TO MISS CUSHMAN.—HELENA'S SONG.

"It were all one that I should love a bright particular star, and think to wed it, he is so above me."—HELENA.

I wake from a deep trance of bliss—
I start from a sorrowless dream—
As one whom the fatal abyss
Hath drawn to its perilous stream.

I strive to suppress my vain grief,
I nerve my lorn heart to despair;
Yet, ah! e'en my soul's disbelief
Recalls thee, impassioned there.

I have thought of thee, only to weep,
As we sadden, yet gaze on the sky—
As we mournfully, hopelessly seek
The track of a planet on high.

If my soul for one hour could forget
The chasm fate bids intervene,
This waking for ever hath set
Its seal to my spirit's young dream.

Mansfield House.

REVIEWS.

Fraser's Guide to Liverpool and Birkenhead. By Hugh Gawthrop, Esq., M.C.P.

Written in a flippant, careless style; incorrect in many of its details; illustrated by wretched woodcuts, and accompanied by a map of only part of the borough. "Correct and incorrect particulars about Liverpool" would be a far more appropriate title than that of "Guide to Liverpool."

A Week in the Crimea. With Sketches of the Turks on the way there and back. Liverpool: Printed by Thomas Baines, Castle-street.

The author visited Constantinople and the seat of war in the spring of the present year. He describes what he saw, and states the impressions which his observations of siege operations and camp life produced upon his mind. The descriptions he gives are often vivid, and his short reflections upon the management and progress of the war appear to be uninfluenced by prejudice. Upon the whole, the letters possess fair claims to be preserved in a permanent form; and we have no doubt that they will be read with interest long after the tremendous conflict to which they relate shall have become a matter of past history.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, AUGUST 17.—General Canrobert was received last night with very great distinction by the Emperor, to whom he gave a very good account of the army in the Crimea.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna states that the Empress of Austria is an object of the same interests and anxieties to her consort and people as those which with us centre on the Empress Eugenie. Both the imperial thrones have hopes of an heir.

VIENNA, AUG. 13.—The Austrian Government has issued a circular to all its agents in the German states, expressing regret that the Diet has not accepted the four points in its sitting of the 26th July. At the same time, the Austrian Government entertains the hope that the further development of the Oriental question will induce the Diet to accept these points in time.

The news from Persia is still of an undecided nature. English and Russian influence still struggle for ascendancy. It can, however, be a matter of indifference to the allies whether the Shah will join their cause, as nothing is to be feared from Persia. The troops and all Government *employés* have not been paid for months, as the exchequer is quite empty.

From Warsaw we hear that the troops which were stationed in the kingdom of Poland have mostly been withdrawn. They have all been sent to the south.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

According to the latest accounts from the Island of Sardinia, the cholera has diminished considerably at Sassari, and disappeared entirely from Porto Torres. But it has now made its appearance along the Adriatic, as far down as the port of San Benedetto, on the frontier of Naples. The disorder has also penetrated to Sabina, and is approaching the gates of Rome.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

NAPLES, AUGUST 8.—From all that is known of the reputation of the King of Naples for sanctity, it might not unreasonably be imagined that priests would here be exempt from the ills to which other flesh is heir to. So is it true to a certain extent. Priests are inviolable within the range of their ecclesiastical functions; they have a most inordinate social influence; the power of the police is in their hands, and never did despot on a larger scale exercise greater tyranny than does the priest in his more limited circle. But his influence is enjoyed on one essential condition—it must be in abeyance to government. It must not only support things as they are, through thick and thin, proclaiming the divine right of kings, but must condescend to any acts whatsoever that may be dictated to it, even to the betrayal of confession, which may be deemed necessary to the maintenence of the powers that be. Once let a priest be suspected of being a malcontent, and away with him. In such matters this government exercises a high degree of independence, in spite of its vicinity to the great spiritual head. An instance in point I recently communicated. The priest who was appointed to officiate at the funeral of the ex-Deputy de Cesare, being suspected of liberalism, was arrested, and sent to a monastery, where men of his cloth are not unfrequently sent for punishment, and where they are as badly off as in a dungeon. Another case, yet more recent, strongly marks the difference between this government and that of Rome in the treatment of ecclesiastics A certain Padre Felice had been appointed vicar-general of a monastery in Naples. His intolerant conduct and his peculations awakened the indignation of the other monks, who in 1848 raised their voices against him. The reaction, however, taking place very shortly, nothing was done, and the superior vowed vengeance. The case came before the Pope when he was in Naples, who refused to punish an ecclesiastical authority, and ordered four of the malcontents to be sent to their houses with allowance from the revenues of the monastery. Last year the order for their exile was rescinded, but only one returned; and as he continued, together with others of the monks, to scrutinise the conduct of the superior, a ready and common method of getting rid of them was adopted. They were accused of a conspiracy against the government, and were seized severally by a commissary of police on the nights of the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult. The very suspicion of such a crime is fatal. One anecdote, now, of the judicial power, which is here dependent for its existence on the pleasure of the king, which is, therefore, sold to the powers that be, but which enjoys in return a certain license; it is the case of one of the columns of order, of religion, and of the throne—of a man by whose decision, together with that of others, Carlo Poerio was sacrificed—of one who was, therefore, decorated with the Cross of Francis I. A merchant called Criomo had trusted the son of this judge to the amount of 700 ducats. He sent to the court requesting payment of the judge, who promised it for the following morning. At the appointed hour, however, an inspector of police made his appearance, and presented 90 ducats in cash, and a cheque for 10 ducats, which was described as in complement of the full amount. The merchant expressed his astonishment at this robbery of 600 ducats, but he was threatened with imprisonment, and gave a receipt. This was a case where the man durst not appeal; it would have brought certain ruin on him, so many are the modes which power has in this unhappy kingdom of oppressing the people. The sensation has not yet died away which was occasioned by the conduct of the police after de Cesare's funeral, nor have the arrests as yet been terminated. I hear of them in batches. Foreigners are regarded with great suspicion, and I am told the English especially, though, as far as my experience goes, they have met with singular courtesy. Indeed, however we may be disliked, our respect for the law, and our habit of obedience, are too well known, I should say, to awaken any serious disquietude. The following incident was recently made the subject of a despatch by Mr. Owen, the American minister at Naples, to the minister for foreign affairs:—Three American ladies, Mrs. Kyle and her two daughters, accompanied by a guide, not long since paid a visit to the heights of Camaldoli. As being ladies, they were of course compelled to wait outside the monastery, and whilst wandering about that delightful spot, four hungry-looking robbers, in the shape of Neapolitan soldiers, darted out upon them. One seized the bridle of Mrs. Kyles donkey, whilst another drew his sword, and threatened to kill her if she did not give up her purse, adding that he and his comrades were dying with hunger, and must eat. The guide interposed, but this only called down fresh oaths, and the fresh expression of a determination to have their money or their lives. The men were informed that the ladies had only two piastres about them, which they consented to take, and the soldier reluctantly put up his sword. How the matter has terminated I do not know. It seems that the men had deserted, and that they had lain concealed for three days. Amongst the latest arrests is that of a member of the princely house of Atri, plunging the whole family into mourning and consternation. This gentleman married, some time since, Miss Obriscoff, a Russian lady, well-known in Naples; and her Russian friends, as well as the Russian authorities, are being applied to to interfere. Why or wherefore the arrest has been made is unknown. *Correspondent of the Daily News.*

THE WAR.

MARSEILLES, SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1 P.M.—The Louqsor has arrived, with news from Constantinople of the 9th. The works of the allies in front of the Malakhoff Tower were nearly finished at the departure of the last mail from the Crimea. The number of mortars was fivefold that of the last bombardment, and the preparations for attack were most formidable.

General Todleben, sent to Odessa, was, it was said, replaced by General Melnikoff.

The allied forces on the Tchernaya were on the *qui vive* expecting an attack of the Russians.

Scurvy had greatly diminished in the camp.

Before returning to the Crimea Omar Pasha was to receive with all solemnities the Order of the Bath from the hands of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

The garrison of Erzeroum has been reinforced, but communication with that town is very difficult. The Russians are blockading Kars, without attempting an attack.

The contingent of General Vivian was to start on the 20th August for Asia.

The Porte has sent off three regiment to Tripoli to sustain the Bey.

When General Canrobert embarked for France he was accompanied to Kamiesch by General Pelissier and the whole staff, and was everywhere warmly cheered by the whole army.

It is stated in a letter from Candia, of the 24th ult., that the English Government has caused more than 900 mules to be purchased for the Crimea, and has enrolled a great number of drivers. The governor of Candia, in obedience to orders from the Porte, gave every assistance in carrying out these measures.

SEBASTOPOL.—RENEWAL OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Lord Panmure has received the following intelligence from General Simpson, dated "Crimea, Thursday, 16th of August:"—

"General Pelissier and I have decided on opening fire from the English and French batteries at dawn to-morrow (Friday) morning."

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 26th ultimo, in the *Constitutionnel*, says—"Prince Gortschakoff has received full powers to destroy the remains of the Russian fleet in the bay of Sebastopol, on the day on which the garrison may be forced to retire to the north. It is hoped that before that day shall arrive all objects belonging to the State and to private persons can be removed to Nicolaieff. This proves that no illusions are entertained as to the fate of the southern part of Sebastopol; that part is indeed already represented in Russian letters to be only a heap of ruins."

It is said that a distinguished Prussian officer, who has recently visited St. Petersburg, has, on his return home, described the depression, both of the court and the people there, as very great; the former being in the most urgent want of money, and the landowners, large and small, suffering most severely under the pressure of taxation, the effects of the conscription, and the almost total cessation of foreign commerce. The embarrassment and the apprehensions of the government are said to be greatly aggravated by the nature of the accounts which, from time to time, they receive from Prince Gortschakoff at Sebastopol. The prince is said to have informed his government that it will be impossible for him to maintain an army in the Crimea during another winter; that he must shortly send away half his cavalry, as straw and hay cannot be procured; and that the horses drop off by hundreds, from being fed on barley alone. A division of grenadiers, forwarded in carriages to reinforce him, had reached Perecop; but he had ordered them to halt, as he could not feed them. And he had further added, that, if the allies do not withdraw, he must either do so or risk a general attack upon their positions; and, in the latter case, if he failed to drive the allied armies into the sea, he must retire himself before the winter sets in. The average losses of the Russians, from sickness and the sword, are estimated at from 500 to 600 men per day, and have never been less, taking one day with another, since the battle of the Alma.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

In a late edition of the *Mercury* of Friday last the following despatches, received by Lord Panmure from the East, were published:—

"VARNA, AUG. 16, 1 30 P.M.—The Russians attacked the position on the Tchernaya this morning, at daylight, in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Further particulars will be sent."

"VARNA, 7 P.M.—The Russian attack of the morning was under the command of General Liprandi, with from 50,000 to 60,000 men. Their loss is estimated at between 4000 and 5000; about 400 prisoners have been taken. The loss on the side of the allies is very small."

WAR DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 19.—Lord Panmure has, this morning, received the following intelligence from General Simpson, dated Crimea, August 17, 11 45 p.m:—

"Prince Gortschakoff commanded yesterday in person, and not General Liprandi. General Read is killed. The loss to the enemy is greater than was at first thought. Our allies have 600 prisoners. A steady fire has been kept up from our batteries."

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL PELISSIER.

"TRAKTIR-BRIDGE, AUGUST 16, TEN A.M.—For some days rumours of a premeditated attack on the part of the Russians had aroused our attention, and they carried out their project this morning at daybreak, against our lines on the Tchernaya; but despite the concentration of imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigour by the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Camou, Faucheaux, and Morris. The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly.

"The principal effort of the enemy was directed against Traktir-bridge. The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners. They were in full retreat on Mackenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry.

"The enemy has received a severe check. Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not yet been accurately ascertained."

PARIS, SUNDAY, 9 A.M.—The *Moniteur* announces that the minister of war has received the following telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier, dated Crimea, August 17, 11 30 p.m.:—

"In his attack yesterday the enemy brought into the field five divisions, 6000 cavalry, and 20 batteries.

"With the firm intention of occupying the Teddioutchine hills, the Russians, having crossed the river at different points, had accumulated sapper tools, beams, planks, fascines, and ladders, which they abandoned in their flight.

"As usual, our artillery fought valiantly, and with success. An English battery of position on the Piedmontese hill gave us most powerful assistance.

"The Russians left at least 2500 dead on the field; 38 of their officers and 1620 men are in our ambulances. Three Russian generals are said to have been killed. We, moreover, made 400 prisoners.

"Our loss is 180 killed and 810 wounded. The following officers are seriously wounded:—Tixier, Darbois, Alpy, and St. Remy; much less seriously, De Polhes, Barthe, and Gagneur, the latter slightly."

[BY THE BRITISH AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, MONDAY MORNING.—According to the *Moniteur* the French Government has received a report from General Pelissier, dated the "Crimea, the 18th, ten o'clock at night."

"Prince Gortschokoff has demanded an armistice to remove the killed and wounded of the enemy from the field, which I have granted. The Russian losses surpass my first calculation. Lieutenant-General Read has been killed.

"Our engineering works, protected by the admirably sustained fire from our artillery, are not disturbed by the Russian batteries, and have considerably advanced."

GENERAL MARMORA'S DESPATCH.

General La Marmora, the commander of the Sardinian contingent, writes as follows to the Minister of War:—

"KADIKOI, AUGUST 16.—This morning the Russians, to the number of 50,000, attacked the lines on the Tchernaya. Our watchword was 'King and Country.'

"The French despatches will say whether the Piedmontese were worthy to fight beside the French and English. They were very brave.

"General Monte Vichio is dying. We have 200 men put *hors de combat*. The loss of the Russians is considerable."

DESPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 19.—Prince Gortschakoff writes from the Crimea, August 16, at night, the following despatch:—

"A part of our troops having crossed the Tchernaya today, attacked the enemy on the heights called Iedioushin.

"The allies had considerable forces on this point, and, after a stubborn fight, our troops had to retire to the right bank of the Tchernaya, where they waited for the enemy for four hours. As he did not advance, we retreated to our first positions.

"The losses have been considerable on both sides."

The *Morning Post* says—"We had been led to expect these tidings, not from any intelligence forwarded from the Crimea, so much as from our knowledge of the fact that orders had been transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian generals to attack our lines before the end of August. The reasons which induced the Emperor Alexander to give such orders, and fix a date for their execution, were the urgent representations of his commanders, who sent despatch after despatch to their government, informing it of the dearth of the means of transport and of provisions, which was making itself severely felt, and threatened to prove fatal to the very existence of his armies, if the month of September should find them in their then position. In vain the Russian generals tempted attack; in vain, when we made *reconnaissances*, did they leave passes undefended, and keep their armies from view, in the hope to entice us into their traps. The allied generals were too cautious and too wise, and the consequence was, that the Russians had no course left them but either to retreat into the interior of the country, where their wants could be supplied—abandoning Sebastopol to its fate, so far as the army of relief was concerned—or to make one more desperate effort to 'drive the invaders into the sea,' and thus to save the stronghold of the czar, and retrieve the honour of his arms."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says—"The great advantage of this victory will be to enable the allies to occupy the formidable entrenched camp constructed by the Russians north of the Tchernaya, which the correspondents of the English papers describe as almost impregnable. It would have been impossible to invest the north side of Sebastopol without dislodging the enemy from this position, and an attempt to do so would have been attended with far greater losses than an action in the field. By coming out of their lines and offering battle, they have therefore only met the wishes of the allies, who will, no doubt, turn their advantage to good account. Four French divisions took part in the combat, those of Generals d'Herbillon, Camou, Faucheaux, and Morris, and the whole of the Sardinian Contingent, from which we may set down the numbers engaged on the side of the allies at about 30,000."

RECRUITING FOR THE FOREIGN LEGION AT HELIGOLAND.

HELIGOLAND, AUGUST 14.—The Government have decided to establish an extensive military hospital on this island. The necessary buildings have already been secured, and now offers for tenders of hospital supplies are publicly invited to be sent in to the commissariat department by the 22nd instant. Orders have been received here by the commandant of the foreign legion, as soon as 300 men are again assembled, to hold them in readiness for immediate shipment to England. There were at this morning's roll-call 174, and the number will soon be complete, as recruits pour in every day, in spite of the exertions of the German and Danish Governments to prevent it. Yesterday, for instance, a Heligoland fishing smack arrived with 14 fine young men, and in the afternoon a small steamer brought 19 more. I am happy to be able to add that not a single complaint has yet been made by either the inhabitants or bathing guests as to the conduct of the men, which is above all praise, and reflects the greatest credit both on the officers and the men themselves for the discipline observed. The latter are well-behaved, quiet, sober, cleanly, and, above all, most zealous in their endeavours to learn the exercise and acquire a thorough knowledge of their duties. Amongst the newly-appointed officers are Lieutenants Schmidt (formerly in the Brazilian and Schleswig-Holstein service, and latterly in the 1st regiment of Prussian infantry of the line), and Messrs. Lange and Von Burchard. These three gentlemen arrived here to-day by the steamer from Hamburg, and proceeded to London *en route* to Malta, where they expect to overtake and join their corps. The Nassau first lieutenant, who was arrested at Hamburg last week on board the steamer, and detained there, as I mentioned in my last letter, has been set at liberty, and has also arrived here for the purpose of joining the legion; but it does not appear that he obtained any redress or indemnification at the Hamburg authorities for his illegal detention. There appears to be no lack of officers for the corps, and the service seems to be very popular amongst this class of gentlemen in the north of Germany. There are at this moment upwards of 50 officers who have tendered their services, and sent in their papers and certificates to head quarters, and who are now waiting for their commissions.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

THE BALTIC.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

The *Daily News* published the following intelligence:—"Advices from Konigsberg state that when the attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine, immediately informed by telegraph of the event, demanded leave to go out and attack the reduced fleet before Cronstadt. The Emperor refused."

The *Independance Belge* of Thursday contains the following communication relative to the bombardment of Sweaborg, dated Hamburg, August 14:—"If we may attach credit to business letters received this morning from the Baltic ports, the allied fleets, after leaving Nargen, ranged themselves on the 8th before Sweaborg. The next day they commenced a general bombardment against the fortress, which in its turn replied to the fire from every battery. The first attack appears to have had no great effect. On the 10th, the allies advanced against Sweaberg a reinforcement consisting of great vessels of war, throwing a mass of balls, bombs, and Congreve rockets, the greater portion bursting in the sea. On this day no Russian battery in the port had been dismounted. The number of cannon which thundered against the place was estimated at about 800. The noise was distinctly heard many miles from the sea, and all the people of the country and of the opposite coast hastened to the shore. At Libau, every broadside from the enemy was plainly heard. It appears that on the 10th no result had been obtained by the admirals, and the latter were arranging to recommence the attack the next day with all their available strength. The vessels now engaged before Sweaborg show a total armament of at least 1200 guns. Every hour, every moment, we hope to be able to learn the result of this terrible bombardment—the first undertaken by the allied fleets against a Russian fortress in the Baltic, in their two maritime campaigns."

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"Sweaborg, one of the principal naval arsenals of Russia, is built on a group of islands, situate opposite and within a mile of the town of Helsingfors. Those islands, connected together, and armed with guns of heavy calibre, presented already, in 1854, an extensive line of fortifications, defending the approaches of the roadstead of Helsingfors. In a reconnaissance effected towards the close of July last, the allied admirals had ascertained that those formidable means of defence had been considerably increased since the last campaign. Seven additional batteries had been constructed, or were in progress of construction, on the islands of Bak-Holmen, Rungs-Holmen, and Sandham, and a frigate was drawn up across the channel to the east of Rungs-Holmen. Independently of the three-decker moored last year across the eastern channel of Sweaborg, to be sunk there if necessary, two large ships sunk in the Western passage, between the islands of Langorn and West Svartoe (the most western of those forming the group of Sweaborg), as also a two-decker, stationed in the middle of that same passage, prevent the allied squadrons from moving round the place and penetrating into the road of Helsingfors. The Russians had likewise considerably extended the fortifications on the southern part of Helsingfors, and three new batteries, placed above each other, added to the defence of the western part of the town. The island of Drumsio itself has been recently occupied, and a powerful battery established at its southern extremity. It was in presence of those difficulties that the bombardment was resolved upon and executed on the 9th instant, with complete success, by the allied naval forces. The particulars relative to that achievement, the consequences of which are incalculable for our subsequent operations in the Baltic, will shortly reach the government of the emperor. But it is already known that the destruction of that arsenal is complete; that the batteries and earthworks have been levelled with the ground, that six powder magazines were blown up, and that the town, after burning for 45 hours, is reduced to a heap of ashes. Sweaborg, in short, has ceased to exist. This important success, obtained without any serious casualties to the allies, is a worthy *pendant* to the capture of Bomarsund."

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PENAUD.

On board the Tourville, off Sweaborg, August 11.

Monsieur le Ministre,—As I had the honour of informing your excellency in my letter of the 7th of this month, Rear-Admiral Dundas and myself on Monday last presented ourselves before Sweaborg, with the combined squadron, intending to bombard that place. On the 8th, at half-past seven in the morning, six English bomb-ketches, each carrying one mortar; five French bomb-ketches, carrying two mortars; and a siege battery of four mortars of 27 centimetres, which during the six hours of darkness in the preceding nights I had placed on the islet of Abraham at 2000 metres from the place, opened their fire against Sweaborg.

I am happy to report that this operation has been perfectly successful; it is not a mere cannonade that the squadrons have directed upon Sweaborg—it has been a real bombardment, the serious results of which have surpassed all my expectations.

In less than three hours after we began firing bombs, we could perceive how considerable were the ravages they were creating in the fortress. Numerous conflagrations broke out rapidly on several points at once, and we soon saw the flames rise above the dome of the church situated in the northern part of the isle East Swartö. This church was, so to speak, the sole monument which seems to have been entirely respected on the isles of Vargö and Swartö by our projectiles. Four terrible explosions were speedily heard; the fire had reached the magazines filled with gunpowder and munitions of war. The two last explosions, especially, were formidable; they must have caused the enemy enormous losses both in men and *matériel*. For several minutes we heard the detonations of the bombs and shells, which covered the sea-board with fragments of every description.

The bombardment ceased this morning at half-past four; it consequently lasted two days and two nights, during which period Sweaborg presented one vast expanse of flame. The fire, which still continues to rage, has nearly devoured the whole place and consumed workshops, magazines, barracks, various establishments belonging to the government, and a great quantity of the materials of the arsenal.

The firing of our mortars and howitzers was so true that the enemy, fearful of seeing the three-decker which had been anchored across the pass between Sweaborg and the island of Back-Holmen entirely burned, withdrew that vessel into the harbour during the night.

The Russians have sustained a considerable check and losses, the more sensible in that they have inflicted on us only the loss of one single English seaman killed, and a few slightly wounded. The enemy's forts, nevertheless, replied vigorously to our attack; their fire slackened only at the instance of the explosions I have mentioned; but the precision of our pieces of long range gave us an incontestable superiority over that of the Russians.

Every man in the division has done his duty with devotion, ardour, and courage. The spirit of the crews has been admirable; they have deserved well of the Emperor and of France.

I am extremely satisfied with the means of action placed at my disposal. The bomb-ketches and gunboats rendered immense service; they perfectly come up to all that was expected of these vessels. The siege battery has produced most excellent results, and we may say that our best shots were fired from one of the enemy's islets, on which we had planted the French flag.

In this affair, as on all occasions since our flags have been united, Rear-Admiral Dundas and myself have acted with unanimity. The example of the perfect understanding that subsists between the chiefs has had the best effect on the crews in both squadrons, who in truth formed only one crew during the action. Every one had but a single object—that of vieing who should do the utmost possible injury to the enemy, and the success obtained by a ship of either nation was applauded by the other with the same cries of enthusiasm as if they had been obtained by his own flag.

There can be no doubt, Monsieur le Ministre, that the bombardment of Sweaborg will exercise great influence on the Russian populations, who are now aware that their strongholds and arsenals are not completely sheltered from the attacks of the allied navies, which can, and henceforth may, well trust to their being able to visit with destruction the enemy's shores, without receiving themselves any sensible injury.

In sending to you a circumstantial report of this affair, Monsieur le Ministre, I shall have the honour of addressing to you a demand for rewards to those officers, seamen, and marines that most distinguished themselves in the combat.

I am, &c., the rear-admiral commanding in chief the naval division of the Baltic, PENAUD.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

A supplement to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 29th of July (10th of August) contains the following:—

"The enemy's fleet, which was at anchor at Nargen, and consisted of ten ships of the line, six frigates, seven steamers, four French floating batteries, two corvettes, one brig, one schooner, 16 mortar-boats, 23 gun-boats, two yachts, and three transports—in all 75 vessels—weighed anchor on the 25th of July (6th of August) at noon, and on the same day, at a quarter to six p.m., joined the squadron of two ships and three steamers at anchor off Sandham.

"By two telegraphic despatches sent this morning (28th of July—9th of August), at nine and eleven o'clock, Aide-de Camp General de Berg announces that the enemy, having formed a line of mortar boats from Rönskher to Grokhar, and having constructed during the night a battery on Longörn Rock, commenced at seven in the morning sending shells from all the mortar and gun boats especially into the fortress of Sweaborg, and also into Longörn fort, and against the Nicholas Battery. The two ships anchored before Sandham also opened fire against the island and against battery No. 2."

The *Invatide Russe* publishes the following details, also received by telegraph:—

"28th of July (August 9), 20 minutes after twelve: The cannonade of the enemy against Sweaborg has become heavier. They fire from 15 to 20 shots per minute. Our artillery, especially that of St. Nicholas Battery, replies with success.—2 40 after midnight: The fire of the enemy has become very heavy, they fire at the rate of 30 shots a minute. Two of the enemy's frigates and a steamer have taken up a position between Melk-E and Dronms-E, and keep up a steady fire against those islands. The enemy has already fired about 5000 shells from the fleet.—5 55 a.m.: The fire of the enemy is concentrated upon the fortress, but since 3 a.m. it has somewhat diminished. Our batteries on Sandham Island have acted so successfully that the besieging vessels withdrew from their range at noon, and one of the vessels, having received serious damage, was obliged to be taken in tow.—8 15 p.m.: The bombardment continues with intensity.

"29th of July (10th of August), 20 minutes after midnight.—Since nightfall the aggressor has been firing congreve rockets into Sweaborg. According to an approximate calculation at least 10,000 shells must have been fired on the 28th (9th), from seven a.m. to eight p.m. The enemy is now firing 30 rockets a minute. 2 40 a.m.—The stream of rockets on the islands and forts does not diminish; that of the shells is less. The conduct of our troops is excellent. 7 34 a.m.—From two to four a.m. the fire of the enemy was slacker, but since 4 30 the fire from the mortar and gun boats has again increased in intensity. 9 50 a.m.—The enemy has brought up his mortar and gun boats nearer to his left flank, concentrating his fire on the fort of Wester-Svarto, but, God be praised, has not succeeded in doing any damage. All our batteries are intact."

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

[BY THE BRITISH AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]

Telegraphic intelligence from Hamburg, dated Sunday, announces, on the 10th, that two English vessels bombarded, during five hours, the batteries of Riga, which were considerably damaged.

RUSSIA.

Accounts received from Sebastopol by way of Odessa state that the bridge established across the harbour was inaugurated on the 2nd, in the presence of Generals Gortschakoff and Osten-Sacken, and all the military authorities. It is expected that the construction of this bridge will afford considerable facilities in the defensive operations of the garrison. It is defended at either end by the powerful batteries of Nicolajeff and Michaeloff, which not only protect each other, but can bring their guns to bear also on the Careening Bay and the Karabelnaia. 35,000 men are constantly employed on the fortifications of this important point, which would be the centre of operations in the event of its being found necessary to abandon the Karabelnaia to the allies. General Todleben has completely recovered from his wounds.

A letter from Odessa, of the 5th instant, says:—"We learn from Nicolaieff that great disasters had been caused by excessive rains and violent storms. The Bug has overflowed its banks, and has thrown down a great number of houses, destroyed some of the works of Nicolaieff and Constantinoff, and inundated the fosses. All communications between Nicolaieff and the Crimea have consequently been temporarily suspended. Storms have also done great damage in the Crimea. The Belbec and Salgher have overflown, and caused extensive inundations."

The works of fortification at Warsaw are suspended, and no more building materials are supplied. The citadel is completed, and flanked by two forts, but only two out of the six small towers which were to have surrounded the forts are finished. The completion of the batteries for the defence of the *tete de pont* has been also stopped. The greater part of the carpenters employed on the temporary bridges have been discharged, and those that remain do not proceed with any great activity.

ST. PETERSBURG, FRIDAY.—The Grand Duke Constantine, lord high admiral, pressed for permission to attack the allied squadrons, with the view of effecting a diversion in favour of Sweaborg; but the Emperor refused his consent, on the ground that the Russian fleet at Cronstadt was reduced to ten ships of the line, one frigate, three steamers, and a gun-boat.

On the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne, there existed 1382 establishments of public instruction in Russia, containing 70.774 pupils. There are at present, including Poland, 3947 establishments, and 206,682 pupils. To these must be added the ecclesiastical and military schools, those especially appropriated to other departments, and the schools of Finland. The military schools have received such important improvements that they have become one of the principal branches of the administration; and their number has so increased as to render it necessary to divide the country into military school districts, and at the head of which is the Military Academy founded by the Emperor Nicholas.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

By the Atlantic United States mail steamship, Captain Briggs, which reached this port on Sunday, we have received advices from New York to the 8th inst. The Atlantic brought 110 passengers, and $500,000 specie on freight.

The most prominent and exciting intelligence contained in the American newspapers relates to some sanguinary election riots which took place at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 6th and 7th instant. The details present a lamentable picture of the excesses to which political animosities will drive men. It appears from a telegraphic report from Louisville furnished to the *New York Herald*, that in the first ward, about nine o'clock in the morning of the 6th, as two gentlemen were riding in a carriage, they were fired at from a house containing Germans or Irish. One gentleman was wounded, and the firing was repeated, when Edward Williams, watchman of the second ward, Joseph Selvage and John Latta, Americans, went to the scene of the trouble, and they also were fired at. Latta had his leg shattered by a musket ball, and Selvage and Williams were also wounded. Exaggerated reports then spread to the lower parts of the city in regard to the affair, causing a large crowd to assemble, thirsting for revenge. They gathered around the house from where the firing had commenced, took two Germans from it and beat them so badly that their recovery is considered very doubtful. The house was then completely sacked. The crowd then proceeded to the houses on the corner of Shelby and Madison streets, from whence Germans had been seen firing, riddled two groceries, a beerhouse and two houses, all owned and occupied by Germans, and injured severely several of their inmates. They then went to Jefferson-street, where a party of gentlemen coming into the city had been fired upon from a large brewery, sacked the houses around it, burned the brewery, and beat a number of Germans whom they captured terribly, and also shot an Irishman, who died next morning. In the street below an American was slightly injured by a shot, when the Irishman who fired it was captured, beaten, and shot. Shots had been fired from all the houses which were attacked. The crowd now talked of sacking the Catholic Church, where it was rumoured firearms had been secreted; but Mayor Barbee and others pleaded with them not to do so, and prevailed upon them to leave it alone. The disturbances were now supposed to be over, as the crowd had marched to an engine house in the fifth ward with their cannon, and were beginning to disperse; but after a while it was learned that while the troubles had been going on in the upper part of the city, several persons had been fired on in the lower part of Main-street, and that at about five o'clock in the afternoon two Americans had been shot at from an Irish house at the corner of Main and Chapel streets, without the slightest provocation being given on their part, as far as could be learned, and this started the disturbances afresh. The Irishman who shot Rhodes was then taken and immediately hung, but was cut down before life became extinct. Thirty or more shots were fired from the Irish house on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, and it was impossible to ascertain the number that were wounded. The inmates of a row of Irish houses, owned by a man named Quinn, fired on a party who were passing by, when they turned upon their assailants, burned their houses, and killed several, all of whom were Irishmen. Some of the Irishmen in these houses were burned to death. A woman and Quinn are among those who were killed. Eight to ten houses were destroyed, and the number of persons burnt to death and killed was said to be at least 20. On the 7th the excitement was very great, and warlike movements were observable; but the crowd finally dispersed, and it was hoped that peace had at last been obtained. A large extra police force was put on duty, and the mayor issued the usual proclamation. Bishop Spaulding published a card, disclaiming any connection with the rioters, and calling upon his flock to be peaceable, orderly, and quiet. The keys of the Roman Catholic Cathedral were placed in the hands of the mayor by Bishop Spaulding. On the evening of the 7th the city was quiet.

The fighting was all at a distance from the polls. No cause could be assigned for the assault. The riot originated, in the first place, with a few drunken men. The latest account from Louisville states that two companies of armed volunteers had marched to the scene of the disturbances. It was feared that more riots would occur. Large numbers of Irish were leaving the city.

The returns which had been received from the states which had just held their annual elections were too imperfect to indicate in the slightest degree the result. Rush Elmore, associate justice of the supreme court of Kansas territory, had been removed from the office, and Judge Moore, of Alabama, appointed his successor. The reasons for this removal are the same as those given in the case of Governor Reeder, namely, unsatisfactory explanations relative to the charges of speculations in lands.

Thackeray had been engaged to give a winter course of lectures in New York.

The Pennsylvania papers are filled with accounts of terrific rain storms, floods, dams carried away, barns struck by lightning, horses and cattle killed, &c. The cupola of the court-house, in Taylor county, Va., had been struck by lightning while the court was in session, and a large number of persons within the building. One man, Rev. Hezekiah Dunham, was instantly killed, and several others prostrated, some of whom were severely injured.

A lady from Toronto had attempted to commit suicide by precipitating herself into the rapids at Niagara Falls, but she was providentially rescued through the exertions of a gentleman who happened to be in the vicinity. A domestic difficulty was the cause assigned for the rash act.

The New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company's officers had sailed from the former port to lay down the submarine telegraph cable between St. John's, Newfoundland, and the mainland.

A collision had occurred on the Delaware between two vessels, and a number of persons were killed or drowned. The Danish brig Janette had drifted into the Bahamas with all her crew dead, supposed to have been murdered by the crew of a strange vessel. In the United States Commissioners' Court a person named Carsenstein, charged with enlisting for the British service had been acquitted, the evidence of the witness against him not being reliable. Six persons had been killed at Cincinnati by the fall of a cornice. The yellow fever was spreading in Virginia.

The following regulation relative to the sale of unclaimed merchandise at the Custom House is of interest: All merchandise duly bonded, and so remaining in public store for three years from the date of importation, and all merchandise on which there is a failure or neglect to pay the duties within the time prescribed by law, remaining in public store for the period of one year, after appraisement by the appraisers of the United States, if there be any at the port, and if none, then by two merchants to be designated and sworn by the collector for that purpose, shall be sold at public auction, in some public or private warehouse, within 30 days after the expiration of the several periods before mentioned.

Three sailors were supposed to have been murdered on board the ship Colchia, of Philadelphia, while on their way from New Orleans to the Belize. The authorities had refused to allow the vessel to proceed to sea, and an investigation into the affair was in progress.

A steamboat from Philadelphia, bound to Cape May, had come in contact with a schooner in the river, and between 15 and 20 persons were drowned.

A terrible calamity occurred on the morning of the 2nd instant, at Garesche's powder mills, near the city of Wilmington. Several tons of gunpowder exploded, scattering death and desolation around. Three Frenchmen, who were engaged in the drying house, and a boy were killed on the spot, and several other workmen were dreadfully injured. The trees around the drying house were blown up by the roots, and the fields were literally covered with fragments of wood, cinders, and the remains of the victims. One or two horses were killed.

The *New Haven Palladium* says—"Probably there is more intoxicating liquor retailed in Hartford at this time than ever before, and evidently there is more drunkenness. A stringent law will not make men moral or temperate. The liquor generally used at this time is said to be a very deleterious article, and is doing much harm. A labourer remarked the present week to one of our merchants that he knew of 23 places in one short street where liquors were sold. The town rum agency is also in full blast, dealing out large quantities. Club-rooms have multiplied to a fearful extent, and hundreds of families in which liquor was unknown before August last now keep a variety, and ask their friends to drink. This one feature alone is doing incalculable mischief. The fashion of keeping liquors upon the family sideboard is fast coming into use, and its evils are as great as those of the rum shop. The liquor law is the parent of that evil."

A despatch from Rochester, N.Y., states that the Know Nothings and the Know Somethings held a meeting on the 1st, and agreed to unite upon an anti-slavery platform.

A dwelling house in Chatham-street, N.Y., occupied principally by Isaac Jacobs, a Jew, who kept a clothing store on the lower floor, had been destroyed by fire, and three or four persons lost their lives. Two of Jacobs' children were literally roasted to death. Mr. Jacobs was absent at the time of the fire, but he was subsequently arrested and committed on a charge of having wilfully caused the disaster.

Two horrible murders have been committed at West Bend, Washington county. George Debar called at the house of John Muehr

"TO MISS CUSHMAN.-HELENA'S SONG." Liverpool Mercury, 21 Aug. 1855. British Library Newspapers, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BC3204001868/BNCN?u=bayreuth&sid=BNCN&xid=6d69ff41. Accessed 20 Oct. 2020.