

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE BALTIC.

New York, Sept. 20.—The U. S. Mail Steamer Baltic, from Liverpool about nine o'clock on the morning of Sept. 8th, arrived about 12 o'clock last night.

With the exception of the announcement that the Russians on the Tchernaya are again menacing the allied lines, and a surmise that England instigated by France, is about to pick a quarrel with Naples, the papers contain little else than odds and ends of correspondence respecting the battle of Traktar and the bombardment of Sweaborg.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The fight of Traktar seems likely to have little effect on the course of events in the Crimea. The Russians have retired from their narrow and well fortified passes to the steep plateaus where, according to General Simpson's latest report, they are once more prepared for offensive movements. Attention is therefore again turned to the siege of Sebastopol.

Very little information on which a judgment may be founded, can be learned either from the despatches of the Generals, or from the correspondence of letter writers before the city. To our previous knowledge the besiegers had approached very near the Russian defences. We now learn that the foremost parallel, which had been begun at the two ends was completed and united in the middle on the 18th of August. Since then a fortnight has passed without much incident.

General Simpson mentions a small sortie in which the Russians succeeded in destroying some gabions. For the rest daily life of the camp, its hardships and amusements, and the death or leave of individual officers fill both public and private letters.

On the great preparations of the last ten weeks the hopes of the besiegers are fixed, and the fire that will open when the time comes will be unexampled in the history of warfare.

The Russians meantime are actively engaged in bridging the harbour, to remove their defenses to the north side should the south be taken.

The evils of a divided command are more and more felt.

The line from Bujdar to Inkermann, a distance of twelve miles, is occupied by the French, Sardinians and Turks, with a part of the English cavalry—each nationality under its own commander, and totally independent of all others.

Reports speak vaguely of a plan to unite the commands of all the troops on the Tchernaya in one hand. As six weeks, or at most two months, are the utmost limit that can be assured for active military operations, attention is turned to the means of supplying the army during the coming winter.

Mr. Beatty, Civil Engineer, has received orders to construct two new lines of railway, one from Balaklava to Kamiesch, to be worked by horse power; and the others from Kadokot to the Woronzoff road, near Sardinian position over the Tchernaya, to be worked by locomotive. The labor of making these roads will be supplied by the French and Sardinians. Mr. Beatty believes that the original railway will last during the winter, two hundred men of the army corps are now engaged in repairing it.

Stoves and sheds are being erected as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for the winter are going on with energy.

Sept. 1. Prince Gortschakoff briefly says: The fire of the enemy continues as before. There is nothing new.

On the same day General Pelissier telegraphs: "All goes well in every way. We are making progress."

General Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses.

Writing on the 17th, the Prince notices the new bombardment commenced on the 15th, and adds, "on our side, despite the violence of the bombardment, the artillery in the town replied with considerable success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and by its well directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damages done to the fortifications were repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire of the besiegers, or short range considerably delayed the work."

The French Minister of War has received a despatch from Gen. Pelissier, dated Crimea, 6th inst. 8 A. M. which contains the following intelligence: "On the night of the 5th inst. a great fire took place. It was caused by the burning of the Russian two decker, Marian, which was anchored in the Bay of Sebastopol. The fire origi-

nated from the bursting of a shell from the right attack.

The British steam sloop Prometheus, while on the Riff coast near Mebilla, approached the shore to make out some boats that were observed on the beach, the persons on shore hoisted a white flag, as did the steamer, but on the latter approaching within range a heavy fire of musketry was opened on her, which killed the boatswain and wounded some others. The sloop replied with shot, shell and musketry, and apparently caused considerable slaughter.

At Keipe Kemi, a village on the road to Kars, a skirmish of cavalry took place. Afterwards the Russians broke up from before Erzeroum and retired on Kars, across the Soghanli range of hills.

Letters say that Omar Pacha will not go to Kars, but will move on to Tiflis, with the two-fold object of menacing the communication of the Russians with Georgia, and cutting off their retreat; and also of presenting to the Circassians and other mountain tribes an opportunity to join him.

NEGOTIATIONS.

The Vienna Cabinet has already replied to the last circular of Count Nesselrode, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which have taken place between Austria and Prussia give reason to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme which they will be able to propose to the belligerent parties, who may be tempted to extend the war, beyond the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken.

The Prussian paper *Le Nord* of Brussels, says, if we may interpret in a pacific sense the returning activity of diplomats, all hopes of arrangements of peace are not lost. M. De Boarqneny and Prince Gortschakoff spent the whole morning of the 13th in conference with Count Buol at Vienna.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Vulture arrived at Dantzic on Friday night, says she is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed. There is no news of importance.

The weather is very bad. The fleets are healthy.

The captain of a French brig, who was wrecked near Odessa, and remained in that city until exchanged, has returned to Marseilles. He gives lamentable accounts of the general distress which prevails among the inhabitants of Odessa, and many hitherto opulent families, he says, are literally starving. The inhabitants are in constant apprehension of being bombarded. The town is mined.

ENGLAND.

There is not a word of political news, if we except a rumour current in the Clubs, that Great Britain intends to call Naples to account, and will make a recent insult of the Neapolitan police to an attache of the British Embassy the groundwork of a quarrel.

HEALTH OF THE CAMP.—A letter from Dr. Sutherland, the Chief Sanitary Commissioner in the Crimea, is published in the *Times*. It is dated July 19, and contains interesting details respecting the health of the army. The Commissioners had succeeded in doing all that was possible, but not all that was desirable. Balaklava was in a filthy state. Efforts to prevent Cholera failed, but the Commissioners saved the lives of a great many in the camp. Cholera was stopped by the men moving to higher ground. Generally speaking, the camp was in a very good state, being clean and well attended to. There was only a single complaint amongst the men, viz, that they were not in Sebastopol. Fever and Cholera were mild, owing to the care taken of the men. Dr. Sutherland fears that Lord Raglan neglected the diarrhoea from which he suffered. There was not a person who had not had it. The hospitals are beautiful, and superior to those in London. As regards water, with care, there is enough. Balaklava harbour is now much sweeter than the Thames, and the town cleaner than nine-tenths of the lower districts of London, Manchester, or Liverpool. The Liverpool dock basins smell worse every day than Balaklava harbour did at the worst. Putting out of sight this local malaria, the camp is in a much better state than the towns and villages at home out of which the men have come. Dr. Sutherland says, every military officer should have a medical education, when a vast loss of life would be avoided. He also feels that a meeting with the authorities in London about the winter, is urgent, and he therefore desires to come home, and could return if necessary.

Several English agents have left for Circassia to incite the mountaineers to make a diversion in the Russian rear.

MATTERS AT ROME.—When Louis Napoleon unwarrantably interfered with affairs in Italy, and the Pope accepted the aid of French arms to restore him to his seat in St. Peter, it was predicted that at some future and not very distant period, either one or the other would pay dearly for the game that was then played. It seems that the day of reckoning has arrived, and the poor Pope is now to be called upon to make some repayment for the help he then received, and from all accounts he is not placed in very favourable circumstances either to refuse or comply with the demands about to be made upon him. The New York *Crusader* states that the Emperor Napoleon has made an energetic demand that the Pope shall reform and secularize his government in order to remedy the present state of disorganization which prevails in the territories of the Church of Rome. Two meetings of the "Congregation" have been held, and the decision was to refuse the request. And besides this, it is stated that the French Government has asked from the Pope six million dollars as an indemnity for the services rendered him in 1849, and also that a levy of two thousand men be raised to be sent to the Crimea! Had the Pope known that the favours of Napoleon would be so closely reckoned in the end, the blessing pronounced upon this dutiful son of the Church, would doubtless have been given with a large discount. But it is too late now, for the Emperor has obtained the full benediction, and he must have the pay besides. It is further stated that the order to reform his government so much exasperated the Pope that he determined to run the chance of another flight from Rome, rather than attempt to comply with the demand for the amelioration of the condition of the people under his government. Even the day, the hour, and the means of escape had been appointed, but the French General having obtained information of the plans frustrated the plot, and informed the Pope that in case he should attempt to run away from French protection, he should be compelled, in obedience to orders received from the Emperor, to arrest him and send him a prisoner to France! And will it be credited that this silly old man who claims to be head of the church, and the world-be ruler of the world, cannot take a ride out of Rome, or even leave his apartments, without permission from the French Commander, and then under the escort of French dragoons. The foreign relations of the Pope's government do not appear at present to wear a more favourable aspect than the state of affairs at home. In a meeting of the Consistory held in Rome on the 26th of July, the Secretary of State read a report of the relations existing between the Court of Rome and the different governments of Europe, from which it appears that serious and complicated misunderstandings exist between the "Head of the Church," and Sardinia, Spain, Switzerland, Baden, Belgium, Naples, and even Austria—all Romanist governments. In that meeting it was decided by the Consistory of Cardinals, to excommunicate Sardinia, to protest against the conduct of Spain and Switzerland, and to make renewed efforts to restore harmonious feelings with Naples, Austria, Belgium, and Baden. Well may the Pope wish to be excused from sitting longer in St. Peter's chair, since he evidently is aware that it stands upon a foundation that begins to tremble with the portentous upheavings of a mighty earthquake.—*Chris. Guardian*.

GUNPOWDER.—The Russian war is at length felt in the demand for gunpowder and the raw materials of which it is manufactured. Gunpowder has largely advanced recently and is still rising. Many of the mills in the United States, are about being closed, being unable to procure saltpetre, not a sack of which is now for sale in the commercial ports. It has advanced in price one hundred and fifty per cent, in the last sixty days, and agents from Europe in New York and Boston, have bought all that will arrive this year from Calcutta. It is said that there is but one powder making firm in the United States that has stock to run more than sixty days longer. They must close then or sooner, and await the result of the Eastern war or bid against the European governments for that indispensable ingredient for powder saltpetre.—*Newburyport Herald*.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* was eye-witness of the following scene during the epidemic in Norfolk, Va.

A most awful scene was witnessed by me this morning. A negro man, a bread carrier in our city, was taken down with the fever, and carried to the city hospital, where he soon became a raving maniac; his fever left him, but there came no cessation of raving—four coaches broke one after another beneath him, until it became necessary to place him in a box, (such as coffins are placed in), the top covered with strips of plank, giving it the appearance of a chicken coop, while the man still raving, was trying to break the wooden bars and escape. The opinion of physicians is that he will never be sane again.

THE ELECTION.—From the returns below (although not official) it is evident that Messrs. Godard and Armstrong are the successful candidates. One reason for the apparent defeat of the Government candidate was the late period which Mr. Cudlip consented to be nominated, and, consequently, the short time left for canvassing the electors, while the other party were in active motion for some time before that, and had succeeded in securing pledges from a majority of the constituency. Another very important reason for the victory which the opposition candidates have just gained, was the defection of the Catholic party at the eleventh hour, and as their votes are numerous, and they exercise a considerable influence at elections, the result is that the Liberal party have failed in this instance to return their men. Had the Catholics voted as formerly, the result would have been different, even although the opposition party had polled all their pillory votes, which they did on Saturday last, amounting to two or three hundred. Should the Catholic party feel themselves aggrieved, on any future occasion, on account of their friends not being elected to legislative honors, or otherwise, they will have themselves to thank, as by their action in this matter, they have been instrumental in placing two representatives in power, who will not be likely to do much for their party, considering who the principal supporters of these two gentlemen were.—*Courier*.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Court was opened on Tuesday last in this City, for the nomination of Candidates for the approaching election. The following persons were proposed:—

JOHN F. GODARD, Esq.—Nominated by Charles Ketchum, Esq.; seconded by R. S. DeVeber, Esq. WILLIAM SCULLAR, Esq.—Nominated by James Olive, Esq.; seconded by Barnes Travis, Esq.

MR. ALLAN McLEAN.—Nominated by Daniel Leavitt, Esq.; seconded by John M. Walker Esq. R. SANDS ARMSTRONG, Esq.—Nominated by L. H. DeVeber, Esq.; seconded by J. S. Parker, Esq.

JOHN W. CUDLIP, Esq.—Nominated by Robert Reed Esq.; seconded by R. Jardine, Esq.

The polling is to take place on Saturday next.

The "Freeman" of Thursday morning announces that a meeting of the Catholics was held on Tuesday evening, by which the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved. That in the opinion of the meeting the Catholic electors of the City and county should take no part in the approaching election.

The principal reason assigned for this by them is, that Catholics they say have been overlooked by the Executive in the appointments which have been made, and it appears that this is intended as the beginning of their revenge. It will probably change the result of the present election, but it will also open the eyes of all true Protestants to Catholic wishes and designs.—*Religious Intelligencer*.

By the following paragraph, which we take from a P. E. I. paper, it would seem that the Fishery Commissioners are enjoying themselves, as "well as could be expected under the circumstances."

Mrs. Daly was "At Home" on Friday evening, when, amongst a party of our townsmen, the distinguished guests of the evening were the British and American Fishery Commissioners, Mr. Cuttle, of the U. S. Surveying Department, and the Commander and Officers of H. M. S. *Espiegle*. Darning was kept up with much spirit until the usual hour of separation.

AN OVATION.—The crew of the race gig "Superior" on their return from Boston by the "Admiral" on Wednesday, were enthusiastically received. A salvo of cannon announced their arrival, after which headed by Prices' band, discoursing appropriate music, a carriage drawn by four spanking greys conveyed them through the principal streets of the city. In the evening, they sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared for them at the "Victoria Hotel," which passed off in excellent style.—*Courier*.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN NEW JERSEY.—The dwelling house on the farm belonging to the estate of Joseph Cooper, deceased, situate in Hamilton township, Atlantic County, N. J., and in the occupancy of Mr. Wastly Vannaman, was discovered to be on fire about three o'clock this morning. The inmates were asleep at the time, and before they could be aroused and warned of their danger, the flames had spread with such frightful rapidity that nearly all chances of escape were cut off. As it was a fearful loss of life occurred. Mr. Albert Ackey, a mason, who was employed repairing the house, and two sons of Mr. Vannaman, one named Luke, aged 14 years, and another named Samuel, aged 10 years, were burned to death. A young man occupying the same room with Mr. Ackey, narrowly escaped being ing to death by jumping from the second story window. The origin of the fire was unknown.—*Bridgetown, N. J., Chronicle*.