

**NATIONAL PRAYER.—THE CHOLERA.**—The Rev. W. Currier, incumbent of St. Saviour's, Southwark, has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, from which we extract the concluding paragraph:—"My Lord, address you at this time, because by a simple process—simple, but most effectual—you may be the means of bringing back health to your country. Advise your Sovereign to proclaim without delay, the solemn observance of a national fast. Let a day be taken from the business of the week, and let us fall at the feet of the Almighty, from the highest to the lowest in the realm. Away with excuses for the neglect of duty when life hangs in the balance! I write with an afflicted heart, for the poor sheep of my flock are dying. Your heart, my lord, is also afflicted, as your eyes see in the lifeless form of one of your own order, lamented by his country, an appalling proof of the irresistible power of this mysterious enemy. You will no longer gaze as to the course which you ought to pursue. You will shrink from the responsibility of leaving the nation in its present state while you have the power of helping it. Take courage, my lord—act upon conviction—perform a pious duty—cast to the winds all worldly considerations. Few will be so daring as to meet—tens of thousands will approve your conduct. Your own breast will feel satisfaction, and you will enjoy the pleasure of serving your country, whilst you please and glorify God."

The Athenæum thus describes the effects of the recent important decision in "Jeffreys v. Boosey":—"This last reversal of judgment was made at one o'clock on Tuesday the 1st inst., in the House of Lords—a reversal which, among other things, in effect, upsets all American copyrights—and before six o'clock that day the printers in London were engaged in re-printing cheap editions of American works. Messrs. Low and Co., alarmed for their property in "Sunny memories in Foreign Lands," rushed to their printers to order a cheap edition—they found them already engaged on a cheap edition for another house! By aid, however, of the Messrs. Close, Mr. Low hopes to forestall the reprinters. The mails will carry out bad news to America; this decision puts an end to all negotiation between the authors of that country and the publishers here. Mr. Bentley, we believe, has just concluded a treaty with Mr. Prescott, the historian, for his Philip the Second, at a thousand pounds a volume. It is now waste paper. The American historian is now in the same position as regards England as the English author is as regards America."

The Eber murderers, Mrs. Brough, has been acquitted of the murder of her six children, at the Guildford assizes, on the ground of insanity. Mary Ann Brough is 43 years of age, and described as of very unpropitious appearance. Her husband was in court during the whole of the trial. The prisoner herself did not betray any emotion during its progress. She was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

**COST OF THE CENSUS.**—The expense incurred in taking the census of Great Britain in 1761 was £125,337; or not quite 13d. per head.

**IRELAND.**  
**THE POTATO CROP.**—We regret to learn that a partial failure of the potato crop in some counties is considerable inevitable.

**MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.**—This gentleman's family received a letter from him from Van Diemen's Land in May, at which time he was preparing to avail himself of her Majesty's pardon, and to leave the colony for Europe. "Mrs. Smith O'Brien (says the *Limerick Chronicle*), and other relatives, will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside. Mr. S. O'Brien, accepted with the best feeling his Sovereign's clemency in remission of the penalty for a political offence."

**THE WAR.**

**BOMARSUND.**—On Tuesday, the 5th inst., at three a. m., 5,000 French troops, and six hundred English troops landed upon three points of the large island and in rear of the forts of Bomarsund. A small masked battery, raised apparently for the occasion, opened fire upon them, but was almost immediately silenced by one of the French meaders. The Russians spiked their guns, and buried them in the sand, and retreated. As soon as the troops were landed and placed in position, the blue jackets and spears commenced their part. Heavy guns were got on shore, field works were begun, and preparations were actively carried on for a successful attack on the forts. A courier from Stockholm has since brought intelligence that 2,000 French troops had landed near the works of Bomarsund, and had carried a number of eight guns by assault, without losing a man. The enemy's fire was essentially defective, and the French soldiers did not give them time to rectify it. Bomarsund is defended by three bastioned works, two towers, and a long line of batteries. The towers, one round and the

other octagonal, are erected on the summits of the two rocks, and unconnected by any works. Each is surrounded by a broad ditch. At the foot of the rock, on which the octagonal tower stands, extends, off the sea side, a long circular front, half occupied on left by barracks, and on the right by casemated batteries. This is the strongest work: it contains seventy-two embrasures. The Russians had begun to construct a second line of batteries in front of the round tower, but have left it unfinished. A single earthen battery of five pieces of artillery is seen where the tower, about a mile in advance. The present aspect of the place is sad and dreary in the extreme. Not a living person to be seen, and the silence of death reigning over the mouldering ashes of the town and woods around the forts, which have been burnt down by the Governor, while inside them all are downhearted and discontented, they will know they can have no success, for our ships completely cut it off, and they must either die or be taken prisoners. The garrison consists of about 3,400 men, five hundred of whom are militia riflemen, and they have two years provisions. It has been reported by a deserter, who escaped yesterday, that an attempt was made to reinforce the place with 1,400 men from Abo, who were to come over in twenty-four gun-boats, sixty in each, but nothing has been heard of it yet. An aide-de-camp of the emperor managed to cross from St. Petersburg and got into the fortress on the 5th. Deserters join our ships almost daily; one man, a fine fellow, who said he had served fourteen years nearly without pay, living upon very little else but brown bread and water, having obtained leave to bathe, left his clothes upon the beach and swam off two good miles to the *Leopard*.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 7.**—Schamyl is said to offer for the Porte 50,000 men, if it will recognize the independence of the Caucasus. Postoons and launches continued to be sent to Varna. There was nothing new from Asia, but a great battle was expected under the walls of Kars, where the two armies, each 80,000 strong, were encamped within a league of each other. Negotiations were carried on between the Circassian envoy and the Porte, for a joint plan of action against the common enemy. The Circassians, it is said, in order to obviate future difficulty, desire that the Porte shall formally disclaim all pretension to resume the sovereignty over the mountain tribes of the Caucasus which it surrendered in 1830. It is not expected that any difficulty will arise on this score; indeed, it is said that a compact was completed on the 4th inst. between Schamyl and the Porte, amounting to an offensive and defensive alliance.

**VARNA.**—Mehmet Ali Pasha has issued the following address to the allied armies:—"Soldiers of the allied Armies—We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy, I rely on your obedience, on your bravery, and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no little one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace passed by us in promoting commerce, and industry, and the arts, have been spent by him in the study of the art of war and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy, France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you. Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return."

**BUCHAREST, AUGUST 7.**—A letter says:—"The Ottoman advanced guard entered the town to-day.—Seven regiments of Russian cavalry are still within two hours march of the place. The arrival of the Turks is regarded as the signal of deliverance, and they were received with the loudest manifestations of joy. Omer Pacha is still at Ruscubuck."

The tendency of Common Fame, that educating vagabond, to outrun the truth, is shown as usual in the account of the Crimea expedition, and probably also in that of the bombardment of Bomarsund. Generals Brown and Canrobert were not heading an invasion, but executing a reconnaissance: the invasion is yet to come, and no man knows for certain that it is to be directed against the Crimea at all. There is no real doubt, however, that this will be its ultimate object, and the preparations at Varna for the transport of troops and for operating in shallow waters are on a very large scale. Large preparations will be needed. We are beginning to despise our enemies a little too much.

**REPLY OF RUSSIA TO THE AUSTRIAN SUMMONS.**—This document, which is drawn up with all the diplomatic subtlety of Count Nesselrode, has been published in the *Monitor* together with the reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Foreign Minister at Paris, addressed to the French representative at Vienna, in which many of the Russian seemingly well-grounded arguments are unceremoniously demolished. It will be remembered that the three principal conditions in the protocol of the 9th April were the integrity of Turkey, the evacuation of the Principalities, and the consolidation of the rights of the Christians in Turkey. In the first part of these, Russia acquiesces, provided the Western Powers comply also. The assent to the second is thus nobly expressed:—"We are ready to undertake this, under proper security." The third

stipulation is commented upon in terms equally ambiguous:—"Setting out with the idea that the civil rights, to be obtained by all the Christian subjects, of the Porte are inseparable from religious rights as the protocol stipulates, and would become valueless to our co-religionists if the latter on obtaining new privileges did not retain old ones, we have already declared that, if this were so, the demands which the Emperor has made to the Porte would be fulfilled, the motive for differences would be done away with, and his majesty would be ready to concur in the European guarantee of these privileges. Such being the disposition of the emperor as to the leading points of the protocol, it appears to me, my prince, that if there be a real desire for peace, without any after thought which would render it impossible, it would not be difficult to arrive at it upon this triple basis, or at least to prepare the negotiation of it by means of an armistice."

The French Minister, after quietly upsetting a few Russian theories of most hypothetical consistency thus lays down the basis on which alone the Western Powers can consent to treat:—"1. That the Protectorate exercised up to this moment by the Imperial Court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, cease for the future; and that the privileges granted by the Sultans to these provinces as dependencies of their empire, by virtue of an agreement concluded with the Sublime Porte, to be placed under the collective guarantee of the powers. 2. That the navigation of the Danube to its mouth be freed from all its restraint, and subjected to the application of the principle established by the acts of the Congress at Vienna. 3. That the treaty of July 18, 1844, be revised by the high contracting Powers, with a view to establish an European equilibrium, and to limit the power of Russia in the Black Sea. 4. That no Power claim a right to exercise an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte to whatever sect they may belong; but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, shall lend their mutual aid to obtain in the initiative from the Ottoman Government a respect for, and observance of, the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and to turn to advantage, in the reciprocal interest of their co-religionists, the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan, without there resulting any attempt to control the dignity and independence of the Crown."

**VIENNA, August 15.**—Yesterday evening Prince Gortschakoff received despatches from St. Petersburg, and there is reason to believe that he this morning informed Count Buol, that as long as the Turks were in Wallachia, the Russian troops would retain certain strategic points in the Principalities.

**AUG. 15.**—The Russian Guard and its reserves, are advancing by forced marches towards the southern frontier. Prince Paskiewitch has returned to Warsaw, and again takes command of the Southern Army. Baron Hess has left Vienna for the army. It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians; but according to Russian reports, General Wrangel had advanced with the Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bayazid with great slaughter.

**THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.**—Austria agrees with the Western Powers upon the following guarantees embodied in the note to St. Petersburg of the 11th:—"Abolition of Russian protectorate in the Principalities. Declaration of independence of the orthodox Church in Turkey. Unrestricted navigation of the whole line of the Danube. Establishment of a free port on the Black Sea. Revision of the old Russo-Turkish treaties."

**FRANCE.**  
**PROTESTANTISM AT LYONS.**—There are about 9,000 Germans in Lyons. An Evangelical minister has lately been obtained; he began with eight hearers—he has now two hundred in regular attendance. But the labours of Mr. Syrach are the most remarkable; he is about to build a new church that will accommodate 1,000 or 2,000 persons. Around the present place of worship, at a greater or less distance, there are eight missionary chapels, which are the centre of evangelistic efforts for the districts in which they respectively stand.

**GERMANY.**  
The sudden death of King Frederick August of Saxony took place on the 9th inst. It appears he was thrown out of his carriage, which was upset on the road from Munich to Puzthal; the horses became unruly, the rear horse kicked out, and struck his Majesty on the back of the head.

The death from an unfortunate accident, of the King of Saxony has removed one of the most respectable of European Sovereigns. Without any pretensions to political talent, and with a certain deficiency in moral courage, he was a man of good character and simple tastes. He lived, and looked, like an English gentleman, fond of field sports and domestic pleasures, and only bent on reigning as peaceably as injudicious ministers would let him over one of the most ungovernable little states in Europe. He is succeeded by a man of sterner stuff, his brother Joseph