Before Sebastonel, July 31 The firing during the last few days has been on our side far more lively than it has been for some time; this increased firing has, however, a defensive rather than an offensive character. The Russians seeing our works daily approaching 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 when everit becomes too annoying. Once already this was tried before, and it moderated somewhat the ardour of the Russian gunners what the ardour of the itussian guiners. This is the second triat, which I hope will be not less successful in ensuring us n little respite, for somehow or other, the less we fire the better is the Russian gun practice, and rice versa. But no firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, slight or heavy. Is able to impede the progress of the works. The sur-jace of the ground in the neighborhood of the Malakoff works and the Rodau is presenting every day a more checkered appearance. It is one mass of trenches, traverses, rifle pits, and batteries-a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of localiquires a strongly days of tronch duties, to ty, or olse many days of tronch duties, to find one's way. The railway is perhaps the heat feat of the nisantia activity, which is it, and vanish again silently, to be replaced next day by others It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyes, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they soom to swallow up. When they will be satisfied, 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 artiflery, that I'elisslor, being asked when offensive siege opera-tions would be again resumed, said. "Well, I don't know; the Russians are loting every day 300 or 400 mon by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade, if we walt a mouth they will have lost a corps But if the Russians loose many men by sickness, they seem to be caroful to replace them again. Numbers of stories are affeat upon the formidable forces which have come and are still coming down this way, and apprehensions of an attack on the Tehernaya line are daily gaining more ground. In the meantime net even the mest owerful telescones are able to discover any thing 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 barmless shoop and cattle sent by the French over the Tobernaya to graze, or on the horsos going down for water. However impre-bable all these approhensions about an impending attack of the Russians sooms, they have an advantage connected with thomthey impart a certain amount of life and no tivity to the armics occupying the Tehernaya lines which without some such stimulant would be overpowered by ennui, and they agt as a kind of corrective against sickness In the winter the troops cugaged in the tren-ches suffered much more from sickness than those in the rear on the heights beyond Balaclava; inow the reverse is the case, and the troops in the trenches are in better health than those of the Tehernaya. Of course, inactivity is just as fatal to a body of an exception. I do not think they could be injured by any amount of furneantisme. The loss in the Sardinian army, on the contrary. in some measure is to be attributed to the morbid hypochondriae feeling to the great disadvantage of their bodily condition. with all its lossos the Sardinian contingent is a fine body of mon. I went the day before yesterday to ace the church parade, which is held every Sunday, and at which all the troops are on duty present. The ground chosen for it is a slope loading from

Ramara towards the plain of Bulakinya.

Piedmont, placed as it is notween two great military powers-Franco and Austria has evidently watched with attention all the progress and improvements which have been taking place in these two neighboring military matters to her own advantage.

The spirit of the Piedmontese armymean in the sense of the spirit animating the relations between soldiers and officer and of these latter between themselves-i however, more analogous to that of the English than to that of other the French o Austrian armics. It is notther the easy the millarity which exists between the Freuel s officer and soldier, nor that "boggar on horse back" like tyranny of the officer, and the unwilling slavishness, of the soldier which characterises the Austrian army. The officors in the Piedmontose, as those in the Ku glish army, bolong almost exclusively to the higher classes; and it is an almost unheard-of case that an officer rises from the ranks: so that the distance between officer and soldie is not one of more discipline, but a sucial one; and, however the spirit of republicanism and the longing for equality may be developed in other states of Italy, the Pied monteso seem not to be impregnated with it and the system adopted of choosing for of ficurs men from the higher classes answers very well. On the other band, the relation between officers resembles likewise more that existing in the English army than that in any. As in the English army, so toon as official husiness is over, and social intercourse bogins, the difference between the higher and lower officers entirely ceases, and it becomes the relation of one continuan 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 have been ordered down into the valley of Baidar to cut grass.

CAMP OF THE POURTH DIVISION. Before Sobastopol, Aug. 1.

Rain, rain, and nothing but rain in this most damp and dreary of camps, I closed my letter of yesterday in a storm, and I commence thu one in a deluge. The soil here has the solitary good quality of drying rapid ly, at least in the more elevated parts of the camp, and before sunset yesterday there were scarcely any traces left of the morning's tempest. A few tents that had been blown or washod down had been re-creeted, loaks and other defects revealed by the rain, had been remedied; the temperature was agrocable, the ground telerably dry, the usual occupations and amusements of the camp had been resumed, and a numerous party of officers were at cricket on the whether the uproac proceeded from the bayons or the batteries. On account pro- are converted into ponds and sloughs by the bably, of the bad weather, there was less late bad whather. To-day is sunny and forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of firing than usual. Now and then three or windy, and things are drying up. One ravine four cannon shots followed each other in down which the French habitually pass, was tapid succession; the rifles engaged in a vesterday a torrent five feet deep, by which members against the Postable and of the con-

Section adjusted Champes Inc. attraction in the contract of the contract of

and mocking the puny rivalry of man The rain continued heavily during the night and morning, and to-day the cump is a flo'd of nud, in parts almost a morass. It is not easy to imagine anything more discouraging in its aspect than the camp before Solasto-pol in rainy weather. The look is worse por in rainy weather. The nock is worse than the reality, for the tents generally resist the wet, and the men are abundantly provided with clothes, coverings, and rations Vinwed from a short distance, the appearance of the great undulating tract over which the allied army is scattered, is nearly that of an immense ploughed field. Of grass there is very little-only a sprinkling here and there. The numerous flowers of vivid colors, which in spring and early sum-mor cheered and enlivened the view, have long slace been burned up by the sun or trodden down by the feet of men and horses. The landscape wears one general brown tint, bounded by a line of dull grey mountains, often capped by murky and watery clouds. The habitations of the army are of classes-wooden huts, buts or bovels (dating from last winter, and partly subterraneau,) and tents. Happy, at least at this source, is the man who possesses a good wooden but with a plank theoring. Most of the large buts, however, are used as storehouses, or for other general purposes. The walls of or four feet below ground and about as much above it, and are surmounted by gabled roofs, without which, in some of them, a tall wan could hardly stand upright. These singular dwellings are, as may be supposed. damp and gloomy. They are entered by three or four steps cut in the carth, and usually covered with stones or planks. Here is one of which the entrance is so low that a man of average height must bend double to get in. It is considered rather a good hut, and its owners speak with gratitude, almost with outhusinsm, of the excellent shotter i afforded them in the trying times of last winter. It is eight or nine feet broad, and about twelve in length. At one ond a sort of embrasure admits light through the thick wall, composed of mud and shapeless masses of stone. Below the embrasure is the bed harely raised from the ground; on one side is a small niche in the wall, used as a fire places the walls are tapestried with sailcloth, horse blankets, and with mantes that have come all the way from Catalonia and Valencia with the Spanish mules and muletoors, and are adorned with pictures cut from illustrated periodicale, and with numerous pipes, been culottees—well blackened, that is to say, by the tobacco oil that has seaked through the persua clay. There is actually a chimnoy-piece—a thick heard wronched from some packing case, the rusty nails still sticking in its edges—which supports a buiscuit box, tobacco, bottles in va-rious stages of consumption, and other small comforts. Horo is a rough tub used for the inmates' ablutions, until scarcity of water caused the prohibition of such luxuries Susponded from the homely tapestry are a aword, a pouch-belt, waterproof and loather loggings. A pair of tall boots are in one corner, and, hard by the door-the lightest place is a crasy table, with writing materials and sundries. A sholf has been contrived, and holds a few well thumbed volumes. The heavy rain has flowed into the but through the decrease up to the edge of the bed, the consequence being that the floor resembles a muddy road, in which you slip about and almost stick. A trifle, this to Crimoan cam-paignors. The roof does not leak, which is specimen of the class of edifices. Transporported to England, and exhibited as the dwolling of an Esquimaux or American In dian, it would doubtless excite surprise and compassion, and people would wonder that horo choorfully touanted by very civilized persons. Huts and havels are few in number compared to the tents, which, when and the loy breath of winter enters at every chink, they afford poor protection indeed, One of the greatest curses of the camp at the present moment in the multitude of flies. It is really an Egyptian plague. In every tent and but they swarm in myriads. From mosquitoes and floas ware tolerably free; there are no bugs-at least I have neither soon nor board of any. Probably boadstoads are not sufficiently numerous here to oncourage the presence of those flat and feetid nsects insects. We are duly grateful for the absence of such irritating vermin; and we try to be re igned, but we certainly can-not be thankful under the fly infliction. The Crimoan fly is the most daring and agreemy lot to encounter. It befouls everything in your quartors, bites you, and will not be robuffed. Its courage and activity coastituto it the Zouave of the fly family. It dashes into the our you rise to your lips, and defice the moreel at the end of your fork. War with it is not to be thought of

eral Canrobert. No cause is assigned, but it is felt that his position was awkward, as subordinate to Generals Pelissier and Bosquet, whom he lately commanded. The recent rains have brought a slight return of cholera. The day before vesterday the 72nd buried ten men, dead of that complaint but the 72d is a recent arrival out here. and may therefore be expected to suffer more than others. As a general rule, wet appears to bring cholera, and heat dysentery. At present there is little fever. The sanitary state of the French army is, as far as I can ascertain, pretty satisfactory; there is some cholera, but not to a great extent, and it seems chiefly consequent on severe duty in wet trenches To-day, riding along the beights. The pleasant interval was brief. Woronzoff Road, I over took a French bat-Towards ton o'clock another storm arese; talion returning from duty in the trenches, the lightning flashed blue and blinding in their clothes from heel to collar; and their every quarter of the heavens. Again the muskets succeed with mud, but one poor fel-rain fell in torrents, and the rolling of the low, who hung in the rear, at last fell by thunder blended with the roar of the artille-ry leaving one at times almost in doubt the road-side, deadly sick-the sweat liter-

of. Kill a thousand, and you shall have a

million in their stead. Whatever food is

exposed upon the table, sugar, meat, bread,

is in an instant black with flies. The camp

cargo of "Kotch-'em-alive" papers arrived just now at Balaklava would find an instant

sale at exhorbitant prices. We could paper our buts and tents with them, and still des-

The news of the day is the recall of Gen-

Aug. 2.

pair of exterminating our termentors

resounds with miledictions on the genus.

voice of the thunder, robuking the discord, an attack on the Malakoff. One of these batteries is to consist, I am assured, of 28 mortars; there are two smaller ones of six or eight pieces. As soon as all are complete, it appears the opinion of the French that the Malakoff will again be assailed .-These say that their approaches are now brought to within about a hundred metres (110 or 115 yards) of the enemy's position and that the engineers can go no further .-The distance appears to be, and probably is rather greater than that. On the 31st of July the 30th Regiment and 3rd Buffs were reviewed by General Markham. The Duke of Newcastle is in camp, quartered in General Bentinck's tent.

There has been a good deal of firing these last two nights. The night before last the Russians made a sortie, but were driven back. They carried away five yards of the chevaux de frise on the Woronzoff road .---Their reserves were very strong. It is thought they desire to distract our attention from the point they really mean to assail, which some suppose to be the Cemetery. Reports of an approaching attack on the Maiakoff, for which various dates are conjectur-

H. M. S. Vesuvius, Gulf of Azoff, July 15.

Sir,--Heavy gates and much sea obliged the squadron in this sea to take shelter under Berutch Spit for several days. Coaling, provisioning, and completing stores, were, lowever, proceeded with and at every break in the weather the vessels were actively employed destroying some extensive fisheries upon Berutch Spit, as well as guard-houses. barracks, and stores of forage and provisions to within an easy gunshot of Arabat Fort. The only pontoon or means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su river has been burnt by Commander Rowley Lumbert, of H. M. S. Curlew, and we have now entire possession of the Spit. A full in the weather enabled me to put to sea upon the 13 of July, for a sweep round the Sea of Azoff, the Ardent, Weser, and Clinker being left under the orders of Lieutenant Horton to barass Genitchi and Arabat, as well as to cut off all communication along the Spit.

Delayed by the weather, we did not reach Berdiansk until the 15 of July; a heavy sea was running, but anxious to loss no time, the senior officer of the French squadron (Capt. De Cintre, of the Milan) and myself determined to go at once and endeavour to burn the forage and corn-stacks upon the landward side of the hills overlooking the town.

No inhabitants were to be seen, but the ecasional glimpse of soldiers showed that a heva and Obitotchua. anding was expected and that they were prepared for a street fight. I hoisted a flag of truce, in order, if possible, to get the women and children removed from the town; but, as that met with no reply and the surf rendered landing extremely hazardous, I handed it down, and the squadron commenced to fire over the town at the forage and corn stacked behind it, and I soon had one I have described may be taken as a lair unity where it was wanted. The town was not touched, except by an occasional shell. The wheat and forage being fired, it became necessary to move into deeper water for the night, and from our distant anchorage the ares were seen burning throughout the night.

On the 16th of July the allied squadron proceeded to Fort Petrovski, between Borearofully pitched, with a good gutter round diansk and Marioupol. As I approached thom, make endurable habitations for this the place the place there were evident sympthrown by vory high wirds. But against the cold, when the ganvas crackles with the frost. the Vesuvius silenced its fire three weeks river Mione 16 miles west of Paramoter in the Vesuvius silenced its fire three weeks. faces to the sea, showed seven new embrasures, and some new earth led me to expect some masked works.

Captain De Cintre, commanding the French steamer Milan, although my senior. in a most bandsome manner surrendered the right of planning the attack, and, keeping alone in view the good of the allied cause, gallantly took up the position I wished him to do. followed by Captain De l'Illemande ni the Moutte.

At 9 30 a. m. all arrangements being made, the squadron, named in the margin, took up their positions, the light draught gunboats taking up stations east and west of the fort, and enfilleding the works in front and rear, while the heavier vessels formed a semicircle round the front. The heavy nature of our ordnance crushed all attempts at resistane, and soon forced not only the garrison to retire from the trenches, but also kept at a respectable distance the reserve force, consisting of three strong battalions of infuntry and two squadrons of cavalry.

We then commenced to fire with carcases and, although partially successful, I was obliged to send the light boats of the squadron to complete the destruction of the fort and batteries --- a duty I intrusted to Lieut. Hubert Campion, of the Vesuvius, assisted by the officers in the annexed list.

In a short time I had the satisfaction of scening all the cantonment, gun platforms, public buildings, corn and forage stores on fire, and the embrasures of the earthworks seriously injured, and, although the enemy from an earthwork to the rear opened a sharp fire upon our men, Lieutenant Campion completed this service in the most able and perfect manner, without the loss of one

Lieutenant Campion reports that the fort was fully as formidable a one as it appeared from the shins: the platforms were laid ready but the guns either had not yet arrived or had been withdrawn by the enemy. Leaving the Swallow, Commander Craufurd, to check any attempt of the enemy to re-occupy the fort and extinguish the fire until the destruction was complete, the rest of the squadron proceeded to destroy the forage and some most extensive fisheries situated upon the White House Spit and about the mouth of the river Berda. By dark the work was done, and 30 fisheries forage, had fallen into our hands, in spite of

onsiderable numbers of Cossack horse. Nothing could exceed the zeal and enerprior and angry conversation, and shells by some men were nearly carried away. The throughout the day: and the skilful manner some men were nearly carried away. The flight appared the fuse, like a little tall of lies in the night-time with grape. The lies in the might-time with grape. The lies in the morning the beautiful accuracy of the

was handled in shallow water, deserve to be called to your favourable notice. The able and cheerful co-operation of the Freuch throughout the day was beyond all praise. I mre &c.

SHERARD OSBORN. Commander and Senior Officer. Rear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, Bart .. G. C. B.

Commander-in-Chief.

· Vesuvius, Commander Sherard Obborns Jurlew, Commander Rowley Lambert Swallow, Commander F. A. B. Crafurd Fancy; Lieutenant C & Grylls, Grainder Lieutenant F. Hamilton, Boxer, Lieutenant goyne, Jasper, Lieutenant, J. S. Hudson; Beagle, Lieut, W. N. Hewett.

> H. M.S. Vesuvius, Gulf d' Azoff, July 21.

Sir,-The day I cosed my last report to you, the Beagle, Liet. Hewett, was detached to Berdiansk.

Lieutenant Hewet rejoined me yesterday, and reports the same of the Russian Hewett, the same evening, landed under cover of his vesicl's guns, and destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores and two arge granaries ull of com.

On the 17th & July, in consequence of information receved of extensive depots of par, Wrangler, boats of Vesuvius and Swal-corn and forage wisting at a town called low. Hofira, upon the Asiatic coast, near Gheisk proceeded there with the squadron, acompanied by the French steamers. Milan and Mouette. The Vesuvius and Swallow were obliged to inchor some distance off shore; I thereforesent Commander Rowley Lambert (her Mijesty's ship Curlew,) with the gun-boats naned in the margin', to re- Spit. connoitre in force and, if an opportunity occurred, to destro any stores of provisions he was to do so. Commander Lambert with cavalry; the town as open straggling corn or forage it it; he therefore very pro-perly confined his operations to destroying upon Glofica. Sut some very extensive corn and fish stores, bit spared the town. The skill with which his service was executed in the face of large bodies of cavalry reflects no small credit ujon. Commander Lambert, and he speaks most highly of the able assistance rendered hin by the French officers and men under Captains De Cintre and Lallemande.

From Glotical next proceeded to the Crooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, the French squadron parting company to harass the enemy in the neighbourhood of Kamis

The squadron reached the Crooked Spit the same day (July 18) and I immediately ordered Commander Frederick Cranfurd. in the Swallow, supported by the gunboats Grinder, Boxer, and Cracker, and the boats of her Majesty's ships Vesuvius, Curlew, and Fancy, under Lieutenant Grylls, Rowley and Sullivan, to proceed and clear the spit of the cavalry and Cossacks of the enemy, er Craufurd executed this service with great vigour, and his report I have the honour to enclose. The extraordinary quantity of nets and stores of fish, and the scale of the by their zeal and activity, rendered great works destroyed, fully confirm the statements made by the work people, that their occu- tion of stores and houses in so short a space pation consisted in supplying food to the army in the Crimea, everything going to Simpheropol by the great Northern road along the steppe. While this service was being ago. A redan, covering the curtain with her Majesty's ship Jasper, Lieutenant J S Hudson. The Shallow nature of the coast would not allow us to approach within a mile and three quarters of what in the chart is marked as Fort Temonos. The fortification was an earthwork of some extent, and ditched, but not pierced for guns. It was evidently of nn old date, and, as I could see no one within it, I again returned to the same place, accompanied by the boats of her Majesty's ships Vesuvius and Curlew, and began her reign under the most favourable her Majesty's gunvessels Cracker, and Jas-

Cavalry, in large bodies, armed for the most part with carabines or rilles, were evidently much harrassed by riding upon supposed points of attack; and when we got to Fort Temonos, and the usual Cossack picket had been driven off, I and Commander Lambert proceeded at once with the light boats into the river. When there, and immediatly under Fort Tremons, which stands upon a steep escarpe of 80 feet, we found ourselves looked down upon by a large body of both horse and foot, lining the ditch and purapet of the work. Landing on the opposite bank, at a good rifle-shot distance, our boat's crew under Lieutenant Rowley was sent to destroy a collection of launches and a fishery, while a careful and steady fire of Minie rifles kept the Russians from advancing upon us. Assuring ourselves of the non-existence of any object worth bazarding so small a force any farther, we returned to vessels, passing within a pistol-shot of the Russian ambuscade. The cool steadinoss of the officers and men in the gigs, together with the wonderful precision of the lire from the covering vessels, distant as they were, doubtless kept the enemy in check and prevented serious consequences. To Comnander Lambert, Lieuts, Gryils and Row ley, and Mr. Tobutean (mate), who were in the gigs, as well as to Lieuts. Marryatt Townshend, and Hudson, who commanded he gun vessels my best thanks are due.

The gig of the Grinder, under Lieut, Hamilton, had a narrow escape the same day from a similar ambuscade, at a place called Kirpe, 10 miles east of Marioupol, the very proper humanity of Lieut. Hamilton in not firing into an open defenceless town, as it appeared to him, having nigh en-tailed the loss of a boat's crew when he attempted to land and destroy a corn store. A heavy fire of muskelry at half pistol shot providentially injured no one, and Lieut. Hamilton appears to have skilfully escaped.

The 19th of July I reconnoitered Taganrog in the Jasper gunboat. A new battery was being constructed upon the heights near thrown into it, it did not reply.

not been repaired, and the only sign of any communication being now held by water service. with the Don was one large barge upon the beach.

To put a stop, however, to all traffic of this nature, and to harrass the enemy in this neighborhood, I have ordered Commander Craufurd to remain in the Gulf of Azoff with two gun vessels under his orders.

That the squadron has not neen idle trust this report will show; and, without entering more into details than I have done. I can assure you, Sir, that from Genitchi to Taganrog, and thence round to Kamiskeva. we have kept the coast in a state of con-S P Townshend, Cracer, Lieutenant J H stant alarm and their troops incessantly mov-Marryatt; Wrangler, Lieutenant II Burling. The good service done by the gun-marryatt; Wrangler, Lieutenant II Burling. The good service done by the gun-boats in this way has been very great. The total amount of provisions, corn fisheries, forage, and boats destroyed has

been something enoromous. Nothing can exceed the zeal and activity of the officers or good conduct of the men constituting this squadron, and constant work does not. I am happy to say, appear as army, has arrived in Limerick this week yet to impair their health.

I have, &c., SHEEARD OSBORN, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G. C. B., &c.

\* Fancy, Grinder, Boxer, Cracker, Jas-

H. M. ship Swallow, off Crooked Spit Sea of Azoff, July 15.

Sig.-In compliance with your order, rocceded in her Majesty's steam gunboat Grinder, with Cracker and Boxer, and boats of the squadron, to recompoitre the Crooked

Having cleared the Spit of some mounted troops who occupied it, I ordered a detachment of boats, with their respective officers found Glofira ancits neighbourhood swarms to land and destroy the immense fishing es tablishments and nets found upon the point agricultural village, and no appearance of of it. The country seemed swarming with cavalry, but by the able management of the officers in command of the gunboats, and by their good fire, they were effectually driver off the Spit some distance inland.

Having reconnoitered as far into the land as we could see from the masthead of the Grinder, all the boats were ordered to land and set fire to very large and extensive Government stores upon the upper part of the learnt from a Russian fisherman that the fish caught on this Spit and cured here was immediately forwarded to Simpheropol for the use of the Crimean army; and I conclude that a very severe blow has been inflicted upon the enemy, by the amount of property which was destro; ed. including spars, timber, fish, nots, and boats-apparently the most extensive fishing establishment, in the Soa of Azoff, and, I am happy to say, without a casualty. My thanks are due to Lieutenants Hamilton, of the Grinder, and tenants Rowley of the Boxer, as also to Lieuthe Fancy, Sullivan of the Vesuvius: Mr. Aldrich, Master of the Swallow, Mr. Deare. Gunner of the Curlew, and Mr. Windsor. Gunner of the Swallow, who, all and cach service in destroying so large an accumulaof time.

I have, &c., FRED. A. B. CRAUFURD, Commander Osborn, Senior Officer,

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HARVEST.

ENGLAND.

-The harvest moon has brought harvest large a crop as ever stood on the soil of England. Ten days or a fortnight ago reaping was commenced in a few localities but it only became general on the 13th .-Thon-the first day of the new moon, which auspices-almost every farmer in England turned his reapers into his wheat fields, and began the great work of gathering in the bread of the people. Every person who has seen the wheat standing on the ground and taken the pains to examine it, is, we believe, satisfied that this year's harvest, with a continuation of the weather which has now so auspiciously set in, will be very little short of the last harvest. Even in those places where the corn has been laidwhich constitute only a small part of the whole wheat lands—a continuation of the splendid weather of the last few clays will and save the produce, though it may be dark in colour and deficient in quality .-What the plant may yield of flour, when thrashed and ground, even the most experienced cannot foretel; but personal observation over a large tract of country, personal examination of many fields, and communication with many well-informed landlords, farmers, and labourers, entitle us to say that the clavicles in the wheat whole finer.

Nearly one thousand gentlemen were appointed to commissions in the army beween the 1st of Jan. and the 1st of July. another attack by main force were attempt-In July upwards of two hundred commissions were conferred on candidates.

THE MILITA .-- A parliamentary paper has just been published which contains much useful information on the subject of the milita. The number of men which can be raised in England is 80000, 6 to be increased in case of invasion or imminent danger thereof, to 120,000 men; in Ireland 30.000; and in Scotland, 10,000 making, together, the number of 120, 000 men for the whole of the United kingdom. The effective force at the time of the embodiment was, in England, 50,678, men; in Scotland, 3848 men; and in Ireland 5055 men; together making 59,581 men.

The effective force at the present time the hospital, but although two shots were 6197 men, and in Ireland 17.057; together bear of some giant drum, and then comes tablishment) was upward of 11,289 ozs.; making 64,382 men little more than hair

ment stores burnt by the allied flotilla had dinary duties which soldiers are called ed the shells one after another, and only upon to rectorn whilst engaged upon home

> DEATH OF RICHARD ROBERTS THE WELSH HARPIST ... The Welsh papers announce the death of Mr. Richard Roberts the celebrated Welsh harpist, who for upwards of 50 years enjoyed the proud title of " Prince of Song," and the distinction of being the chaired monarch of harpists.

#### TRELAND.

THE HARVEST .-- The improvement is the weather still continues, and more cheering accounts may be expected from the harvest fields. The "Southern Reporter" says, Wheat, barley, and oats present the gardas it approaches without a certain domost luxuriant appearance all through the two most fertile baronies of Imokilly and two most fertile baronies of Imokily and Jagges iron may no waizing through his in-Barrymore, and as to the well watched potato, it never presented an appearance fizzes and roars through the air, and seeds of such promise.

General O'Donnell, of the United States from America, on a visit to his cousin, Major-General S.r Charlis O'Connell, K. H. It is 38 years since the above veteran was transments being probled with a portion Great Britain, Spain, and Austria.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Revolução Setembro which supports the Saldanha administration, had written an article in praise of Spain's reported adhesion to the Western Powers in the war against Russia from which it may be inferred that Portugal will not be unwilling to follow the same policy when urged to do so.

The cholers, which had appeared in the Algarves, was reported to be disappearing. with little loss of life.

#### ITALY.

RONE, Aug. 4.

The alarming pitch to which highway robberies and bughnies have arrived, has induced the government to increse the severity of the penal code towards that class of offenders. The use of the bastinado is the rationale of their proceedings. It is to be revived for the especial benefit of rather an appleasant reflection whenever Spit, including large fishing establishments, a pick pockets. A brigand belonging to Laz. one is discussing the range of a missile, and is great quantity of nets, haystacks, and several | zarini's celebrated band was shot the other large houses used as Government stores. I day near Lugo, by a detachment of the grandarmes, who received a gratification of 100 scudi for their exploit. A question arising out of the war in the East was brougth before the civil tribunal a few days ago. Signora Settimio Carpi and Giuseppe Kronek had laid a wager of 50 sendi-the former that general war would not breakout in 1854, the latter that it would. Th Jude de Sanctis gave sentence against Kronek, and ordered him to pay the bet .-There being no jockey club here debts of honour are reterrable to the civil tribucals.

# SWITTERLAND

The many sorrows of the Holy Father have just been multiplied by unfilial and Galican conduct of the Swiss canton of the Grisens. The civil authorities have presu-The clergy refuse compliance, and the secular authorities take measures to vindicate their authority. The apostolic nuncio appeals to the federal government, the federal government transmits the complaint to the cantonal authorities who declare the owe the Pope's nuncio no explanation on the subject, but that the only bisnop entitled to represent the clergy of the Grisons to the temporal government is the hishop of the weather-all that was needed to secure as diocese, with whom they are ready to settle the matter The federal government has transmitted this reply to the runcio, declaring that is quite agrees with the cantonal government as to the rights of the case.

## INTERESTING FRENCH LETTER.

The Paris newspaper, La Presse, has the following interesting letter from the Crimea: "We are but slowly advancing towards Malakoff, but as rapidly as it is possible to do when you think of the enemy's vigorous defence, and of the hard rocky nature of the ground. On the 17th the engineers were at 240 metres from the works, and at about 40 metres f om the ambuscades. Spite of this short distance, we got shell from the Russians still; and they are more than over dangerou. You will see why. They send us shell, as I said, but the shortness of the distance forces them to discharge them at enable the farmers to reap or mow the whole an angle of 64 to 70 degrees, with a very wonk loading. The consequence is, that they make little noise, and the shell from a certain beight falls perpendicularly, and in a zig-zag line, like those fire-works that are called serpents. Not being prepared, one has no time to cry 'mind the sheil.' (gare lu bombe!) Add to this a shower of hand gronades, a hurricane of bullets and canister shot, so suon as one shows the tip of one's nose or of one' kepi, and you may un derstand how unhealthy are our trenches.-At night one might sloop under one's tente ear never were larger, and that the crop on d'ahri were it not for shot and shell; the the ground has been rarely, if ever, on the day one might do so too, were it not for sun and flies, which wear out the mon more than can be imagined. The fire is, however violent on both sides There is no room for anything save an artillery struggle, unless ed. The Russians tried a sortio in the night from the 16th to the 17th, but were energetically thrown back. They tried to deploy two battalions, in order to resist, but space was wanting for them to maneuvre in, and bayonets hemmed them on all rides, so they were forced to leave the place. Our losses are considerable just now; we lose on an average, 40 men a night. Amongst the last wounded is one of the best officers in the army, the Engineer commandant Boissonnet aid de-camp to General Bizot; he was hit by a ball on the knee, and it is feared the wound will necessitate amoutation.

## EFFECTS OF A SHELL

A column of white smoke rushing up in- to its shores. to the air expands into concentric ringsis, in Englan 41.126 men : in Scotland the follows then heavy, dull report, like the the shrill screem of the shell as it describes for the week ending to-day the receipt has mak ng 64,382 men little more than having and the fuse, and descends with prodigious for the week ending to-day the received making 64,382 men little more than having and the fuse, and descends with prodigious for the week ending to-day the received making 64,382 men little more than having and the sanctioned of the number sanctioned of the num

ed the shens one area should, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight was beautifully accurate.—
The Russian fusces are bad, but their arti-The Russian turees are usu, out their arni-lerymen are not to be excelled when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting practice is undisturbed. It was interesting —just as the man of pleasure in Lucreius liked to see the sea rage when he was not on beard the ship—to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little Allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible con-nection with mother earth till the hurtling masses had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience may despise round shot at long ranges, if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well, we won't say despise exactly. but at all events, 'evade.' But a shell is a disholical invention, which no one can regree of misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzing through his it. its fragments before it, the come of dispersion, which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell (or its contents, when it is It is 38 years since the above veteran was long transported with a portion of the velocity of the shell at the moment of emplession. If it had discharged from a mortar it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar now and then as general officers in the service of America, Great Britain, Spain, and Austria. ward the points aimed at. It it explodes on arriving at that point, its fragments are pro-jected all round radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge, A man behind a bomb or at the side of it, is just as likely to be hit as the man before it when it burst in that way; whereas the pieces from a shell from a gun, in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it, or outside the limits of the cone of dispersion, is safe. Unless the shell or bomb bursts in front of men in the air, a very conside able degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inastruct as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter the marithe point where they encounter the maximum of resistance. Of course, is a bomb bursts over a man on the ground, or it a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is no great safety grined by his throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure This little digression is all apropos of the conduct of our Allies which I have just mentioned, and is made in order to explain in the act of exclaiming, There's a splendid shot, that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away—the men get up—they gather around one who moves not, or who is racked with mortal agony—they bear him away—a mere black speck—and a few shovelstul of mud mark for a little time the resting place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters are lett destitute of all solice save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside the trench Who will let the immates of that desolute cottage in Piccardy, or Gascony, or Anjou know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud dust.

## DARING OF A SAILOR

There is a story that a sailor has voluzteered to start from Caree ing Bay on the med to demand of the clergy the records of the favorable opportunity, and, single-handed, to destroy each ship successively. He asserts that he is in possession of a se-crot method by which he can move along beneath the surface of the water and breath as easily as if he were in a diving apparatus supplied with air by a pump, and that be can carry with him an explosive machine of sufficient power to drive a hole through the bottom of the largest ship. All this may ond in smoke, as so many other assertion of possessing secret powers of destruction appear to have ended. A few afternoons since a small skiff, fitted at its sides with what appeared a lifeboat apparatus, was carried down by the French towards Carconing Bay, and perhaps this gave some coloring to the truth of the story. Resides the sailer gave a proof on the night of the 19th instant, that at any rate he was clever enough to approach a ship undetected, notwithstanding a very careful guard being es-tablished to mark his coming. As a proof of still further ability, he announced to Her Majosty's ship London, that he would come in the course of that night and chalk up the name of the ship on her side, just above the water mark do what they liked to prevent him. The challenge was accepted, double sentries were posted, and some volunteers among the officers kept a look-out, but no one was observed to come near, and all on board were convinced that no one had come near the vossel. Daylight, however, showed the letters conspicuously chalked on the ship's side as the sailor said they would be-It has been suggested that the means by which his feat was accomplished was an atmospheric boat, capable of being guided when sunk beneath the surface of the water, and supplied with a reserve of air enough to last a given time for the support of its adventurous owner. It is stated that he could not have swam along side without being observed.

## FROM AUSTRALIA.

The advices are to the 6th of July, about half a month later than those received by way of England, the Sydney " Empire" of the latest date says:

The harvest generally has been a defecive one, owing to the partial drought which was some time ago experienced, and a considerable advance in not only flour, but of other necessary articles of consumption, has been the consequence. Considerable cargoes of wheat and floor, however are known to be on their way to the Australia norts.

A stream of emigration seems to have at length set in toward New South Wales; and though the increase to our population in some cases had the effect of reducing wages, and has thus caused a depression among some classes of workmen, there is no reason to doubt for the canabilities and resources of the colony for the reception and maintainance of any number, however large, of industrious persons who may come

The amount of gold received up to the 19th instant, (the first five days of its es-