

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, May 18, 1855.

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FOR CONGRESS,
HON. BURTON CRAIG,
OF ROWAN.

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

CHARLOTTE, May 16, 1855.
Cotton brisk, ranging from 7 1/2 to 9 cents.
Flour—9 to 9 1/2, with an upward tendency.
Corn—100 to 105c. Meal, 110c.
Wheat—none for sale.
Bacon, 9 1/2 to 10 1/4—hog round.
Butter—16 to 18c.
Eggs, 12 1/2c. Chickens, 15 to 20c., and scarce.

Superior Court.

The Spring term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county has been in session this week, his Honor, Judge MANLY, presiding. A large number of gentlemen of the bar, from neighboring counties, were in attendance. No civil case of moment to others than the parties was determined.

The State docket was large, and several cases, the most important of which the State vs. James and D. C. Sharpe, for the murder of their brother was tried. The defendants were ably represented by the Hon. G. W. Caldwell, J. W. Osborne and S. J. Lowry, Esq., and the State by the District and County Solicitors. No case was ever more thoroughly investigated, and a larger or more interested auditory ever assembled in our Court-house. Early in the morning the crowd commenced pouring in and continued until the house was jammed to suffocation.

All that legal learning, logic, and persuasive eloquence could effect was exerted in behalf of the prisoners. The State Solicitor, Wm. Lander, Esq., closed the case in a speech that will long be remembered by all who heard it. It was replete with sound argument, learning and the highest flights of eloquence; and while it evinced a stern determination to have a rigid enforcement of justice and the law, it was tempered by the mildest attributes of mercy and humanity. The effort reflected equal credit upon the State Solicitor as a lawyer and a man. The jury was one of the most intelligent we ever saw empanelled in any case and ever more noted for their goodness of heart and obedience to the laws.

After a patient and careful investigation, the verdict of manslaughter was rendered. The prisoners were branded, and thus ended the last act in this horrible and bloody tragedy.

Discussion of Tuesday.

On Tuesday, in pursuance of an appointment to that effect, his Honor Judge Manly very generously afforded the citizens an opportunity of addressing the citizen of Mecklenburg County, in relation to the political issues which are now before the people of this Congressional district for their consideration. The discussion between Messrs. Craige and Caldwell was opened by the former about one o'clock, and continued for more than an hour, with all the force, eloquence, courtesy of address and good humor, with which he is so happily possessed. The great cardinal principles which have governed the course of the democratic party for the last seventy-five years, and sustained the institution and government of our country so long, were ably set forth and elucidated to the satisfaction of all present. Mr. Craige's course in Congress was commented on and sustained by the reasons which prescribed the policy of his conduct while the representative of this district. He is again before the people of this Congressional district as the democratic candidate for a seat in the legislative chamber of the next United States Congress, and we are proud as an American, as a Southern man, and a Democrat, to recommend him to suffrages of the democratic party in this district, as the fearless advocate and defender of our cherished principles, and one before whom the Hydra-headed monster of the consolidated "isms" of the present day must cringe and fall. Mr. Caldwell's reply was short, and consisted partly of an excuse in relation to his effort, from the want of time to prepare himself for the occasion, but mainly, of charges upon Mr. Craige relative to his votes on the land question, and other subjects of no importance to the issues of the present day, which when called upon, Mr. Craige explained not only to the satisfaction of Whigs and Democrats, but to the complete conviction of the gentleman himself. Know-Nothingism was not forgotten on the occasion, but was taken hold of by Mr. Craige with gloves off and handled, moderately it is true, but by no means pleasantly to the sensibility of the Immaculate Brethren of the Supreme Order. The star of its prosperity is evidently on the decline. It is moving silently, but steadily, from the apex of its glory to the horizon of its resting-place, where soon will be heard the funeral requiems of its melancholy burial. A reaction has indeed taken place, and all that is necessary to insure success, and the maintenance of our principles, is for the democratic party to present a serried and unbroken front, and each man willing and determined to do his duty.

Agricultural Meeting.

We are requested to give notice that the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will hold its next quarterly meeting in the Courthouse, on the 4th Thursday in this month (May.) Several addresses are promised, and an interesting time expected.—The public is invited to attend.
Whig copy.
May 18th, 1855.

Santa Anna, it is stated, will sell Lower California to the United States for \$40,000,000.

Explorations of the Navy.

The explorations of the *Water-Witch* up the river Parana, a water course which borders the territories of three distinct governments in South America, causes some strange suspicions of propriety upon our side! By what authority are these surveys of distant rivers undertaken? Suppose the French or Russian government should undertake the survey of the common boundary between Mexico and the United States, or Great Britain and the United States, and an officer commanding one of our ports, on the frontier, seeing a foreign flag on the territory of the United States, should enquire her character, or interpose with her occupation by a regularly printed or written notice of objections, in the English language, what would be the result of the French or Russian commander should he send back the notice and attempt to go on in defiance contrary to law, because he could not understand us?

If our government sends national vessels to survey foreign rivers, the officers should understand the language of the strange country, or interpreters should be furnished for information, or as well as give powder for offence or defence!

Lieut. Thos. J. Page in a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 12th Feb'y, 1855, published in the *New York Evening Post*, and copied in the *Intelligencer*, considers it no reasonable objection by Paraguay, because "he had been invited by the Argentine government and especially by the province of Corrientes, a bordering State!" He regrets he cannot procure 64 pounders to return and wage war against Paraguay. The whole temper of his letter to a friend, most injudiciously published, proves him offensive to the foreign government upon whose territories he is making aggressive explorations—an interference with which he calls "tyrannical and insulting."

What, we ask again, are our public vessels employed about on the upper waters of these South American rivers? Are they looking out for mines and minerals, diamonds or dye wood, or is there some private speculation founded upon appointed public service? Every one knows the caution necessary by every nation, which holds within its territory pliable tribes of savages, ready for novelty and easily led by strangers. The existence of such population augurs to be quite sufficient excuse, to us, that South American inland governments have laws to control their coasting trade.

If naval officers are permitted to force their way by certain home stations, which are usually ports, without regard to foreign laws, what right have we to anticipate respect for our laws, by strangers who come among us?

There is a hint thrown out, like a tub to a whale, that the English are looking for cotton lands in the Great Moxo country. We very much fear some of our speculative characters are looking out for something less praiseworthy.

We have no business, as a nation, to intrude upon the peculiar institutions of our neighbors, who have the right to be as jealous as we need to be about our own. We delight to see our military and naval officers employed in civil duties, at home and abroad, but they must be checked in any such act of aggression; otherwise we shall have no neighbors who can trust us to do them a service without fearing some violence to their rights—their laws or their customs.

Democratic Meeting in Union.

The Democrats of Union county held a meeting in Monroe, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Col. T. C. Wilson was called to the Chair, and Col. J. M. Stewart requested to act as Secretary. R. P. Waring, Esq., was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which he did. Mr. Austin, Jas. W. Benton, Wm. B. Carnes, Wm. Hamilton, and Maj. A. H. Crowell were appointed to draft resolutions for the meeting. While the Committee was out, Jas. M. Hutchison, Esq., entertained the people with a most excellent speech. The Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the time is fast approaching when we will be called upon to cast our suffrages for a suitable person to represent us in the Congress of the United States, and whereas, the Hon. Burton Craige has ably and faithfully represented us during the past two years, and proven himself eminently worthy of the continued confidence and support of the Democratic party, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby declare our hearty and undivided preference for Hon. B. Craige, and that we will give him our most cordial and zealous support in the ensuing campaign.

Resolved, That we will firmly and zealously adhere to the great principles of religious toleration promulgated by our fathers, and guaranteed by our national constitution, and that we will use our most strenuous and energetic efforts to stay the baneful influence of that dark and dangerous organization, styled Know-Nothingism.

Resolved, That secret political societies are unnecessary and uncalled for in a Republican government, and that the secret order of the Know-Nothing is repugnant to the constitution of the United States, a second edition of the Federalism of John Adams—a new phase of the log-cabin and con-skin humbugger (and whigger) of 1840, and that we confidently look forward to the time when the American people will brand it as signally as they have those worn out devices of our tricky adversaries.

Resolved, That we have renewed confidence in the trustworthiness and administrative ability of President Pierce, and that the principles embodied in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, for which our representative voted, involved the new principles of the constitution and meet our decided approbation.

The meeting then adjourned.

T. C. WILSON, Ch'n.

J. M. STEWART, Sec'y.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 14.
Cottons firm at 1/4 advance. Sales of middling Orleans at 10 1/2c and upland at 10 1/4c.
Flour has declined 12c. Ohio \$10.37 a \$10.56.
Mixed Corn \$1.16 a \$1.17.
NEW ORLEANS, May 14.
Cotton has advanced 1/4c. owing to the light supply. Sales of 4000 bales.
We learn a little of God's ways, but very little of his purposes.

From Cuba.

The following is an extract from a letter to the *Charleston Standard*, dated at Havana, May 10, 1855:
"General Concha still continues his preparations as if for a desperate conflict with somebody, although I am informed he is confident that no opportunity will occur for giving the United States a taste of Spanish chivalry. It is a frequent and not idle assertion made by our distinguished officials, of all arms of the public service, that in case of hostilities with the United States, the army of Cuba will be indulged in a little offensive strategy on the seaboard of our neighbors. New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston have been named as points for the first impressions of Spanish power. Key West and its fortifications are to be the work of a morning before breakfast, by one dash. We have need of noble daring in our vista, and the windmill erections under our sentiment of national glory and honor are intensely interesting."

The War in the East—Expensive Shooting.

The *New York Mirror* makes the following curious calculation:
"In thirteen days the allies rained on Sebastopol 780,000 balls, averaging 45 pounds in weight, making a daily shower of 2,700,000 pounds of iron, or a total storm of 35,100,000 pounds, worth, at the rate English pig iron is selling at, (let alone transportation and manufacture.) \$313,380. If the cannon balls fired from the allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars, weighing 60 pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles; or, if laid as a railroad, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs. It is estimated that 4,670,000 pounds of powder was required to push the iron. At fifteen cents per pound, this cost \$702,000. Lives lost not counted."
"An army officer of considerable experience is of the opinion, after a careful estimate, that the Russians and allies expended upwards of thirteen millions' worth of powder and ball in the thirteen days bombardment."

Serenade to Hon. Henry A. Wise.

Hon. Henry A. Wise having arrived yesterday afternoon, at the residence of his son-in-law Dr. Garnet, on Ninth street, in this city, a large number of his friends, accompanied by a fine band of music, called on him shortly after ten o'clock. There were, perhaps, one thousand present. Having been called out, Mr. Wise addressed those who were thus honoring him for an hour, in one of the ablest and most eloquent speeches we ever heard from his lips. We regret deeply that having no facilities for reporting his remarks, we are unable to present even a meagre sketch of them. His theme, however, was the enormity of Know Nothingism, its warfare on civil liberty and Bible Christianity. He proclaimed that it was certain of being elected the next Governor of Virginia by from ten to twenty thousand majority, and declared that this opinion was based on having thoroughly canvassed the State in person. He was awfully severe on Know Nothingism, depicting its aims, principles and tendencies, so as to make his hearers almost shudder. In the course of his remarks a little knot of rowdies, hanging on the outskirts of the crowd, endeavored to interrupt him by making noises. His scathing rebukes of that cowardly way of destroying the right of free discussion, however, seemed soon to shame them into continuing their conduct after the fashion described in a lower tone, so that he finished his speech without further material interruption. He had spoken more than two hundred hours in the canvass, having addressed a large concourse of the people of Union for five hours yesterday, at Leesburg. "Sam" fared badly in his hands last night.—*Washington Star*.

Election Riots at Louisville.

On Saturday an election was held at Louisville (Ky.) for magistrates and constables, resulting in the success of the Know-Nothings without serious opposition. The election, however, was characterized by some disgraceful scenes. A man named Wm. Gray fired twice at another person, but missed his aim. A mob then pursued Gray, who received two balls in his body, and it is said several passed through his hat. A German, seeing some of his friends attacked with brick-bats, fired a revolver twice and wounded two persons. He was pursued to his coffee-house, severely beaten, and every thing in his establishment demolished. The *Louisville Journal*, from which we gather these particulars, does not charge any particular party with being in the wrong, but very correctly calls upon the authorities to punish them, no matter to what party they may be attached.

Home-Made Guano.

R. L. has a process by which he can convert the fish which swarm our coasts every season into an article like guano, at less than half the cost of the Peruvian article, and Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia, thinks equally as valuable. Mr. Hare says:
"I am able to say very confidently that this product can be afforded at \$25 per ton, and pay the manufacturer more than 50 per cent. The oil (according to Drs. Jackson and Hare) being almost valueless for fertilizing purposes, it is first taken from the fish, and they are then converted into guano. The first cost of the fish is about \$2 per ton, and containing nearly 3 per cent. of oil, the oil will pay for the fish and nearly for the labor in manufacturing. By my own experiment I thoroughly demonstrated the rendering of fish into guano. I then consulted Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, who, I ascertained, had experimented extensively and successfully. I obtained from him his processes, and have received considerable instruction from him on the subject. I have also consulted Dr. Jackson more recently. These gentlemen, and all with whom I have consulted, agree as to the value of this fertilizer."

Ravages of the Cholera.

We learn from a correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, that there are five boats aground in the Missouri, at Balmore Bar, near the town of Dover. Cholera has broken out among the soldiers and Kansas emigrants on board, and at last accounts there had been fourteen deaths, chiefly soldiers. A family of five or six persons, emigrants from Kentucky to Charleston county, died soon after being landed.

Brigham Young has published a manifesto, in which he indicates that Mormon policy in Utah will not yield to the United States, or any other authority.

They who excel in strength, are not most likely to show contempt of weakness. A man does not despise the weakness of a child.

On Friday last Willis Hester of the county of Orange, was executed, at Pittsborough, for the crime of negro-stealing. His age was about 41 years, and his whole career has been one of crime.

Eighteen miles of the Northeastern Railroad leading out of Charleston, have been finished and put in service.

Late from California.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—The steamship *Empire City* has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with advices from San Francisco to the 17th ult. The steamship *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the 17th ult., with 750 passengers, and \$125,000 in specie, struck a sunken rock on the 28th ult., off the island of Quibo, in seventeen fathoms water, while going at full speed. The water gaining rapidly, Capt. Watkins beached the ship on the island of Quibo, which is only five miles distant from Panama. The discipline of the crew was perfect. The passengers were taken off by the steamship *J. L. Stephens*, which arrived at Panama on the 3d inst., and immediately on her arrival the steamship *Panama* was despatched to the assistance of the *Golden Age*. The tide ebbs and flows in her, but there are strong hopes entertained that she will be saved.

The *Golden Age* was to have taken to San Francisco, the passengers from New York who were expected at Panama on the 5th inst. The passengers of the *Golden Age* left Aspinwall in the Steamship *Illinois* from New York.

The rains continued in San Francisco. The mines were producing well, and confidence was returning.

The Legislature of California was to have adjourned on the 30th ult., but an effort was to have been made on the 23d ult., to elect a U. S. Senator.

What Spain is doing.

A law has just been enacted by the Spanish Cortes, ordering all the lands and dwellings belonging to the clergy, to religious fraternities, and to pious and sacred works, to be sold and turned into money; breaking up all accumulations of ecclesiastical property, and stripping the Church of its immense possessions. The following is an abstract of the law:
Article first declares for sale, according to the prescriptions of the present law, and without injury to the heirs and charges to which it may be lawfully subject, all property, whether consisting of landed estates or dwellings in the cities, lordships and ground-rents belonging to the State, to the townships, to the establishments of public beneficence, to the Public Instruction, to the Clergy, to the Military Orders of Santiago, Alcantara, Calatrava, Motesa, and St. John of Jerusalem; to the Religious Fraternities, and pious and sacred works, sequestered property of the ex-Infant Don Carlos, and whatever other property held in mortmain, previously ordered to have been sold by virtue of interior laws.

The second article makes some exceptions as to the property not to be touched; for instance, edifices occupied by ministers, or as hospitals or barracks, or, in fact, any in actual public use. The third and fourth articles have also passed, and this will soon be a law.
It is of great importance to Spain, as it turns many of the public useless lands, &c., into money. It was especially opposed by the Pope, as the greater part of the lands released belong to the Church. The Cortes have been occupied almost exclusively with this law.

From France.

Louis Napoleon and Eugenie reached Paris on their return from England on the 22d ult. An immense crowd lined the route from the Railway station to the Palace, and welcomed the Emperor and Empress with the most enthusiastic cheering.

There appears to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Emperor of the French will proceed forthwith to the Crimea. In the Constitutionnel it is stated that his camp equipage has already been sent off, and the 10th of May is confidently named in Paris as the day on which he will take his departure.

M. Bialut, Minister of the Interior, has refused to authorize the introduction of bull fights into Paris during the time of the exhibition.—Such spectacles, he says, are repugnant to French ideas.

There is a report that General Piliisier will be immediately appointed to succeed General Canrobert, who will return to France as a Field Marshal.

The custom duties levied in France in the first quarter of 1855 exceed by 8,000,000 francs the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

Admiral Hamelin, who is 50 years of age, has been appointed Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, instead of M. Ducos, deceased.

Rules for Self-Government.

We commend the following rules from Punch, to the consideration of all parties concerned. They are pointed and useful, and deserve, like the precepts of the immortal Con-fu-zeo, to be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in the market places:

Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner. Ask no woman her age. Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts. Never joke with a policeman. Take no notes, or gold, with you to a fancy bazaar—noting but silver. Your oldest child, of course, for an evening party. Don't play at chess with a widow. Never contradict a man who stutters. Pull down the blind before you put on your wig. Make friends with the steward on board a steamer; there's no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power. In every strange house it is as well to inquire where the brandy is kept—only think if you were taken ill in the middle of the night! Never answer a crossing-sweeper. Pay him, or else pass quickly and silently on. One word, and you are lost. Keep your own secrets. Tell no human being you dye your whiskers. Never offend a butler—the wretch has too many chances of retaliation! Write not one letter more than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is a martyr; tied not to the stake, but the post. Wind up your conduct like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are 'fast' or 'slow.'

The Cholera an American Institution.

The *Buffalo Democrat* considers the Cholera now one of the Institutions of the country, "like our inalienable right to elect knaves to office, to blow up steamboats, and to build bankrupt Railroads."
The statistics of cholera mortality for the last four or five years it says, however, will almost confine the malady to those who live badly, in unhealthy circumstances, or who have recklessly allowed slight ailments to be ripened into unmanageable illness.

The Arkansas Gold Mania.

A letter from a gentleman in Springfield, Missouri, dated the 30th ult., says: "Yesterday fifteen or twenty of our citizens started for Neosho, where they are to join a company of near one thousand persons—all bound for the Witchetaw Mountains, about four hundred miles from this place, and up the Arkansas river. Seven persons, residents of the county of Newton, have recently returned, some of whom are said to have realized three thousand dollars in fifty days' digging and washing. Quite an excitement prevails here, and another company is to go out as soon as the guides and pilots return."
St. Louis Republican.

The man who does most, has the least time to talk about what he does.

Bombardment of Sebastopol.

The English papers contain letters from the Crimea, giving details of the bombardment of Sebastopol up to the 14th of April. We make the following selections:

FIRST DAY—OPENING OF THE FIRE.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Easter Monday, April 9, 1855.—This morning at daybreak the allied batteries simultaneously opened fire on the defenses of Sebastopol. It is now 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rain, which began to fall last night, is descending in torrents, accompanied by a high breeze of wind. The enemy were taken completely by surprise when we opened fire. They replied, indeed, pretty briskly at once to the French fire on our left, and the flagstaff Battery and works were manned immediately. The Garden Battery and Redan Battery came into play soon after we opened fire, but some time elapsed before the Round Tower works or the Mamelon answered, and for half an hour their guns were weakly handled.

SECOND DAY—THE RAIL OF SHOT.

April 10.—During the whole of the morning the firing continued on our side with little intermission—while that of the Russians was evidently slackening. At about 4 o'clock, however, all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprung into life and vigor. Valleys of from 100 to 150 guns were fired at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barrack, Garden and Malakoff batteries; even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed and untenable, fired five or six guns in succession. Their shot came in upon our works like hail. On every point along our lines balls were to be seen bounding and plunging, and shells bursting like fireworks in the air. Never, perhaps, was such a concentrated and destructive cannonade witnessed since the commencement of the siege. All that it continued two or three hours our works would be levelled with the dust, as, though both English and French kept up a terrific fire, the enemy, in spite of our utmost efforts, gave five guns in reply to our one. The rapidity and deafening uproar of the fire brought all who were at leisure to the front, and the oldest and most experienced artillery officers augured very unfavorably of our prospect of taking a fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade. Suddenly, and in the midst of such remarks, the enemy's batteries made a dead pause. For nearly a quarter of an hour not a gun was fired.

Our long guns ceased firing a little after seven, the enemy's about eight, and then both Russians and Allies resorted to their mortars. The fire of these latter was maintained all night.

It is something awful to stand upon the hills which overlook the town and watch the progress of the nightly bombardment. The Congreve rockets rush from the French batteries with a deafening roar, leaving a trail of fire behind just sufficient to trace the course of the missile as it darts vaguely hither and thither through the air, settling down at last with a loud crash in the Flagstaff. This wild, erratic course occasionally lands them outside the Russian line, and now and then forces them clear over everything into the very centre of the town. From both right and left the mortars are discharged with a heavy, painful explosion, and with a flash which, even at a distance, is almost blinding. As the dull boom strikes your very frame, and hear the shell, with a kind of whistling roar, mount higher and higher into the air, till having reached its zenith, it descends with redoubled speed and force into the enemy's works. The shock with which it strikes the ground can be distinctly heard even in the Allied camp, followed in a second after by the sharp ringing explosion, in the bright glare of which the earth is thrown up like a cloud. The casualties in the batteries to-day have been slighter than those of yesterday. The left attack has sustained some injury in guns and works; both will be repaired to-night. Captain Sinclair, of the Royal Artillery, was severely wounded with a splinter of a shell through the thigh, but is doing well. I believe no other officer was wounded.

THIRD DAY—EFFECT OF THE SHOT.

April 11.—At daybreak this morning the fire was resumed by the Allies and Russians, and for some time with equal vigor on both sides. In spite of the fire of our mortars, the enemy during the past night have managed to repair much of the damage which the Mamelon sustained, and also the works of the Flagstaff Battery opposed to the French.

On the extreme left, where the French are attacking, much harm has undoubtedly been done. The Mud Fort has received some hard knocks—several of its guns have been dismounted, and are not yet replaced. Still, as a battery, it is perfectly defensible. Next to this came the Flagstaff, and the same which blew up all the French batteries on 17th of October last. Since that attack its strength has been increased four fold; then it mounted forty-five, now it mounts upwards of one hundred and sixty heavy guns, at some parts in three tiers, and at others in two. This work has sustained much damage, more perhaps than all the other Russian batteries put together. Its lower guns themselves are overthrown, the embrasures destroyed, in some cases shot quite away, and in others so damaged as to be mere piles of black earth from which the remnants of white sand bags peep out here and there. The second tier is also much knocked about, and one or two of the guns silent, and the slopes of the earthworks much damaged. Still this portion is good and serviceable, and some thirty or forty pieces of ordnance in position in it maintaining a hot cannonade. The upper tier of about thirty guns was almost uninjured, certainly none of its guns were touched. They had suffered very little, and continued to inflict some mischief upon the French. One face of the Barrack Battery, which adjoins the Flagstaff, had been hit hard by the French, but was still firing. The other two sides of it were almost unscathed, and seemed even to be making head against the French battery on our left, and part of our left attack. Next to this came the Garden Battery. It suffered much yesterday, but by its position in rear of the other works the Russians have been able to repair it easily, and this morning it was again in active operation. The Redan, the enemy's *Pierre de resistance*, I regret to say, shows but little token of injury. Its front face was considerably marked, and some three or four of its guns quieted, but this was all. It was still firing thirty or forty guns a minute.

The Malakoff Tower—the key of the whole position, the point on which formerly the enemy appeared to concentrate all the vigor of their defensive energies—was silent. It was undoubtedly much injured, and half the guns of the semi-circular battery gone, but still very, very far from being untenable or incapable of formidable opposition. Its two flanking batteries, mounting each 10 or 12 guns, were untouched. The Mamelon was very much injured. Its parapets were mere loose piles of earth, and the fire of our mortars played so direct into its centre, that the enemy can only retain it by an immense sacrifice of life.

To-day we have had to deplore the loss of a most active, brave and energetic officer of the naval brigade, Lieutenant Douglas.

FOURTH DAY—A MASKED BATTERY OPENED.

April 12.—During the whole of last night the fire of our mortars was incessant, and this morning the long guns recommenced with renewed energy but, in spite of our bombardment, the enemy had evidently been busy during the night, and part of the Flagstaff, and nearly all of the Mamelon embrasures were repaired. In the former, apparently, no new guns had been mounted, but in the latter were two. The fire to-day has been much the same as during yesterday, viz: a sustained cannonade from the Allies throughout, and the enemy replying very slackly, except from the Flagstaff and Redan. Occasionally, as usual, we first opened, nearly all the works gave tremendous volleys, almost simultaneously, but their spirit, though terrific, never lasted above half an hour, after which two-thirds of their lines lapsed into comparative silence. One of our batteries on the slopes at Inkernann, mounting eighty-sixty-eight pounders, and which has hitherto been masked, was opened this morning on the flank of the Malakoff. But the position of this work has been most unfortunately chosen. As it commenced its fire it was discovered, not only by the Malakoff could and would reply, but that the other of the enemy's works bore full upon the slope of its guns were so injured as to be unserviceable, and the rest of the works seriously damaged, and the men exposed. Accordingly, the artillerymen were withdrawn, and the battery remained silent. One shell from the Redan entered the left flank, killing two men on the spot, and severely wounding seven others; all these poor fellows were sailors. Lieut. Urnstein, of the Queen, was wounded, and Lieutenant Crofton, of the Royal Engineers, was severely wounded last night.

A new battery will be completed before to-morrow morning. It is to mount eight 64 pounders and will be placed in the most advanced trench near the middle ravine.

FIFTH DAY—THE NEW BATTERY.

April 13.—This morning, when our batteries recommenced, the effects of our assaults were still more apparent. The fire of the Flagstaff was evidently slack, even more markedly so than on the previous evening. It scarcely replied one gun to the French's three. The devastating traces of the shot were almost apparent. Not only the lower tier of guns quite destroyed, but the upper series in a fair way of following them. Two or three of them are already dismounted, and the earth of the parapets so scamed and torn that the rest of the ordnance appears as if pointing out between loose piles of earth. The flanking batteries are now being fired at, apparently with much effect.

The barrack work is also suffering much, and nearly one-third of its embrasures are empty.—The Redan still shows a bold front. As I have already said, this colossal work is at so long a range from ours, (1,250 yards), and mounts such an enormous mass of ordnance, that it would stand its present battering for two or three weeks to come, without receiving such injury as to render it untenable. But this is a matter of no moment. The Redan *per se* is a strong battery, but unlike the Flagstaff or Malakoff, it is by no means so importantly situated as to necessitate our taking it by storm. The former works are the keys of the enemy's position; when they are silenced and captured the Redan will fall of itself, as it will cease to be tenable.

The new battery which I mentioned last night as being formed in the advanced trench was completed and opened this morning. The tremendous volley with which it commenced quite took the Russians by surprise.

At the first discharge one of their guns was dismounted and another injured, and their artillerymen either ran away or concealed themselves, as they were not in reply, so that for five or ten minutes our battery had nothing to do but to blaze away without fear of opposition. After that time the enemy appeared to take heart, and several guns were fired, but it was fully half an hour before they made anything like a vigorous defence. Then, indeed, the fire they maintained showed that many of the embrasures which were supposed to be silenced had merely had their guns withdrawn, and those they brought forward were well manned. For about an hour the enemy fought with great determination, but from the first they had no chance of being able to maintain it long. Directly it was seen that the Malakoff works were determined to engage our advanced battery, one face of Gordon's battery, mounting ten guns and two mortars, was directed upon it, and the three 15 inch mortar battery at the picket-house also threw its missiles against the Round Tower. With these and with the assistance of the four 10 inch mortars near the advanced work, and several Congreves throwing 32-pound shells, a perfect hail was poured into our old enemy.

As I have said, for a time it was well fought, but our immense shot dismounted the guns or cut up the earthworks, while the shell dropping over burst continually among its defenders. Towards eight o'clock its fire had slackened considerably, and before nine the enemy for that time gave up the contest as hopeless, and such guns as could still be used were withdrawn from the embrasures, and our batteries left to do their worst upon the earthworks. During this battery fight the Mamelon, as usual, revived from its state of inaction, and to the astonishment of every one, put forward its guns and fired them continually.

SIXTH DAY—SORTIE OF THE FRENCH.

April 14.—I have only time to add a line or two before the mail starts. Our bombardment continued the whole of last night, with much effect, and this morning the guns again recommenced. The fire of the enemy slackens more and more each day. There was a slight sortie last night upon the French, who are sapping up towards the Flagstaff. It was instantly repulsed, with a loss of ten or twelve killed to the Russians. There are no new features in the cannonade of to-day, beyond that our advanced 84-pounder battery is doing considerable harm to the works of the Malakoff. It would seem as if our fire was almost thrown away on the enormous mounds of earth and Western Batteries. I am forcibly reminded to-day of the old simile of the butt at Woolwich, which I was compelled to resort to six months ago to illustrate the effects of our artillery on the earthworks of Sebastopol.

Saturday, 14, 3.15 o'clock, a. m.—There is a tremendous cannonade on our left. The Light Division bugles are sounding close at hand. There is an awful crashing roar from the Russian batteries. The Light Division are on the alert.

PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

A letter dated Sebastopol, April 10, says: "About ten days without much damage to our guns. If the place does not fall then, it is not in the power of artillery to take it, and we must either get ready to invest the north and south, or try the dreadful alternative of a general storm, unaided by the ships, which seem at present all but useless."

A French chemist M. Lyys has discovered that by grinding Tea like coffee before infusion, the amount of exhilarating matter obtained is nearly double.

Writers often multiply words in the vain attempt to make clear to others what is not clear to themselves.