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Poet's Corner.

THE VOICE OF THE WIND.

BY ELLEN LOUISA CHANDLER.
The voice of the wind comes calling,
But it breathes no will to me—
To only a note and a message,
From one dwelling under the sea.
Hath the storm-wind a voice, dear mother,
And what does it mean to say,
When it comes to the windows at night-fall,
And rattles the sash in its play?
Come hither, my little daughter,
And kneel in the red fire-light,
And put back the curls from your forehead,
And light up your eyes so bright?
Why trembles your hand, dear mother,
While parting your falling hair,
And why do you weep with such sighs,
So heavily with tears of care?
I think of a grave my daughter,
Where the storm-winds sing their hymn,
And a strand of pearl and coral,
And my eyes with tears are dim.
There are like you, my daughter,
Cooled under the wide starry sky,
And a voice that I loved is blending
With the winds, in a murmur low.
A snail's shell, one morning,
Went forth on the sailing main,
But she never sent back any message,
And she never came back again.
Till one night, when the storm-winds blowing,
Stole into my lonely room,
And told me a tale of the darkness,
And whispered my name in the gloom.
Then I knew that the winds had laid him
Where the sky is blue above,
And the South Sea lifts his tresses,
Like the hair of one we love!
And the wind that stole my daughter,
They make me heart rejoice,
For ever I shall hear the echoes
Of a well-remembered voice!
Then at sleep now, my daughter,
And thy hand is on my knee,
But the wind waits on in the darkness,
In its tramp from the desolate sea.
And the hopes of my youth, my daughter,
Are folded down with the past,
And I need not be afraid to say,
For the seas, that fall more fast!

The War in the Crimea.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

By the late Mr. G. A. R. (say the London Spectator) is the story of the battle of Inkermann, but the official despatches, and military reports, which reach us, rather than the actual events, to realize the magnitude of the disaster, and the magnitude of the victory. The battle of Inkermann was fought on the 25th of October, 1854, between the Russian and British forces. The Russian army, under the command of General Plevinski, numbered 25,000 men, and the British army, under the command of Lord Raglan, numbered 20,000 men. The British army was defeated, and the Russian army captured the fort of Inkermann. The battle was a decisive victory for the Russians, and it marked the beginning of the end of the Crimean War. The British army was forced to evacuate the Crimea, and the Russian army entered the city of Simferopol. The battle of Inkermann was one of the most important battles of the Crimean War, and it is remembered for the heroic actions of the British soldiers. The Russian army was able to capture the fort of Inkermann because of the superior tactics of General Plevinski. The British army was unable to hold the fort because of the lack of coordination between the different units. The battle of Inkermann was a turning point in the Crimean War, and it showed that the Russian army was capable of defeating the British army in a conventional battle. The British army was forced to evacuate the Crimea, and the Russian army entered the city of Simferopol. The battle of Inkermann was a decisive victory for the Russians, and it marked the beginning of the end of the Crimean War.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL.

Nov. 3, 1854.
It had rained almost incessantly the night before, and the early morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had fallen for the previous four-and-twenty hours. Toward dawn, a heavy fog settled down on the heights and on the valley of the Inkermann. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet, despite their precautions; and it is scarcely to be wondered at if there were some of them that quite as alert as sentries should be in face of an enemy; for it must be remembered that our small army is almost worn out by its incessant labors, and that men enfiladed are frequently men who have had but a short respite from work in the trenches, or from regimental duties. The fog and vapors of drifting rain were so thick, as morning broke, that our whole attention was directed to the position of the allied armies, with the object of forcing them to raise the siege, and if possible, of driving them into the sea.
About the same time that the advance of the Russians on our right flank took place, a demonstration was made by the cavalry, artillery, and a few infantry in the valley against Balaklava, to divert the attention of the French on the heights above, and to occupy the Highland Brigade and Marines, but only an interchange of a few harmless rounds of cannon and musketry took place, and the enemy contented themselves with drawing up their cavalry in order of battle, supported by field artillery, at the neck of the valley, in readiness to sweep over the heights and cut our retreating troops to pieces should our operations on our right be successful. A Semaphore post had been erected on the heights overlooking Inkermann in communication with another on the hill over their position, from which the intelligence of our defeat was at once conveyed to the Cavalry General, and the news would have been made known to the French artillery, at the neck of the valley, in readiness to sweep over the heights and cut our retreating troops to pieces should our operations on our right be successful. A Semaphore post had been erected on the heights overlooking Inkermann in communication with another on the hill over their position, from which the intelligence of our defeat was at once conveyed to the Cavalry General, and the news would have been made known to the French artillery, at the neck of the valley, in readiness to sweep over the heights and cut our retreating troops to pieces should our operations on our right be successful.

Position of the allied armies, with the object of forcing them to raise the siege, and if possible, of driving them into the sea.

At 4 o'clock the fog cleared away, and the position of the allied armies was revealed. The Russian army was in a strong position on the heights overlooking Inkermann. The British army was in a weak position on the valley below. The Russian army was able to capture the fort of Inkermann because of the superior tactics of General Plevinski. The British army was unable to hold the fort because of the lack of coordination between the different units. The battle of Inkermann was a turning point in the Crimean War, and it showed that the Russian army was capable of defeating the British army in a conventional battle. The British army was forced to evacuate the Crimea, and the Russian army entered the city of Simferopol. The battle of Inkermann was a decisive victory for the Russians, and it marked the beginning of the end of the Crimean War.

observed the ground where the struggle took place, to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the distance of a few yards.

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indicate their presence. I have heard that one regiment did take its colors into the field.

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initially managed that the Russians silently retired, still protected by their crushing artillery.

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Utah Territory.

This Territory is not alone inhabited by Indians and Mormons. In the Western part bordering upon the state of California, the fertile valley watered by Carson river, is occupied by an industrious and thriving colony, from the Atlantic portion of this Union, who, from the last days from San Francisco, numbered seven or eight hundred persons. This post was at first a mere halting place for weary emigrants, who stopped there temporarily to recruit their energies; but some, finding the place quite promising, have not removed, and thus the nucleus of a prosperous community has been formed. Others have joined, and the settlers who at first, busied themselves only with building houses and fences, raising crops and cattle, and thus securing the comforts of a home and a good subsistence, now feeling the necessity for governmental care of some sort. Last season they made a move in this direction. They held a meeting and determined to apply to Congress to have a separate territorial government organized in Western Utah, and at the time struck us as deserving early attention. The agitation caused by the Nebraska bill interested the people of Carson Valley who were forgotten. Probably, too, they were frightened from their purpose by the terrible slavery agitation which seems to be in the way of all such undertakings. But this as it may, they have come to the conclusion to apply to the California Legislature at its next session to use its influence in order to have Carson Valley included within the jurisdiction of that State. It would thus seem they have abandoned their idea of a separate territorial government, and are willing to go under Mormon rule, and are desirous of forming an association with Christian people. As yet they have not been claimed as subjects to the Mormon authorities of Utah, though clearly within its boundaries. They are, therefore, in some what anomalous condition—located within an organized territory, yet unnoticed by its officers, and destitute of the blessings of law. It may readily be imagined that Brigham Young and his co-federates look with no friendly eye upon a prosperous community within their own borders, hostile to their religion, society organization, &c. In truth, it would be very difficult for the Utah authorities to give to these people an adequate system which they would submit to. For the ordinary laws of the State are pure abominations in the sight of the men of Carson Valley who repudiate polygamy, tithes, and all the distinctive traits of the Mormon creed. Then, too, this Carson Valley settlement might serve as a rallying point for a community sufficient, in time, to outnumber the Mormons, and so establish a different system of affairs.

Miscellaneous.

Lion Hunting in Texas.
A correspondent of the Austin State Gazette furnishes the following account of a lion hunt near Fort Belknap. Frontier service, it seems, has its exciting pleasures, as well as its hardships. Lieut. Givens appears to enjoy right royal sport on the frontier.
A Texas lion of Puma, was lately captured near Fort Belknap in this State by Lieut. Givens of that post measuring six feet six inches. This animal, in appearance and coloration, resembles the African lioness without possessing the points indicating the same strength, though it is said to be equally ferocious, and has been known to carry off full grown hares and yearlings.
They are found more frequently on the Rio Grande and N. Mexico, but seldom so far north as the present instance. While in motion they have a ferocious appearance, and a snarl which is very peculiar. They are an excellent and exciting chase, and can be hunted as this one was, by foxhounds. When the dog first opened on his trail, their excitement and animation showed that they were in pursuit of an ordinary animal, and after a hot run of about a mile, beyond the foot of a post on the creek, which the lion was pursuing, looking almost as large as a mule, with glaring eyes, and displaying a formidable set of teeth.
While in this position he was shot twice through the body. He then made a long leap and escaped in the thicket, from which he was routed by the dogs, and after a short run took another tree, where he was shot through the left shoulder, which prevented him from climbing again, and gave the dog an opportunity of looking almost as large as a mule, with glaring eyes, and displaying a formidable set of teeth.
The lion's pack now closed upon him, followed closely by the horsemen, and after an intensely exciting running fight for about half a mile, he was shot in the right eye, which ended his run. The younger puppets then came in for their share of the sport by seizing hold with great apparent courage.
In the battle, some of the younger and less prudent puppets were considerably injured; one had his skull broken in by a stroke of the claws, and another had his fore-leg torn open for some distance.
Lieut. Givens has endeavored to produce a breed of hounds combining the strong peculiar to the fox hound, with greater speed than they possess. He has succeeded only by retaining the swiftest and healthiest in the pack, and crossing with swift ones. He has a fine foxhound, but he is not the blood pure. His pack light well from always running with a bull terrier, whose example teaches them courage; they have also been trained to chase wolves, which also develops that quality. The pack he now hunts by he considers unusually large for fox hounds, besides having a good nose. The blue hound is the swiftest, the yellow largest and strongest, the black the most courageous.
Doesticks on Rhode Island.
This describes a brief excursion he made into the Providence Plantations. "Got tired of N. York; although it is a town of considerable consequence. Wanted to see the world; so started for the serene State of Rhode Island, where they shingle the houses all over outside and in, and put the windows in the roof; where they make their rail fences out of cobble stones; where the ducks roost on the fences, and hatch their young ones in the tops of cherry trees; and where the men look so much like their wives often, and the women individual (my friend says) a way woman, have the world over." Went to the city of Providence, where all the high risk jewelry and all the women belong in their gowns, where they've got a bridge under their feet, and a Maccabean on both sides; where all the plaster busts of great men have gray wings on; where they light the gas in the middle of the afternoon; where they drive five horses tandem; where the apples grow as big as wash-tubs; and the system obtain the enormous size of thirteen places. Went into the water after mud; and discovered a different tree in the distance—rejoiced exceedingly thereat, started for it—three quarters of a mile away; went ahead over stones, ditches, fences, mazes, briars and stone walls, until at last I reached it, and found it was an elm, no chestnut on it—got very mad; walked round the State a couple of times, and took the first train for home.
Doesticks on Rhode Island.
A good wild should be like a thrasher; which three things should not be like. First—She should be like a snail to keep within her house; but she should not be like a snail to carry all she has on her back. Secondly—She should be like an echo to repeat what she speaks to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. Thirdly—She should be like a town clock, always to keep good time; but she should not be like a town clock, always to be out of the town every hour.