TO MISS CUSHMAN'S PERSONIFICATION OF ROMEO.

"Oh, she is rich in beauty."—*Romeo.*

I liken thy glance to the gorgeous dyes
That spread over earth's evanishing bowers
When nature, resplendent in loveliness, sighs
Her impassioned adieu to the beautiful flowers.

Thy lip I will paint as the bright coral thorn,
That yields to the voyager its delicate bloom;
And thy smiles, as the kisses that glitter at morn,
And bathe the young roses in Eden's perfume.

Thy voice! 'Tis the cadence, the silvery play,
That murmurs response to the mariner's song,
When his oars part the tresses of beauty that stray
O'er the zone of the waters the moonbeams smile on.

Brightest and dearest, thy coming resembles
The sound of a lute when it floats on the wind;
For where thou hast trodden an echo yet trembles,
Like the spirit of beauty thy presence defined.

Mansfield House.

REVIEW.

New Music. London: Robert Cocks and Co. "La Rose de Peroune," a brilliant and spirited composition for the piano-forte, by A. Croisez.—"La Perle du Nord," by Alphose Leduc. This is a style of music known as the varsoviana, adapted more particularly to the ballroom; the air is pleasing, and the arrangement judicious and appropriate.—"Moments de Loisir" and "Glorification de la Valse" comprise melodies from popular modern operas, arranged by the author, Theodore Oesten, for the piano-forte.—"Souvenir de Madame Cassier," a beautiful Spanish waltz, transcribed for the piano-forte by Wilhelm Kuhe. Its pleasing and varied style will no doubt commend it to piano-forte players.—"Some Words." This is the title of a ballad composed by Edwin H. Prout, the words by J. E. Carpenter, Esq. The melody is pleasing and easy of execution, besides its appropriateness to the sentiment embodied in the words.—"The Pilgrim's Rest," a ballad by Miss M. Lindsay, the words by her father, the Rev. H. Lindsay. This is a charming ballad, and fully sustains the reputation already acquired by the talented author. The melody, simple and impressive, illustrates most appropriately the varied shades of meaning contained in the exquisite poetry of the lyrist. It possesses those features which must commend it to popular favour.—"Cocks and Co.'s Hand-Book of Rounds." In this small book are included no fewer than 60 rounds, edited and arranged by Joseph Warren. They are selected from the works of the most approved authors who have contributed to perpetuate this branch of vocal music. To glee clubs and similar societies such a book must be exceedingly acceptable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The trial of the prisoners accused of having conspired to take the life of the Emperor by means of an infernal machine laid on the Northern Railway, near Lille, on the 11th of September, 1854, has taken place at Lille. Dussart, Cordelier, and Desumonerez have been acquitted, Dhennie is found guilty of conspiring to kill the Emperor, and Desquiers of a participation in a plot. Extenuating circumstances are admitted. Dhennie is sentenced to hard labour for life, and Desquiers to five years' imprisonment.

The Mayor of Havre has issued a decree prohibiting sailors of all nations from carrying knives in their girdles in the town, and declaring that captains of ships will be held civilly responsible for the conduct of the men under their command.

About 30 Arabs of distinction arrived on Wednesday at Lyons from Marseilles, whither they had been brought from Algiers by the Caire steamer. They were proceeding at the expense of the French Government to the Grand Exhibition of Paris. They spent the day in visiting the principal curiosities of Lyons. Two of them wore green cloaks over their white burnous, signifying that they were descended from the prophet.

THE LOAN.—The official statement regarding the results of the applications for the new French loan has at length been issued. The number of subscribers actually amounts to 316,864. The capital subscribed for is 3,652,591,985fr. — namely, subscriptions of 50fr. and under, which are not to be reduced, 231,920,155fr.; of 60fr. and upwards, subject to proportionate reduction, 3,420,671,830fr. The departments have furnished 236,577 subscribers for an amount of 1,118,703,535fr. The 2,533,888,450fr. subscribed in Paris included about 600 millions from abroad. The tenth part deposited in Paris and in the departments by way of guarantee forms a total of 365,259,198fr. The minister of finance, it appears, in order to prevent the unnecessary absorption of so large an amount of capital in excess of the 10 per cent. instalment required on the subscription, began to repay the subscribers in Paris on the day succeeding the closing of the applications, and upwards of £5,000,000 has been reimbursed to the subscribers, thus leaving about £6,500,000 to be still returned to the subscribers.

PIEDMONT AND ROME.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* writes from Turin that, at the request of the archbishops of Piedmont, the Holy See authorises the clergy of the kingdom to receive the sums put at their disposal by the government, conformably to the new law relative to the convents. They are to protest, but not to refuse the cash.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

A letter from Milan, of the 2nd, in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that the cholera has nearly disappeared from Pavia and Milan; but the same letter gives a lamentable account of the state of Brescia, where the malady is at its height; all the wealthy inhabitants have left, the churches and shops are closed, and even the payment of taxes has been suspended from the difficulty of collecting them. At Bologna the cases average 100 per day. The cholera is making but little progress at Genoa, the total number of cases amounting to 117, and 69 deaths in the course of a month; but the Piedmontese Government has been informed that the malady has broken out with great intensity at Sassari, and a sufficient number of physicians were immediately sent there to meet the exigencies of the case. The epidemic has appeared in a mild form at Robbio, Voghera, and Tortona.

TURIN, AUGUST 6.—The cholera has appeared at Sassari, on the island of Sardinia. The population is terribly excited. Several persons have barricaded themselves in their houses. Others have sought refuge in the country, but the peasants have received them with fire-arms. The Government was informed of this sad state of things, and took immediate steps to come to the aid of the unfortunate population of Sassari. To-morrow a steamer will leave Genoa expressly, in order to bring medicaments and medical men, as it appears that both are much wanted.

GREECE.

ATHENS, AUG. 4.—The brigands arrest and kill all they meet, even at the very gates of the city. The King persists in requiring the retirement of Kalergi. He wishes to have for minister of war Botzaris, who has just arrived from Russia. The ministers have all tendered their resignations.

THE WAR.

BRUSSELS, SUNDAY.—A telegraphic despatch from Konigsberg states that advices from St. Petersburg announce that the Russian commanders at Sebastopol are preparing for an eventual retreat from the Karabelnaia suburb. A bridge has been ordered to be constructed between Fort Paul and Fort Nicholas, so as to secure the communications between the northern and southern shores of the harbour of Sebastopol.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* forwarded to that journal the following private letter from Vienna, dated the 7th inst.:—"The telegraphic news from the Crimea received here is of the 4th from the allies, and of the 2nd from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to that date before Sebastopol. The bombardment of the bastions 3 and 5 continues, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians, who return it continually, are nevertheless unable to destroy the works of the sixth parallel, and it is even said that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This new bombardment is effected by the old redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked till the day of the general bombardment. On all the other points of the Crimea considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Arabat and Genitschi on the land and sea sides. These two places are the key for the ulterior operations of the allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The light squadron from Marseilles will be perfectly suited to the task of taking it. There is no very recent news from Kars. General Muravieff is at Kony-Keui, a village to the south-east of Kars, and his encampments are in a healthy country, furnished abundantly with water, wood, and forage. Waffik Pasha being determined to defend himself in Kars, and not meaning to capitulate, the Russians are preparing to open on the 12th July their first parallel near Kony-Keui. It is believed here that Count Buol received yesterday a declaration on the part of England and France, that they did not wish, by new negotiations for peace, to interfere with or forestal the more decisive events of the war. The arrival of General Letapg at Vienna is considered as being connected with arrangements relative to the opening of lines of march for the allied armies in the principalities. It is rumoured here that one of the exiled French generals is expected at Frohsdorf."

A Sebastopol letter of July 28 says that the Russians are very hard at work at the mouths of the Dnieper, trying to block up the pass of Nicolaief, where they have established an entrenched camp, with a reserve of 25,000 men. Nicolaief, independently of its considerable arsenal, is the great depôt of stores and provisions for the Russian army of the Crimea. It is said that they are building there, as at Yenikale, batteries upon piles driven in the bed of the river.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

CAMP OF THE FOURTH DIVISION BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, JULY 30.—Since the sortie of the 23rd instant nothing of importance or even of interest has occurred here. The desultory fire to which we are accustomed continues by day, usually swelling into a roar of artillery for a portion of every night. Last night, for instance, the din began at half-past ten, and lasted with intervals for about three hours. The casualties continue much as before, not very heavy, although some days are unlucky, and on the night of the 28th the guards had 25 or 30 men killed and wounded. But, however unimportant, in a siege of ordinary duration, would be the usual daily loss here experienced, in one so prolonged as that of Sebastopol it becomes a serious consideration, especially when taken in conjunction with the loss from disease. This, I am glad to say, diminishes. Cholera cases have become very rare. Fever and diarrhœa are what most prevail, but not by any means to an alarming extent. Upon the whole, the sanitary condition of our army must be deemed satisfactory—far more so than many predicted that it would be at this season. It appears to me that more perhaps might be done by others than the medical department to sustain the health of the men. I have been told of instances in which sufficient care is not taken to save them, as far as possible, from exposure to the burning sun and chilling dews, which here produce such pernicious effects. Thus may the difference that exists in the sick returns of different regiments and batteries be partly accounted for. One hears of men brought to Sunday parade in full dress, and fainting in the ranks from heat and fatigue. This is obviously not a season or a spot for the rigid carrying out of certain military practices, which in other climates may be proper and desirable. I do not weigh upon this point, since I have reason to believe that the great majority of commanding officers are careful and considerate of their men, and, if some still too tenaciously adhere to the routine of home service, or do not sufficiently study the time and manner in which the soldiers may perform their duty with the least amount of prejudice or risk to their health, I am persuaded they only require to have their attention called to the subject to consider and amend it. As regards rations, these continue to be abundant, and of excellent quality. The cleanliness of the camp is well attended to; offal is nowhere allowed to lie about, and defaulters in this respect are sure of punishment. The generally healthy condition of the troops has doubtless been favoured by the weather, which lately has been wholesome, if not altogether pleasant. The temperature has been often moderate, and rain not unfrequent. As I write a fine fresh wind is blowing over the heights, and doubtless sweeping away many impurities in its course. I rode this morning through a part of the French camp, reputed to be usually not very fragrant in its exhalations, and I was agreeably surprised by the absence of evil odours. We had a heavy rain in the night, and this morning it descended in torrents for a short time. The immediate effect of these plashing showers is not particularly agreeable, although I believe it to be highly beneficial. They convert the clayey soil of the camp and its vicinity into a sticky mud, which clings tenaciously to the feet of man and beast, and renders locomotion slow and difficult. The clay hardens rapidly, and requires strong picking to extract it from the horse's hoof. Considering the quality of the soil, it seems unaccountable that our authorities do so little in the way of road-making. One would imagine they anticipate continual summer, or departure before winter arrives. While the French have made excellent roads, in our camp one sees mere tracks. As for the much-vaunted Balaclava railway, it will be useless within a short time after the bad season sets in. It is a very convenient summer construction, but the ground on which it rests will be converted into mud by the winter's wet.

It seems a pretty general opinion that no very long period will elapse before another attack is made upon the Malakhoff. As regards an expedition into the interior of the Crimea, that is highly improbable; in fact, I believe nothing of the kind is in contemplation—at any rate, for the present. The month of September would be a favourable season at which to commence such a movement.

General Dacres, commanding the artillery, goes to-morrow on a fortnight's leave of absence to Therapia and Scutari.

Colonel Norcott's (Rifles) servant and charger were awaiting, yesterday morning, his return from the trenches in what was considered a perfectly sheltered situation, when a round shot, bounding over an eminence, killed both horse and man.

Four Russian deserters came in yesterday.

The Duke of Newcastle has arrived at Balaclava, and has been up to the front.

JULY 31.—Soon after five o'clock this morning a most violent storm of wind and rain commenced, and continues as I write. It will cause, I fear, much discomfort, if not actual damage, in the camp, over which it rages with a combined fury and duration which I do not remember to have seen surpassed. The considerable portion of the camp of which I command a view from my hut is converted into a lake, the rain descending faster than it can sink into the earth. Over the surface of this lake the rain is drifted in clouds by the driving wind, forming a sort of watery curtain, through which the soaked tents look dreary and dismal enough. Such as it is, however, their imperfect shelter has been sought, and one sees but here and there a drenched figure struggling through the blast. In the pens the mules and horses mournfully hang their heads, enduring with melancholy philosophy the inevitable and unwelcome *douche*, while in sundry nooks and corners, to the leeward of tents and under the eaves of huts, the camp fowls have taken refuge, with drooping plumes, and that look of profound discomfort peculiar to poultry under difficulties. Down the numerous slopes of the camp the water has made itself channels, which will not, however, I fear, prevent its finding its way into many of the semi-subterranean huts, to the great disturbance of their domestic economy. Even the furious war of the elements does not wholly suspend the strife of man, and from time to time, above the roar of the wind and the plash of the rain, the boom of a gun reaches us. As I write, however, the tempest passes over, the clouds fly seaward, the rain ceases, and already the camp resumes its stir.

(From another Correspondent of the Times.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, JULY 31.—The firing during the last few days has been on our side far more lively than it had been for some time; this increased firing has, however, a defensive rather than an offensive character. The Russians, seeing our works daily approach closer to theirs, are trying by their single gun practice to annoy us. The orders have accordingly been given to return the fire from our batteries whenever it becomes too annoying. Once already this was tried before, and it moderated somewhat the ardour of the Russian gunners. This is the second trial, which I hope will be not less successful in insuring us a little respite, for somehow or other, the less we fire the better is the Russian gun practice, and *vice versâ*.

But no firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, slight or heavy, is able to impede the progress of the works. The surface of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Malakhoff works and the Redan is presenting every day a more chequered appearance. It is one mass of trenches traverses, rifle-pits, and batteries—a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of locality, or else many days of trench duties, to find one's way. The railway is perhaps the best test of the gigantic activity which is prevailing; numbers of mortars and large quantities of ammunition come up daily by it, and vanish again silently, to be replaced next day by others. It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyss, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they seem to swallow up.

When they will be satiated, and when the word "enough" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimean weather. I heard a few days ago from a French officer of artillery, that Pelissier, being asked when offensive siege operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 300 or 400 men by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade; if we wait a month they will have lost a *corps d'armée*." But, if the Russians lose many men by sickness, they seem to be careful to replace them again. Numbers of stories are afloat about the formidable forces which have come and are still coming down this way, and apprehensions of an attack on the Tchernaya line are daily gaining more ground.

In the meantime not even the most powerful telescopes are able to discover anything of the approach of this formidable force, and the Russians content themselves with firing a shot now and then from the batteries on the Mackenzie-ridge at the harmless sheep and cattle sent by the French over the Tchernaya to graze, or on the horses going down for water.

However improbable all these apprehensions about an impending attack of the Russians may seem, they have one advantage connected with them—they impart a certain amount of life and activity to the armies occupying the Tchernaya line, which without some such stimulant would be overpowered by *ennui*, and they act as a kind of corrective against sickness. In winter the troops engaged in the trenches suffered much more from sickness than those in the rear on the heights beyond Balaclava; now the reverse is the case, and the troops in the trenches are in better health than those at the Tchernaya. Of course, inactivity is just as fatal to a body of troops as overwork. The Turks alone form an exception. I do not think they could be injured by any amount of *fainéantisme*. The loss in the Sardinian army, on the contrary, in some measure is to be attributed to the want of excitement, which has engendered a morbid, hypochondriac feeling, to the great disadvantage of their bodily condition.

Yet, with all its losses, the Sardinian contingent is still a fine body of men. I went the day before yesterday to see their church parade, which is held every Sunday, and at which all the troops not on duty are present. The ground chosen for it is a slope leading from Kamara towards the plain of Balaclava. The troops occupy three sides of a square, and on the fourth, the highest, a tent is erected, where mass is celebrated. They have an excellent band, which plays during the service. The whole ceremony reminds one very much of the church parades of the Austrian army. After the service was over the troops defiled before General Marmora; first the infantry, and then the artillery. Each brigade was preceded by the picturesque-looking Bersaglieri, at double quick pace, nearly a run, with their officers on little mountain ponies; then the infantry, in their gray coats, which, if not the most brilliant, are certainly, for wear, the most convenient colour. The men, although perhaps not quite so tall as the old English regiments, are considerably more so than the average of French troops. After the infantry came the artillery, in their short blue tunics, with yelllow facings. When the defiling was over, the cavalry went through some short evolutions. Although collected from several regiments, each of which furnished a squadron, as every regiment of infantry furnished a battalion, they went through their manœuvres with beautiful precision. The horses, although inferior in size and breeding to the mass of English cavalry horses, are compact and useful-looking animals. They are mostly Italian horses, but improved by Arab blood.

Piedmont, placed as it is between two great military powers, France and Austria, has evidently watched with attention all the progress and improvements which have been taking place in these two neighbouring empires, and adapted their experiments in military matters to her own advantage. In Lombardy every year, in autumn, a concentration of troops takes place, and before the war in 1848 numbers of Piedmontese officers used to come over for the purpose. The same was, and I think is still the case whenever a camp is collected in the south of France. Thus they had the opportunity of studying two, in many respects, nearly diametrically opposed systems. The result is a blending of the two systems in arms, accoutrements, administration, and movements. For instance, the infantry is dressed in French fashion, with leather gaiters under the trousers, the long coat reaching to the knees; the only exception is the shako, which resembles more the Austrian shako than the French kepi. The cavalry, on the contrary, and the artillery have the short tunic of the Austrian cavalry and artillery. For the movements of infantry as well as cavalry the French manual has been exclusively adopted, and at some distance you would scarcely distinguish French cavalry manœuvring from Piedmontese, were it not for the difference in the seat of the riders. The *manège* is decidedly Austrian. The spirit of the Piedmontese army—I mean in the sense of the spirit animating the relations between soldiers and officers, and of these latter between themselves—is, however, more analogous to that of the English than to that of either the French or Austrian armies. It is neither the easy familiarity which exists between the French officer and soldier, nor that "boggar on horseback"-like tyranny of the officer and the unwilling slavishness of the soldier which characterises the Austrian army. The officers in the Piedmontese, as those in the English army, belong almost exclusively to the higher classes, and it is almost an unheard-of case that an officer rises from the ranks; so that the distance between officer and soldier is not one of mere discipline, but a social one; and, however the spirit of Republicanism and the longing for equality may be developed in other states of Italy, the Piedmontese seem not to be impregnated with it, and the system adopted of choosing for officers men from the higher classes answers very well. On the other hand, the relation between officers resembles likewise more that existing in the English army than that in any other. As in the English army, so soon as official business is over and social intercourse begins, the difference between the higher and lower officer entirely ceases, and it becomes the relation of one gentleman to another.

The Turks are still mooning about, and waiting Omar Pasha's arrival, which is postponed from day to day. One battalion of them has been ordered down into the valley of Baidar to cut grass. In order to prevent confusion a line of demarcation has been drawn, which separates the French from the Turkish foragers. Baidar seems to be an inexhaustible source of hay. Notwithstanding the systematic collection of the French, and the continual drain on its resources by private foraging enterprises from all armies, a great quantity is still remaining on the hill sides, which, owing to the neighbourhood of the Russians, are rather less frequented than the more open parts of the valley. It is likewise an inexhaustible store of wood. The Turks have cut a good deal for zemliks (huts), but in their continual moving about they seem to be uncertain where to take it, so it remains there for the present.

(From the Correspondent of the Daily News.)

CAMP ABOVE SEBASTOPOL, JULY 31.—Very little change has occurred in the relative positions of the besieged and the besiegers during the last three days. The French have not advanced any further towards the enceinte of the Malakhoff, but they have been busily occupied both in extending and deepening the approaches already made. The trenches are sufficiently wide now for the troops to stand four deep under cover from direct fire. The moon was full on the 29th instant, and the nights have been sufficiently clear for working parties in front to be immediately perceived by the enemy. A newly-placed gabion becomes at once the signal for a terrific discharge of grape and small shells. The same causes have acted in preventing the sap from being extended towards the Redan.

The enemy has executed a counter-approach, the object of which has been puzzling many of our engineers. On the night of the 28th instant the Russians were distinctly heard working, about the Korniloff bastion, as it was supposed, by the French in the advanced approaches on the Malakoff-hill. When daylight appeared, however, it was observed that a deep trench had been cut in the glacis, at right angles to the great ditch around the Malakhoff works. It was almost directly opposite to the salient angle of the Korniloff bastion, communicated with the ditch by an opening in the counterscarp, passed through the abattis, and was extended in a direction towards the nearest point of the French approach. This passage, which seems to be very deep, decreases in breadth as it recedes from the ditch. The earth has been thrown up on either side, so as to form two parapets, and the whole has the appearance of one of those covered passages known in the language of fortification as a double *caponnière*. But what the object of it is in the present instance is not very apparent. Whether intended to counteract any supposed mining in that direction, or to be used as a passage for sallying out against the besiegers, is a matter of surmise. Since the night of its first construction it has been deepened, but in other respects it remains, as far as can be seen, in the same state in which it was first observed. The colour of the fresh earth thrown up and the opening made in the dark abattis by its passage render this trench very conspicuous.

The Russians have brought a heavy fire to bear upon the new battery erected on the east side of Careening Bay near the water of the great roadstead, and have succeeded in some degree in delaying its completion. There are no less than six batteries on the north side, the guns of which can be turned against the spur and ridge to the right of the Careening Harbour. The largest battery is the 12-gun battery nearly directly opposite. Our allies call this work, from its being close to the large burying-place frequently referred to from its conspicuous position, La Batterie de la Cimetière. Large Russian working parties have been very busy about it of late: they appear to be extending it, and also to be excavating deep trenches along the heights, both to the east and west of the work alluded to. The small five-gun battery which the Russians deserted the day after the capture of the Selenghinsk and Volhynia redoubts, has been converted into a strong work by our allies. It is now ready for its armament, which will consist of three 13-inch mortars and a Lancaster gun. From its commanding position over the roadstead, being at the extreme end of the spur of the mountain, it is anticipated that this work also will be very effective against the Russian shipping. The Selenghinsk redoubt, which is still familiarly called the White Battery, has an immensely powerful armament. It is said that we are expecting the arrival of a further supply of large mortars.

It has been noticed that in the large Russian cemetery to the west of the Star Fort, a large obelisk has lately been erected. This appears to mark the grave of some distinguished personage, for groups of soldiers have been frequently seen gathered around it, and yesterday a large party of ladies, with children, left some carriages, and walked to that part of the cemetery where it is placed. They remained a long time there. This burying place seems devoted to persons of higher class than the larger one near the 12-gun battery. The crosses are larger, and particularly obvious among the collection of graves are four large monuments, or raised tombs, of white stone.

Trains of carts, conveying gabions, or forage, or sometimes sacks, continue to arrive daily along the north side.

There has been very little firing in the French works on the left for some time past until yesterday (30th). The approaches appear to be everywhere so near to the Russian lines, that they wait only for the signal to assault. Yesterday morning, however, it was observed from the right that some Russian working parties in large bodies were moving toward the Bastion du Mât, and notice was sent of the observation to the French authorities on the left. A tremendous fire was at once opened by our allies, and the bombardment was kept up for two hours. The Russians at first replied with very great vigour, but the superiority of the French fire was subsequently strongly marked, and toward the conclusion the enemy's guns were nearly silent. In the afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, the French sprung a powerful mine, apparently near the salient angle of the Flagstaff Battery: lines of earth were projected into the air to a great height, and a dense column of black smoke immediately followed the explosion. A flag of truce was hoisted at Fort Constantine just at the conclusion of the short bombardment mentioned above; it was said to have reference to an interchange of prisoners.

Our casualties, though rather numerous during the last three days, have not been generally very serious in character. The only officer struck was Assistant-Surgeon Louis Lundy, of the 79th Highlanders, who received a contusion of the thigh from a large fragment of shell.

On the 29th the French made some experiments with a field rocket battery at a part of the right flank overlooking the Tchernaya valley. Some shots were directed against the small Russian battery on the verge of the cliff forming part of the Inkerman mountain. One or two shots fell with excellent precision, but the flight of the rockets seemed generally too uncertain for a mark comparatively so small, and in so difficult a position. Their range, when directed across the valley, was very great, and as projectiles for the purpose of annoying an advancing force, they must, doubtless, be very effective.

The French speak very confidently of the assault being made before the 15th of August, the fête-day of the first Emperor Napoleon. No date is named in the English camp, but circumstances lead to the supposition that it will take place immediately that the necessary preparations can be completed. Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., commanding the royal artillery, has left for Therapia. His leave of absence extends to the 15th of next month.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle is visiting the camp at present. He arrived by the steamer Ottawa, and it is understood will remain in camp for a week or ten days. The troops are now in good health and cheerful, and well provided for in all respects, and a visitor may well find it difficult to understand how, only seven months back, a state of things could have existed so diametrically the reverse.

There has been a remarkable change in the state of the weather during the three days just passed. The morning of the 28th instant was ushered in by violent showers of rain, which soon converted the ravines into so many channels for scarcely passable torrents. Heavy showers have continued to fall at intervals since, and the water reservoirs are again filled. The springs afford an abundant supply, and the restrictions, which a few days since were obliged to be adopted on account of the prevailing drought, have consequently been removed The rain ceased yesterday, and towards night the atmosphere exhibited a considerable amount of electric disturbance. The lightning was incessant, but consisted chiefly of "sheet lightning," and was not attended with thunder. The rain has been followed by the appearance of a few cases of cholera among the regiments in front. The troops generally are, however, enjoying good health, although instances of fever and dysenteric disease are continuing to occur.

THEATRICALS IN THE CAMP.

The Zouaves resumed last night their theatrical performances in their camp near Inkerman. The theatre is somewhat classical, it being in the open air, surrounded by a small dry stone wall; the seats are simply banks of earth running crosswise, and the stage is one end of a small hut, somewhat elevated above the pit, adorned by rudely-painted scenery, representing young females amusing themselves with flowers, and a distant view of two trees and a pond. The band of one of the regiments was in attendance and formed the orchestra. None but officers were admitted into "the body of the house," or at least none else went in, as those who did so were expected to pay something into the box at the entrance, for the benefit of the wounded; but a vast number of agile individuals from the ranks were crowded along the top of the wall, and intensely enjoyed the whole performance gratis. The "salle" was lighted up by two large paper lanterns, stuck on the end of poles. Between those who were seated and those who were standing, there were certainly not fewer than one thousand persons present. The pieces played were the *Permission de Dix Heures*, and *La Question d'Orient*, and the acting was certainly excellent, vastly better than the average of that in the London theatres, where the efforts of one or two good performers are marred by the stupidity of half-a-dozen absurd ones. All the parts were well played, the actors being private soldiers, who personated the women also, and did it to the life, from the wearing of the *jupe bouffante* to the play of the hands and the tone of voice. *La Permission de Six Heures* mainly displays the various dodges by which a private soldier manages to outdo his Alsatian sergeant in winning the affections of a pretty girl and throwing him into the arms of her ugly old aunt, who was madly in love with him, but whom he detested. Both private and sergeant were attired in band uniforms borrowed from the Connaught Rangers, but so braided and folded as to turn out, with the aid of a three-cornered hat, something very like the uniform of an exempt of Louis XIV's time. There was a great deal of very broad joking; but in a camp, and before such an audience, this went for nothing. They were during the whole time in tears or laughter, though the voices of the performers were every minute almost drowned in the roar of the cannon, which were dealing death on the other side of the hill. The night was calm and balmy; a glorious Crimean moon silvered the light clouds as I never saw them silvered before, except on papier maché articles; and, after two very pleasant hours spent under her mellow light, in one of the most extraordinary scenes I ever witnessed, we walked back to the camp amidst crowds of soldiers, so silent and orderly that one might have taken them with short eyes for old ladies coming out of Exeter Hall, the performance having been concluded by a comic song in Norman patois, the refrain of which consisted of two groans and the exclamation *Sapristi.—Correspondent of the Daily News.*

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

(From the Journal de St. Petersbourg.)

The journal of the military operations between July 17 and 22, received from Aide-de-Camp Prince Gortschakoff, contains the following additional details respecting the progress of the siege works before Sebastopol, and the situation of affairs in the Crimea during that period:—

"SEBASTOPOL.—During the day the enemy made a general cannonade, and during the night a bombardment against the fortress, now and then redoubling their efforts against certain parts of our line of defence. A very vigorous fire by riflemen was kept up incessantly on both sides both day and night. Our artillery energetically replied to the besiegers, concentrating its fire upon the batteries newly unmasked, or upon the lodgments or approaches in course of construction. This fire, ably directed, often silenced the enemy's artillery, and compelled the besiegers to abandon their unfinished trenches. Besides repairing the damage caused to our fortifications, we have laboured with much success to reinforce our line of defence, and also to establish new batteries. The following are the most remarkable details of the siege operations:—

"JULY 17.—Following a very vigorous cannonade against several parts of the fortress, the besiegers, towards six o'clock in the evening, concentrated their fire upon the Restislaff redoubt and the Belkine battery; the fire from our works compelled the enemy to stop his. His works to-day consisted in finishing his approaches against the Korniloff bastion; constructing a battery upon the left of the former Kamtchatka lunette for acting upon the No. 3 Bastion, commencing a lodgment above the Dock ravine, before the Gervais batteries, and in finishing his entonnoirs before Bastion No. 4.

"THE NIGHT OF JULY 17.—Some volunteers of the regiment of Okhotsk chasseurs, 120 in number, commanded by Lieutenant *Rytoff*, and supported by three companies of the same regiment, leaving the battery near Peressypé, scaled the Mamelon Vert, and taking advantage of the enemy's attention being drawn towards the part called the Sugarloaf, upon which 60 volunteers, taken from the chasseurs, directed themselves, commanded by Major Saloff, our brave men occupied and destroyed two lodgments upon the Mamelon Vert. The enemy retreated upon his back trenches, and his secret post, situated at the Sugarloaf, took to flight. Our men succeeded even in demolishing the lodgment which had been occupied by the secret post, and returned with a total loss of twelve wounded.

"JULY 18.—Throughout to-day, excepting a few short intervals, the enemy kept up a cannonade, and in the night threw some bombs, directed chiefly against Bastions Nos. 5 and 6, and against the Schwarts and Tchesme redoubts, which replied vigorously. The batteries on the northern side also took part in this cannonade.

"JULY 19.—Towards three o'clock in the afternoon, the French batteries situated upon the left flank of the attack commenced a well-sustained fire against the Restislaff redoubt and against the Bastion No. 5. On our side all the works on the right flank of the line of defence kept up a fire not less sustained against the besiegers. At the end of a cannonade of two hours, the artillery of the place silenced that of the adversary, after dismounting several pieces, and damaging a part of his embrasures. Throughout the following night our works kept up an incessant fire upon the works of the besiegers. The observations made this day from the Volokoff Tower led to the discovery that the enemy had supplied with artillery the batteries erected before Kamiesoh Bay.

"JULY 20.—The fire of the besiegers was principally directed against the first, third, and fifth sections of the line of defence; in the night he threw a great number of bombs upon the works and in the city. At nine in the morning the enemy fired a *globe de compression*, and at three in the afternoon a *fourneau* of an ordinary mine, both directed against Bastion No. 4, but they did us no great harm. Against the other parts of the line of defence the works of the besiegers consisted in opening some embrasures in the English battery erected against Bastion No. 3, pushing on his approach towards the Korniloff bastion, and in constructing two more new lodgments before that work. The fire from the works mentioned considerably impeded their labours.

"JULY 21.—We have not observed any new approaches on the part of the enemy, but his advanced trenches were considerably increased in depth, width, and height. At ten o'clock in the morning he sprang a mine from his entonnoirs against Bastion No. 4, which slightly damaged a portion of our galleries.

"JULY 28, HALF-PAST TEN, P.M.—Yesterday the enemy opened a violent cannonade upon Bastion No. 4; his fire lasted two hours and a half, and we replied with equal effect."

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 2nd instant contains an account of the third bombardment of Genitschi, on July 19. The Russian Prince Labanoff-Rostovsky withdrew his troops, it says, in order to avoid unnecessary loss of life. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* then goes on to say—"Genitschi was thus exposed, almost without defence, to a third bombardment. The allies, strong in their fleet, after destroying with impunity the farms and fishermen's huts on the shore, drew nearer the city, evacuated by the troops and abandoned by its inhabitants, and directed their projectiles against the temple of God built on this place, and upon which they concentrated their fire. Towards nine o'clock in the evening, several bombs thrown upon the church burst in the roof and caused a fire, from which the bell alone escaped. On July 20, the two steamers and the two gunboats, keeping Genitschi in sight, took to sea."

THE BLACK SEA.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* states that on the 14th of July, a gunboat, carrying the English flag, approached Otchakoff, and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries. Otchakoff, it will be remembered, commands, together with Kiburun, the strait, about 2½ miles wide, by which the lagoon of the Dnieper communicates with the Black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nicolaieff and Kherson. The boat referred to was probably taking soundings.

TURKEY.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—The Sinai's advices are to hand. General Canrobert has not arrived. It is stated that Rothschild's have lent ten millions to the Porte at 6 per cent.

At Constantinople it was expected that the Ministers favourable to reform would purge the Divan of the Old Turkish party. At the Dardanelles, order was restored, but the Bashi-Bazouk deserters scour the neighbouring villages, and make great havoc. Numerous desertions have also taken place from the Anglo-Turkish contingent at Constantinople, and there was some probability of its being removed to Shumla.

The Turks are busy erecting defensive works on the Danube. The mouths of the Sulina have been infested by pirates, and the merchants have claimed the protection of the allied forces to ensure the safety of the navigation.

Difficulties have arisen between the commanders of the Turkish forces and the Austrian military authorities in the Principalities; the latter have asserted their claim to be previously informed of all the movements which the Sultan's army may intend to make!

The *Austrian Gazette* states from Bucharest, 28th ult., that the Aga, or chief police magistrate of that city, has been dismissed, in consequence of complaints on the part of the foreigners there, and especially of the Prussian consul-general.

Another interesting piece of information comes from Constantinople. Four Circassian female slaves, who had been brought to the capital, escaped from the steamer, and took refuge at the English embassy. The dealers pursued them, and demanded that they should be delivered up. This was not only refused, but they were informed that the slaves would be immediately sent back to their country. They were, in fact, afterwards sent to the port to be embarked, but on the way the dealers, aided by several other Circassians, attacked their escort. A scuffle ensued, and, the police having been obliged to interfere, all the assailants were arrested. It is said that the dealers will be sent to Circassia in irons, with a prohibition never to return to Constantinople. It is not yet known what will be done with the four females.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

From the Asiatic frontier we learn that the Russian troops which formerly composed the garrison of Anapa, and which abandoned that place two months since, have repassed the Kouban, and are now in a position to continue their retreat without risk of their being intercepted.

Sefir Pasha is organising a Circassian militia; Schamyl, however, remains shut up in the mountains, without attempting any diversion of the enemy.

Kars still holds out; the army covering the city remains in its entrenched camp.

A letter from Trebizond of the 24th, in the *Moniteur*, says,—"According to accounts from Erzeroum of the 17th, the Russians, who are still encamped at about a league and a half distance from Kars, appear decided on not attacking that place. They are said to have received intelligence that the garrison of Kars have only provisions for a month, and thinking that they will be able to cut off all supplies, they calculate on the Ottoman troops being compelled to surrender at discretion. Cereff Pasha, who, after the battle of Injederé had been first named governor of Kars, and afterwards charged with the depôts of supplies collected at Ieni Keni, has been arrested by order of the general-in-chief for having, on the approach of the Russians, sold all the corn in his charge, and fled to Erzeroum. The Russians appear to have completely abandoned the Bayazid road; and the communication with Persia would be re-opened to commerce were it not for the fear of attacks from the Kurds. The couriers from Kars come by way of Holtu, but they are compelled to use the greatest precaution to escape the vigilance of the Russians. The news from Batoum is without interest. The Ottoman *corps d'armée*, including the troops which are in garrison on all points of the coast, amount to about 10,000 regulars. Hafiz Pasha, who is at Baibout, has sent 3000 to 4000 of his force to Erzeroum."

SMYRNA, AUG. 4.—The exploits of the robbers still continue the great topic of interest here. It was said that one of the leaders, a private named Moro, had been taken at Samos, but this is not true. On the other hand, it is true that the former leader, Yanin Katergi, has escaped from the prison at Constantinople, with five companions, and is of course on his way to join his brethren in arms. Rumour says he has been assisted in his escape by Ismail Pasha, the late pasha of Smyrna, who is jealous of his successor, Suleyman Pasha, and wants to disturb the local government—a curious illustration of Turkish manners, if true. The last feat of the robbers was the burning of a model farm belonging to some French merchants, about 15 miles from the town. This was on the 26th of July. The damage amounted to £2500. It appears that some of the farm servants had been arrested by the rural police on suspicion of supplying the robbers with food, and the proprietors refused to defend them. In revenge the farm was burnt. This farm was built six years ago, and the proprietors had brought 20 families from Alsace to improve the system of agriculture. They will now quit the country. A few days before, the band had set fire to the village of Gumulder, and burnt a large quantity of corn and straw belonging to peaceable Turkish inhabitants. With all this, and a great deal of talk about pursuit, none of the robbers are captured. Many villagers are in prison on suspicion of sheltering them and supplying them with food, but the robbers are

"TO MISS CUSHMAN'S PERSONIFICATION OF ROMEO." Liverpool Mercury, 14 Aug. 1855. British Library Newspapers, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BC3204001799/BNCN?u=bayreuth&sid=BNCN&xid=3bd77fa0. Accessed 20 Oct. 2020.