luce raised a carpenter's mallet, and threatened him with death, if he did not instantly obey. Upon that he drew a knife—he did not use it, however, but sullenly left the boat.

As regards Mr. Gourlie, Capt. Luce thinks that by the time the engines had stopped working, the Arctic must have gone fully fifteen miles from the point where he last saw him, and told him they could not wait for him.

One of the passengers saved on the wreck with Capt. Luce and Mr. Allen, was an intelligent young German, 20 years old, named Ferdinand Keyn. He is a native of Sondershausen, Germany. He was a passenger in company with Capt. Christiansen, who had a ship lying at Baltimore. Young Keyn had had some five years experience on the sea, and was about to become second mate of Capt. C.'s vessel. Mr. K. states that when he sank to a considerable depth, and on coming up, seized a door that was floating by. He subsequently left this and seized a chest, but this going down, he made a successful effort to reach the paddle-box.

On this box, he says he found Mr. Ireland, Capt. Luce, a young Frenchman, whose name we did not know, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of the steward, with her two children, and several others.

Mr. Keyn has obtained a strong hold on the affections of all he has met. Capt. Luce speaks in the highest terms of his gentlemanly bearing and kind deportment. Mr. Allen, his fellow sufferer has decided to take him into his employment at the Novelty Works. At Quebec, sixty-five dollars was subscribed for him, and on the cars other sums were generously contributed.

"On the boat which was launched, and left apparently under the charge of the butcher, were some four or five ladies; one of whom, I distinctly recollect, was Miss Smith. She had succeeded in getting into the boat, and she supposed that she would be immediately followed by her father. When she saw that he was not in the boat, she insisted upon getting out of it, and became almost frantic as the butcher cut the painter. There were some eighteen or twenty persons, I think, in the boat at the time. This was one of the largest boats on the vessel, and was suspended over the port-guard.

"About half an hour before the vessel sank," said Captain Luce, "I went below. Upon looking round, I discovered the Stewardess of the vessel, Anna Downer, who was the only person below, *working at the pumps* with all the power she could command. I told her to come up; that she was only exhausting herself; that it was as useless for her to attempt to pump out the ship as it would be to attempt to pump out the ocean. "Captain," said she, '*I'm willing to pump as long as I can work my arms.*' I told her again that she had better come up with the others. She asked me if I would not take her into the boat with me? I replied to her that I was not going to get into the boat; but that when the ship sank, I expected to be in the sea."

"I had a man in my employ," said Captain Luce to our reportor, "who was one of the most faithful fellows I ever saw. During the whole of the scene following the collision, he was on constant attendance upon every one, and particularly to my child. It was through his efforts that many of the ladies were supplied with life-preservers; and when, at last, the ship was rapidly sinking, he ran to me and asked me if I had a life-preserver. I said I had not. Upon giving him this answer, he insisted that I should take the one he had. I told him that he would need it; that he had better keep it himself.

## TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL.

### PROPOSED ATTACK ON CRONSTADT.

### *DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE.*

#### The Battle of the Alma.

The following are the official despatches, 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 despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Constantinople, Sept. 22, and forwarded by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date storming by the allied forces of the intrenched camp of the Russian army, on the heights of the Alma, on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

"I am, &c., "E. HAMMOND.

"COL. MUNDY, &c., &c., &c."

Copy of a telegraphic despatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Constantinople, September 23, 1854, and transmitted by her Majesty's consul-general at Belgrade, under date September 30, 7 A M.

"The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alama, was attacked on the 20th instant, at one P. M., by the allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past three, with a less on our side of about 1400 killed and wounded, an equal loss on the side of the French The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat The Duke of Newcastle feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic despatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He fears none can be received before the 6th of October. Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately.

"War Department, September 30, 1354."

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

"Copy of a telegraphic despatch from General Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade, not 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 about 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 calibre. 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 English

(Signed) RAGLAN."

From other sources 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 Alma from the sea. Gen. Thomasson (French) was shot in the abdomen, supposed fatally, and Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

The following, from the Moniteur, is the despatch from Marshal St. Arnaud to his government:—

"'BIVOUAC' ON THE ALMA, Sept. 20, 1854.—

"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 1,400 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 Battle of Kalantai Plains—Second Defeat of Russians.

From the great 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 Menchikoff had managed again to bring his forces into order, and on the 23d of September he gave battle to the advancing forces in the plains of Katantai, on the river Katcha. After a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours, the Russians were totally defeated, and pursued to their entrenchement, before Sebastopol. Here they appear to have made a third stand, and to have again defeated the allies.

### Attack on Sebastopol.

From our scanty materials we find it impossible to make anything like a connected account of the attack on Sebastopol. The despatches published in the English papers abound in repetitions and contradictions. A despatch 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 25th."

PARIS, Oct. 3.—It is telegraphed from Bucharest, 28th Sept., that Sebastopol was captured by the allied forces, on the 25th. Details are wanting. "The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war."

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The garrison of Sebastopol, to which a free retreat, after laying down their arms, were offered, preferred to remain as prisoners of war. We have no trustworthy intelligence of what part the fleet played in the conflict. One account says that ten Russian ships of war were burned and sunk. Another says that the fleet surrendered and took no part in the fight. Yet another states that Fort Constantine blew up, or was blown up by shells from the English, on the 23d. And a statement is made, which may have some foundation in truth, to the effect that the Russians were totally disheartened by these repeated defeats, and did not make the protracted resistance they might have done. Their fearful loss, (15,000) however, indicates a sufficiently brave defence. By the mail at Liverpool, just previous to the Baltic's sailing, we have the following further accounts.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Russian party in Vienna had not disguised that the Russian arms have met with signal reverses in the Crimea. Accounts from Odessa say that "several battles had taken place in which the artillery of the fleets shared." "Prince Menschikoff has fallen back from the Alma towards the heights of the Katcha, where he was joined by Gen. Chumatoff with 6000 foot. On the 23d there was a battle, in which the Russian loss was considerable. One general and two colonels were killed. Gen. Chumatoff was wounded." The publication of these despatches was to pave the way for announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

OPERATIONS THREATENED IN THE BALTIC.

A despatch from Berlin, dated September 29, states that the French Admiral Duschenes had his return to France countermanded. He is ordered to collect his ships in Kiel Bay, and to take them back to the Gulf of Finland.

[From the London Times.]

### Sebastopol.—Its Position and Strength.

Nearly due east of the Bosphorus, snugly placed in a deep indentation of the chalk hills of the Crimea, was planted, by the foresight of Catharine II., the important naval station of Sebastopol; which, hardly inferior in strength to Cronstadt, is of even greater consequence, as being the point whence have been destined to issue the Russian fleets that autocratic ambition would direct against his most coveted prize. The minarets of Stamboul may almost be descried from the rocky cliffs of this Russian port; and from the prevalence of easterly winds, assisted also by the current that rages through the narrow straits between Asia and Europe, it occupies such a position of vantage as would enable it to send forth its fleets whenever the moment appears opportune.

Such was what, without doubt, determined the intelligent Catharine in selecting a site for her principal naval nursery, and her successors have carefully followed her policy. It was from Sebastopol, it will be remembered, that the fleet sailed which destroyed the Turkish squadron lying in the harbor of Sinope. To Sebastopol the same fleet returned in triumph, and from thence, sheltered by the powerful batteries that guard the port, it has continued to defy the united strength of the French and English squadrons. It is somewhat extraordinary that in anticipation of a naval battle we should be compelled to seek for men-of-war under the guns of land batteries; for it was not thus that navies had been used to contend for the dominion of the seas—but Russian sailors, it appears, can be brought to battle upon no other terms; and hence, as an important element in such a contest, we are obliged to consider the strength of the fortified ports to which they have fled for protection. Such, in the estimation of military men, are large odds against the allies, and it may well be considered doubtful if any British admiral the fame of the conqueror of St. Jean d'Acre. The following is a very interesting and concise description of the Russian stronghold in the Black Sea, and there is every probability that by the next mail it will appear to have been the scene of a most desperate conflict.

Sebastopol, the famous stronghold of the Russians in the Black sea is one of the most modern creations in the rapidly-growing empire of the Czar, its site until 1786 having been occupied by nothing more pretentious than a miserable village of Tartar huts, named Akhtier. The splendid natural advantages of its harbor for a first rate naval port, however, attracted the keen attention of Catharine II., and in 1780 the first stone of the new fortress and arsenal was laid, and from that period it has rapidly increased in strength and importance. Sebastopol is situated on the western coast of the peninsula of the Crimea, in an amphitheatre to the south of the harbor, extending along a point of land which separates the Bay Yujasia-Bukhta, which forms the port, from Artillery bay, a small indentation on the other side.

The town stands on a chalky stratum, which rises from a height of thirty feet at the extremity of the point to an elevation of one hundred and ninety feet above the sea in the upper part. This elevation, with the steep coast opposite, which also consists of a calcarious rock, perfectly defends the bay, which, from the summits of the heights, appears to lie at the bottom of a deep cavity, and, indeed, at a very short distance from the shore inland it is impossible to perceive the tops of the highest masts. The town is composed of parallel streets running up the steep acclivity, and is divided into quarters by a few traverse streets. Near the extremity of the point of land stands the house built in 1787 for the reception of the Empress Catharine II.

Behind are situate the admiralty, the arsenal and the houses of the naval officials, while higher up are the dwellings of the inhabitants of the town, the market and the Greek Church besides which there is a Russian Church for the use of the sailors belonging to the Black Sea fleet. The seamen's hospitals and barracks of the garrison, built a short distance from the former, compose a sort of suburb. Outside the town, towards Artillery bay, are quarters of the artillery corps, a few private houses, the quarantine station; and scattered here and there on the shore opposite the roadstead, the country houses and gardens of the officers of the dockyard and arsenal. The town of Sebastopol itself is not much above a mile in length, and is nowhere more than four hundred yards wide; but neither the regimental barracks, created about a mile and half from the part of the town, nor those for the sailors, opposite the town itself nor the hospitals are included within this space.

The harbor, as being the most important feature of Sebastopol, and which has been compared to that of Malta, merits a more minute description. The principal bay is about three miles and a half in depth, with a width of three quarters of a mile at the mouth, widening to nearly a mile, and then narrowing to six hundred or seven hundred yards at the head. The average depth at the mouth is not above ten or eleven fathoms: as far as the ancient village of Akhtier, where the naval magazines now are, it is about nine fathoms, and from there diminishes gradually between the two ports to three fathoms. There is not a vessel of any size in the whole harbor, except opposite the Severnain Kossa, or northern point, where there is a small sand bank, which ships entering the bay have to avoid, and where the sailors find abundance of fish. At the further end of the port the water becomes gradually shallower, and the village of Inkerman, and near the little river of Byingsu is not more than a yard or a half a yard in depth, with a muddy bottom.

The entrance to the harbor is defended by strong batteries place l at the extremities of the two points of land that form the bay. Besides these there is another fronting the town, and two more on the double point on which the town stands, with a redoubt higher up. One of these batteries, which is semi circular, also defends Artillery bay. The large harbor, as well as the lesser, is perfectly protected from all winds by the chalk rocks which surround it, which rise to a greater height more inland, so that it is only on the rare occurrence of a tempest from the west that any danger can be occasioned to the shipping in the bay. About a mile from the mouth of the bay the grand port for vessels of war forms a sort of small arm, running in a southwest direction.

This arm, which the Tartars used to call Karlali-Kosh (Vulture bay) is now Yujuaia-Bukhta, or Sauthport. It is upwards of a mile and a half in length, with a width of four hundred yards at the entrance, and has a little narrow creek of about six hundred yards in length, in which ships can be laid up in ordinary with perfect safety. On the other side of the town, in Artillery-bay, is a similar creek, used to careen vessels of war, for the purpose of cleansing and scorching their bottoms. The sea worm (*teredo navalis*, which pierces submerged wood, exists in large numbers in the Black Sea, especially along the shores of the Crimea and in the harbor of Sebastopol. In less than two years, if a vessel is not copper-sheathed, these worms pierce through the whole of the outer timbers. Hence it is found necessary to counteract their operations by careening the vessel every two years and scorching the outside with pitch and juniper wood.

The situation of Sebastopol on a dry soil, causes it to be extremely healthy, the air being tempered in summer by cooling winds, and softened in winter by the shelter of lofty hills to the north and east. The greatest heat in summer does not exceed twenty-six degrees of Cesumer, (77 1-2 F. Land and sea breezes alternative successively, morning and evening, cooling the air, and at the same time favoring the entrance and departure of vessels, while at sea outside the harbor the prevalent winds are northeast and northwest.

### The Latest.

There are no further details of the capture of Sebastopol, but previous accounts are confirmed. The Turkish Ambassador presented to the London Times a copy of a despatch sent him from Constantinople, and stated that he entertained no doubt of the truth of the previously published accounts.

Omer Pacha is at Silistria. There has been a trifling difficulty with the Montenegrins.

Prince Napoleon is (doubtfully) stated to have had two horses shot under him.

It is via Vienna that the statement comes that Menschikoff has surrendered the remains of the fleet.

From Paris it is stated confidently that General Neil has demonstrated to the Emperor Napoleon the practibility of taking Cronstadt this season, and that the attempt will be immediately made.

Six Russian ships escaped from Sebastopol.

One French and three Russian Generals have arrived at Constantinople, wounded.

Consols, 96½@96¾; money: 1-2 quiet.

EVE'L, Monday.—Admiral Parseval-Dechenes is leaving our harbor with the French fleet to join Admiral Napier in the Baltic. Admiral Napier was before Revel on the 23d. It is not probable that the allied fleets in the Baltic will undertake any attack this season.

BERLIN, Sunday Evening.—A telegraphic despatch from Vienna this evening announces the taking of Sebastopol, as given by an Austrian vessel.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The Queen has returned to Madrid. The Carlist bands in Catalonia have been dispersed.

WARSAW, Sept 27.—It is confidently asserted that the Emperor Nicholas will come here early next month.

VIENNA, Sunday, (Additional.)—Both Cracow and Olmutz have been made store places for ammunition and arms, and everything 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.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 30.—It is again asserted on the best authority that there are 50,000 Russians in the Dobrodja. Isatscha and Tulischa are not evacuated. Gen. Luders is constantly receiving reinforcements, and his corps d'arme extends to Babadagh.

Omar Pasha is only waiting St. Arnaud's order to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements in the Turkish army indicate the intention of a winter campaign; 80,000 Turks are collecting at Galatz, (coming from Kalarach) to march into the Dobrodja.

CHIVALRY IN KENTUCKY!—By this we do not mean that another Northern school master was shot; but that a tournament after the fashion of the good old days of chivalry, came off in Louisville, at the fair grounds of the South-western Mechanical and Agricultural Association. It was the first ever held in the State, and fair women and brave men of Kentucky, to the number of 15,000, were present, as well as some of the chivalry of adjoining States. Mr. Cochsell, a Knight from the old Dominion, was proclaimed the victor, and Miss Julia Chamberlin was crowned "Queen of Love and Beauty." The affair, it is said, caused an immense excitement, but all passed off satisfactorily.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

### STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—OFFICIAL.

| DISTRICTS. | GOVERNOR. WILLIAM BIGLER, D. | GOVERNOR. JAMES PARSONS, W. | CANAL COM. HENRY S. MOTT, D. | CANAL COM. GEORGE DARSIE, W. | SUP. JUDGE. H. M. BRECKENRIDGE, D. | SUP. JUDGE. J. R. BLACK, D. | SUP. JUDGE. D. M. SMYSER, W. | SUP. JUDGE. T. H. BURD, W. | RECORDER. JOHN S. KERR, D. | RECORDER. JOHN MCCLURE, W. | REGISTER. [illegible], D. | REGISTER. [illegible], W. | REGISTER. [illegible], D. | REGISTER. [illegible], W. | CLERK OF COURT. J. H. FINDLEY, D. | CLERK OF COURT. [illegible], W. | CLERK OF COURT. [illegible], D. | CLERK OF COURT. [illegible], W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Ward | 97 | 308 | 18 | 252 | 151 | 4 | 113 | 132 | 159 | 100 | 198 | 199 | 190 | 188 | 2 | 87 | 156 | 192 |
| Second Ward | 149 | 243 | 6 | 259 | 200 | 2 | 101 | 152 | 157 | 148 | 128 | 198 | 200 | 196 | 3 | 127 | 176 | 188 |
| Third Ward | 351 | 490 | 16 | 443 | 338 | 2 | 253 | 276 | 181 | 336 | 229 | 210 | 303 | 335 | 9 | 266 | 297 | 224 |
| Fourth Ward | 161 | 383 | 8 | 236 | 246 | 5 | 176 | 211 | 138 | 184 | 185 | 174 | 161 | 315 | 4 | 129 | 218 | 198 |
| Fifth Ward | 254 | 248 | 40 | 284 | 155 | 40 | 206 | 156 | 229 | 129 | 226 | 242 | 154 | 242 | 34 | 211 | 156 | 243 |
| Sixth Ward | 146 | 416 | 11 | 324 | 208 | 11 | 167 | 225 | 176 | 182 | 132 | 196 | 180 | 262 | 14 | 103 | 222 | 221 |
| Seventh Ward | 75 | 128 | 11 | 98 | 99 | 11 | 83 | 73 | 58 | 75 | 58 | 67 | 53 | 126 | 11 | 50 | 90 | 73 |
| Eighth Ward | 100 | 178 | 10 | 151 | 121 | 6 | 101 | 123 | 47 | 87 | 87 | 58 | 100 | 110 | 8 | 121 | 73 | 87 |
| Ninth Ward | 71 | 183 | 41 | 144 | 98 | 45 | 80 | 103 | 112 | 77 | 97 | 114 | 137 | 159 | 43 | 78 | 105 | 117 |
| First Ward | 65 | 401 | 42 | 347 | 199 | 49 | 77 | 218 | 106 | 73 | 192 | 210 | 210 | 211 | 41 | 50 | 215 | 198 |
| Second Ward | 89 | 322 | 49 | 292 | 194 | 34 | 106 | 146 | 183 | 77 | 126 | 212 | 179 | 199 | 32 | 80 | 151 | 216 |
| Third Ward | 258 | 343 | 54 | 393 | 182 | 56 | 253 | 221 | 145 | 131 | 224 | 196 | 222 | 204 | 54 | 120 | 230 | 184 |
| Fourth Ward | 245 | 440 | 48 | 330 | 281 | 56 | 251 | 273 | 178 | 136 | 352 | 184 | 223 | 344 | 51 | 114 | 466 | 170 |
| Birmingham | 172 | 267 | 21 | 280 | 84 | 18 | 181 | 73 | 189 | 113 | 73 | 63 | 258 | 84 | 35 | 113 | 88 | 206 |
| Lawrenceville | 99 | 184 | 1 | 246 | 29 | 0 | 104 | 79 | 158 | 94 | 28 | 77 | 154 | 35 | 1 | 84 | 29 | 164 |
| Elizabeth Borough | 35 | 106 | 0 | 110 | 20 | 0 | 60 | 28 | 77 | 34 | 28 | 77 | 113 | 27 | 0 | 34 | 29 | 77 |
| Manchester | 83 | 138 | 77 | 199 | 29 | 6 | 87 | 44 | 165 | 85 | 39 | 176 | 21 | 47 | 32 | 76 | 35 | 134 |
| Sharpsburg | 61 | 145 | 0 | 169 | 57 | 0 | 60 | 51 | 126 | 56 | 32 | 106 | 168 | 34 | 0 | 63 | 36 | 106 |
| South Pittsburgh | 110 | 158 | 8 | 178 | 92 | 5 | 114 | 51 | 103 | 104 | 45 | 109 | 100 | 54 | 10 | 107 | 48 | 108 |
| West Pittsburgh | 15 | 64 | 4 | 72 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 15 | 54 | 14 | 8 | 51 | 50 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 56 |
| M'Keesport | 86 | 194 | 0 | 188 | 79 | 0 | 88 | 72 | 121 | 76 | 71 | 122 | 166 | 108 | 0 | 65 | 66 | 118 |
| West Elizabeth | 12 | 29 | 1 | 38 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 27 | 33 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 27 |
| Duquesne | 44 | 91 | 13 | 114 | 17 | 11 | 44 | 12 | 86 | 100 | 29 | 10 | 89 | 81 | 1 | 103 | 24 | 79 |
| East Birmingham | 99 | 84 | 11 | 111 | 52 | 12 | 103 | 44 | 81 | 64 | 91 | 42 | 44 | 73 | 33 | 61 | 32 | 46 |
| Tarentum | 51 | 74 | 0 | 70 | 34 | 0 | 30 | 34 | 39 | 30 | 30 | 44 | 50 | 69 | 0 | 31 | 32 | 46 |
| Sewickley Borough | 9 | 87 | 0 | 90 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 36 | 12 | 3 | 76 | 39 | 7 | 0 | 61 | 6 | 79 |
| Pitt Township | 58 | 106 | 2 | 101 | 65 | 0 | 78 | 40 | 38 | 57 | 51 | 68 | 92 | 58 | 2 | 56 | 55 | 58 |
| Peebles | 64 | 160 | 6 | 178 | 37 | 4 | 68 | 33 | 129 | 65 | 30 | 130 | 172 | 48 | 1 | 50 | 49 | 136 |
| Mifflin | 121 | 181 | 5 | 235 | 60 | 5 | 115 | 60 | 128 | 115 | 62 | 122 | 228 | 70 | 1 | 84 | 29 | 160 |
| Wilkins | 28 | 183 | 2 | 163 | 59 | 5 | 38 | 42 | 134 | 32 | 42 | 137 | 163 | 45 | 1 | 24 | 29 | 160 |
| Plum | 94 | 93 | 0 | 101 | 83 | 0 | 101 | 95 | 2 | 99 | 73 | 8 | 102 | 56 | 0 | 99 | 53 | 6 |
| Versailles | 56 | 178 | 0 | 170 | 68 | 4 | 70 | 53 | 115 | 68 | 54 | 114 | 81 | 150 | 0 | 97 | 54 | 73 |
| Jefferson | 73 | 68 | 0 | 156 | 18 | 0 | 76 | 18 | 79 | 79 | 17 | 80 | 152 | 18 | 0 | 75 | 17 | 77 |
| Elizabeth | 129 | 361 | 2 | 366 | 122 | 2 | 125 | 127 | 240 | 123 | 159 | 224 | 300 | 124 | 0 | 122 | 125 | 231 |
| Upper St. Clair | 57 | 135 | 0 | 142 | 52 | 0 | 71 | 52 | 67 | 71 | 48 | 72 | 159 | 34 | 0 | 73 | 51 | 58 |
| Lower St. Clair | 114 | 122 | 1 | 219 | 62 | 0 | 158 | 22 | 81 | 149 | 21 | 82 | 220 | 28 | 2 | 142 | 82 | 94 |
| Baldwin | 69 | 139 | 1 | 155 | 43 | 2 | 66 | 118 | 53 | 30 | 120 | 152 | 122 | 52 | 3 | 52 | 38 | 117 |
| Robinson | 88 | 195 | 0 | 268 | 19 | 2 | 99 | 18 | 169 | 101 | 17 | 168 | 250 | 17 | 2 | 127 | 12 | 167 |
| North Fayette | 88 | 158 | 43 | 158 | 43 | 0 | 92 | 43 | 68 | 89 | 42 | 69 | 171 | 20 | 0 | 84 | 20 | 80 |
| South Fayette | 34 | 106 | 0 | 75 | 84 | 0 | 42 | 76 | 12 | 39 | 73 | 20 | 106 | 29 | 0 | 36 | 85 | 14 |
| Findley | 112 | 78 | 0 | 185 | 56 | 0 | 100 | 51 | 25 | 109 | 52 | 25 | 135 | 49 | 0 | 109 | 47 | 23 |
| Moon | 46 | 172 | 0 | 194 | 13 | 0 | 48 | 9 | 160 | 49 | 11 | 157 | 232 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 9 | 159 |
| Ohio | 13 | 72 | 0 | 79 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 62 | 13 | 7 | 64 | 79 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 62 |
| Sewickley | 60 | 40 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 39 | 60 | 1 | 39 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 57 |
| Neville | 100 | 87 | 0 | 164 | 22 | 8 | 204 | 23 | 62 | 104 | 26 | 106 | 223 | 23 | 0 | 100 | 23 | 80 |
| Franklin | 57 | 73 | 2 | 66 | 57 | 8 | 65 | 25 | 60 | 60 | 32 | 43 | 77 | 8 | 2 | 61 | 25 | 25 |
| Reserve | 92 | 118 | 3 | 133 | 75 | 2 | 96 | 74 | 41 | 87 | 86 | 69 | 120 | 86 | 1 | 66 | 118 | 32 |
| Ross | 52 | 64 | 2 | 96 | 51 | 0 | 53 | 44 | 29 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 64 | 64 | 2 | 21 |