BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

The English papers contain letters from the Crimea, giving details of the bombardment of Sebastopol 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 [illegible] the allied batteries simultaneously opened [illegible] the defences of Sebastopol. It is now [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, and the rain which began to fall last night, is descending [illegible] accompanied by a high breeze of wind. The enemy were taken completely by surprise [illegible] — They replied [illegible] feebly at once to the French [illegible] and the Flagstaff Battery [illegible]. 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 [illegible].

[illegible]

April 10.—During the whole of the [illegible] the firing continued [illegible] most [illegible] Russians [illegible] slackening. At about 4 o'clock, however, all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprung into life and vigor. Volleys of from 100 to 150 guns were at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barrack, [illegible] and Malakoff batteries, even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed [illegible] succession. [illegible] like hail [illegible] point along our lines balls were [illegible] bounding and plunging, and shells bursting like fireworks in the air. Never, perhaps, was such a concentrated and destructive cannonade witnessed [illegible] ment of the siege. [illegible] two or three [illegible] with [illegible] both English and French [illegible] fire, the enemy, in spite of our utmost efforts, gave [illegible] reply to our own. The rapidity and [illegible] roar of the fire brought all who were at [illegible] to the front, and the oldest and most experienced artillery officers augured [illegible] of our prospect of taking a fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade. Suddenly, and in the midst of such a storm, the enemy's batteries made a [illegible] pause. For nearly a quarter of an hour not a gun was fired.

Our long guns [illegible] 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 [illegible] at night.

It is something awful to stand upon the hills which overlook the town and watch the progress of the mighty bombardment. The Congreve rockets rush from the French [illegible] with a deafening roar, leaving a trail of fire behind just sufficient to trace the course of the missile as it darts [illegible] hither and thither through the air, [illegible] down at last with a loud crash in the Flagstaff. This [illegible] course occasionally [illegible] them outside the Russian lines, and now and then forces them clean over everything into the very centre of the town. From both right and left the mortars are discharged with a heavy [illegible] report, and with a flash which, even at a distance, is almost blinding. As the shell booms [illegible] your very frame, you hear the shell with a kind of whistling roar, mount higher and higher into the air, till having [illegible] it descends with redoubled speed and force into the enemy's works. The [illegible] with which it strikes the ground can be distinctly heard even on the [illegible] and [illegible] after by the sharp ringing [illegible] which the earth is thrown up like a cloud. The casualties in the batteries to-day have been lighter than those of yesterday. The left attack has sustained [illegible] guns and works; both will be repaired to-night. Captain [illegible] of the Royal Artillery, was severely wounded with a splinter of [illegible] through the thigh, but is doing well. [illegible] other officer was wounded.

THIRD DAY—EFFECT OF THE FIRE.

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 [illegible] Flagstaff battery opposed to the French.

On the extreme left, where the French are attacking, [illegible] The Mud Fort has received some [illegible] several guns [illegible] yet replaced [illegible] tenable. [illegible] of the most [illegible] the Russian defences, and the same [illegible] teries on [illegible]

[illegible]

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 simi-circular batttery gone, but still very, very far from being untenable or incapable of formidable opposition. Its two flanking batteries, mounting each some 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 Douglass.

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 at the Mamelon embrasures were repaired.— In the former, apparently, [illegible] guns had been mounted, but at the latter were two. The fire to-day has been much the same as during yesterday [illegible] well-sustained cannonade from the Allies throughout, and the enemy replying very slackly, except from the Flagstaff and Redan [illegible], as since we first opened, nearly all the works gave forth tremendous volleys, almost simultaneously; but their spirit, though [illegible] above half an hour, after which two-thirds of their [illegible] into [illegible] One of our batteries on the slope [illegible] mounting eight sixty-eight pounders, [illegible] which has [illegible] 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 that the Malakoff could at [illegible] reply, but that two other of the enemy's works [illegible] upon the spot. The result was, that it had to [illegible] the [illegible] guns were [illegible] and the rest of the works seriously damaged [illegible]. Accordingly, the artillerymen were withdrawn and the battery remained [illegible].

[illegible] Lancaster [illegible] attack, killing two men on the spot, and severely wounding [illegible] others; all these poor fellows were sailors. Lieut. [illegible] was [illegible], and Lieutenant [illegible] of the Royal Engineers, was severely wounded last night.

A new battery will be completed before [illegible] placed in the most advanced [illegible] near the middle ravine.

FIFTH DAY—THE NEW BATTERY.

April 13.—This morning, when our batteries recommenced, the effects of our [illegible] were still more apparent. The fire of the Flagstaff was [illegible] slack, even more markedly so than [illegible]. It scarcely [illegible] French [illegible]. Not only are the [illegible] but the upper [illegible] in a fair way of following them. Two or three of them are already [illegible] the [illegible] parapets [illegible] that the rest of the ordnance [illegible] flanking batteries are now being [illegible]

The [illegible] works [illegible] much, and nearly [illegible] are empty.— The Redan [illegible] which [illegible] so long a range from some 1,250 yards and mounting such an enormous mass of ordnance, that it would stand [illegible] for two or three weeks [illegible] matter of [illegible] strong battery, but unlike the Flagstaff or Malakoff, it [illegible] resitate our taking it by storm. The former works are the keys of the enemy's position; when they are [illegible] and captured the Redan will fall of itself, as it will cease to be tenable.

The new battery which [illegible] last night as being formed [illegible] advanced trench was completed and opened this morning. The [illegible] with which it commenced quite [illegible] Russians by surprise.

[illegible] one of their guns was [illegible] another injured, and their artillerymen [illegible] ran away or [illegible] themselves, as they are not to be seen. Only one gun was [illegible] reply, so that for five or ten minutes our battery had nothing to do but to [illegible] without fear of opposition. After [illegible] appeared to take heart, [illegible] they made anything [illegible] They, indeed, their fire [illegible] maintained showed that very many of the [illegible]

[illegible]

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 is no new feature in the cannonade of to-day, beyond that our advanced 84-pounder battery is doing considerable havoc to the works of the Malakoff. It would seem as if our fire was almost thrown away on the enormous mounds of earth cast up at the Redan and before the Round 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, 8.15 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 crushing roar from the Russian batteries. The Light Division are on the alert.

PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

A letter dated Sebastopol, April 10, says: At 120 rounds a gun per diem we can fire for 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.

Instantaneous Fire Engine.—A Mr. Guthrie, of Chicago, has invented what he designates as an instantaneous fire engine. An air vessel 30 feet in diameter, and intended always to be full of compressed air, at a pressure ranging from 100 to 200 pounds to the square inch, is to be erected over the reservoir which supplies all the water for a city. When an alarm of fire is given the superintendent at the reservoir simply turns a cock at the bottom of the air vessel, allowing the compressed air, at the degree from 100 to 200 pounds to the square inch, to act upon the water in the reservoir, and that moment there is a pressure of the same degree in every part of the system of pipes throughout the city. All that is necessary is to screw a hose to a fire plug in any part of the city, and water will be thrown from it to any height. Thus, it is claimed may be done at any number of points and to any height, and in any volume, limited only by the power of the stationary engine. "The most immediate objection to the plan, says the Baltimore American, which occurs to us, if it be at all practicable, is that it would cause the instantaneous bursting of all the small and weak pipes which communicate with the street mains and supply the water to houses. Such an experiment in this city would cause thousands of [illegible] houses, and furnish the plumbers with an abundance of work."

☞ The Hiss affair, says the Providence Journal, grows worse. The evidence that was insufficient to convict the accused of any immorality, was yet sufficient to be placed before the House of [illegible] in secret session. The Lowell Courier gives the points established by the inquiry. These are far more than has been charged, and if the report is true the offending member would escape lightly with [illegible]

In the [illegible] the subject in the House Saturday week, Mr. Slack of Boston, objected to making the [illegible] on the ground [illegible] Mr. [illegible] said that [illegible] members of the Legislature [illegible] Mr. [illegible] said that the party could not live twelve months if it attempted to overlook this disgraceful affair and to suppress the evidence. He also said that one of the witnesses had told him that, after having been called, he [illegible] to which [illegible] to-day. The only thing for the House [illegible] after the exposure of Mr. Hiss, was to investigate the whole thing thoroughly, and to place the evidence before the public and then let him stand or fall by it. By attempting to hush it up, and by discussing the subject in secret session, the morality of the House will only share in the disgrace.

THE CROPS IN GEORGIA.

Columbus was visited by copious and refreshing showers on the afternoon and night of Thursday last. We could not have announced the arrival of a more welcome visitor, says the Enquirer, as the long continued drought had seriously affected the agricultural interests of the country, and grave apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the growing crops.

Our Montgomery exchanges mention a heavy fall of rain as occurring in that city on the [illegible]

The Hawkinsville Herald of Friday says the weather still remains dry and warm in that section. The crops are generally good, though suffering for rain.

Crops in Thomas, though somewhat backward are nevertheless in an apparently flourishing condition. Rain is beginning to be very much needed.

The Albany Patriot states that the crops of corn and cotton near the road between that place and Fort Ridge, though the weather is usually [illegible] appearance [illegible]. The stand of cotton and corn is good and the crops look well, though small for the season.

[illegible] on Thursday. The [illegible] to be of any more [illegible] benefit to the crops. [illegible] miles west of [illegible] the same day.

We learn [illegible] News [illegible] of the 4th [illegible] that [illegible] general complaint from all [illegible] the [illegible] of the waters. The oats, wheat, and [illegible] seriously [illegible] without [illegible] that the [illegible]

[illegible] There is a woman in [illegible] who [illegible] a fat pair of twins, does [illegible] time to give [illegible] three or [illegible]

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

A SPLENDID SPEECH.

Yes, a splendid speech, we may truly say, was that of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, at Phœnix Hall, on Thursday evening. In this opinion all who heard him will concur, except a few of the anti-Americans, whose tastes and purposes did not lie exactly in the direction of those of the speaker. One or two of those *excellent* judges said the next morning that there was neither point nor pith in the speech. Of course not. We and all candid and impartial listeners tho't that the points stood out from it as thick and as sharp as the quills of a porcupine. *It was all points*, and it would have perplexed any anti-American orator, whether of old or new fame, to have grappled with it. Mr. Rayner's statements were fair and his arguments powerful. He read and spoke from the record in all that he said about the Roman Church. His quotations were from standard Popish works when he discussed the inherent and rooted principles of Catholicism. The most distinguished exponents of the maxims and doctrines of the Papal Hierarchy— decrees of Councils, bulls-extravaganzas and other similar authorities [illegible] and they fully sustained the charge that the Sovereign and Supreme Pontiff claims and may rightfully exercise a temporal political power, which is wholly contrary to the [illegible] free Government—wholly in conflict with the relations between the people and their rulers in independent States and utterly subversive of liberty everywhere. He contended that the spiritual power of the Pope involved essentially, inseparably, and to its fullest extent the *temporal* power, which the Pope taught or might yet exercise, at his own discretion. If it is not exercised it is not because he does not possess it. *It had been* exercised in the most high-handed manner, times innumerable, as history shows. It may be exercised again whenever the circumstances and conditions of any country may, in his Holiness's estimation, render it expedient and practicable. Certainly it is an existent power still cherished in the bosom of the Church, still claimed by the Pope, and defended by the Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Priests of the Catholic faith.

But we [illegible] the speech [illegible] Mr. Rayner's [illegible] His [illegible] various charges which are alleged against—was effectual and eloquent. Some parts of his speech were in the highest style of oratory. *Secret Proscription, Mobbing*, were all triumphantly met and disposed of. There was not a man on that crowded audience who, after hearing Mr. Rayner through, did not in his heart recognize in the American Order a league, at least, high-minded, patriotic spirits struggling to save their country from the dangers which threaten it from the [illegible] of which they are [illegible] Mr. Rayner was [illegible] a Heaven-sent [illegible] more than [illegible] the skirts of the [illegible] that God and [illegible] the Anti-American party of Virginia, being their [illegible] electors of the North [illegible] the [illegible] thrust [illegible] Commonwealth as a band of Abolitionists. The effect of the [illegible] in the highest degree [illegible] at the North [illegible] W[illegible] and [illegible] of 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] sympathy [illegible] the [illegible] Anti-American party [illegible] with the same [illegible] the result of the Virginia election on [illegible] week? Who [illegible] that are prepared to rejoice together if Wise shall be elected? Why the Wilsons, the Sewards, the Hales, the Greeleys, the Garrisons and Beechers of the North on the one hand, and the *Virginia* anti-American, the *Enquirer*, the *South-Side Democrat*, the Masons, the Hunters—in short, the whole body of Wise's supporters on the other! [illegible] been working to [illegible] the South [illegible] believe that a large proportion of the people of Virginia are with them in heart and [illegible] principles and purposes, and it will [illegible] of the Wise party if the slavery [illegible] the Union into fragments. We actually believe that that party would to-morrow rejoice at a Seward triumph in New York over the American Order, though upon the banner of the latter were inscribed "Down with the Abolition [illegible] Down with the enemies of the Constitution [illegible] the Union." We stand up for the rights of the South and [illegible] maintaining them."

Slaver Captured in the Gulf.—By the steamer St. Lawrence, which arrived here on Thursday last from Key West, we have received a letter from our correspondent, containing some important news. He states that on the 22d inst. the [illegible] Champion, while cruising [illegible] fell in with the large ship Horatio, abandoned, and stripped of her [illegible] &c., and towed her [illegible] Key West port. Upon [illegible] that she had [illegible] the slave trade, and [illegible] cargo on the Cuban coast [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the proper authorities. *Tampa Peninsular.*

The Bounty Land Law.—On Monday, 3,500 applications for bounty land were received at the pension office, making in aggregate, in less than two months, of [illegible] The Union says the [illegible] have learned [illegible] that 160, 120 and 80 acre plates, [illegible] plates, with beautiful [illegible] devices, will be ready for the [illegible] the 1st proximo.

South Carolinian.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1855.

THE RAIL ROAD—ITS PROGRESS.

The Bridge of the North Carolina Rail Road across the Yadkin river, is drawing towards its completion. On yesterday morning there remained the top sills of nearly one span to be laid down, when the whole fabric will be ready to receive the iron rails, and in the course of this week it is expected that the Iron Horse will set his paw upon the eastern bank of the river. The timbers are nearly all laid to Lexington, and the prospect of an early completion to that point is exciting our Davidson friends in no small degree.

The Bridge itself is a noble structure; it seems quite a light and airy construction at the first view; but when contemplated closely, it will satisfy any observer that it is immensely strong and evidently sufficient for the purpose intended.

The Road itself is a fine one, and travellers from distant parts say it is the very best they ever passed over in the southern States. Indeed, we heard one, a gentleman who had travelled much, say it is as good a road as he ever saw any where. This season of the year is generally not favorable to travel or freight with us; but we learn that the business of the finished part of the Road is highly encouraging.

When the Navigation of the Yadkin shall be added to it, which is an important chapter in the book of our prosperity, the face of things will be changed even more than heretofore. By the bye, we will take occasion to ask those interested in the Navigation of the River, why is it that they are letting the present favorable season for work pass off without doing something? They never could have a better time.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The sixth [illegible] of this body at Murphy's Hall, on Tuesday last, and was called to order by the President, Dr. James [illegible] of Wilmington. Dr. [illegible], the Secretary, being [illegible] to the [illegible] Dr. [illegible]

The Convention [illegible] Thursday [illegible] of Wednesday [illegible] to business [illegible] and [illegible] some of the members spoke in most [illegible] terms of the information [illegible] and the benefits which must result [illegible] of [illegible]

The [illegible] Dr. [illegible] was on the subject of Auscultation and Percussion as a means of diagnosis. It was a theme admitting of little interest except to the profession, and the [illegible] it in high terms.

The Convention [illegible] the present year:

[illegible] of Wake, President; [illegible] Vice Presidents; [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] was elected Treasurer.

A [illegible] to the members of the Convention [illegible] at the Mansion Hotel. It being out of our power to accept an invitation to be present, we can only say [illegible]

It is thought the Convention will adjourn to-day.

Lightning.—The barn of Mr. Wm M. Allison near Bethany church, in Iredell, was struck by lightning on the 30th ultimo, and set on fire and was totally destroyed, together with all its contents. The barn was very large, and is said to have been an admirable building for its purposes. It contained, at the time, provender enough for 20 mules and horses for a half year. The loss, besides a mare and colt that perished in the flames, is estimated at eight hundred dollars.

☞ Dr. R. P. B[illegible], is now in this place, and respects those wishing his professional services to call upon him as early as they can make it convenient.

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.

Another Asteroid. A letter dated April 27, London, has been received, which announces that on the 19th, yet another, or the 35th Asteroid, was discovered by Dr. Luther, at Bilk, in Prussia, or but 13 days after the 34th was first seen at Paris by M. Chacornac. The names proposed for these two new planets we have not as yet heard.

Charlotte Railroad. This Road is doing a fine business. The income for the month of April last, is the largest for any month since its completion, being $32,013 44.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1855.—Cotton is firm at [illegible] advance. Sales of Middling Orleans at 10¼ cents, and Upland 10[illegible] Flour has advanced 12 cents—Ohio $10 37 a $10 56. Mixed corn $1 16 a $1 17.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11, 1855.—Cotton has advanced ¼ cent, owing to the light supply. Sales of 1,000 bales.

The steamer Northern Light took $100,000 in specie for New York.

Governor Gardner.—The Governor of Massachusetts has refused to agree to the address of the Legislature asking for the removal of Judge Loring from the office of Probate. Judge Loring, it will be remembered, while acting as a U. States Commissioner, restored the fugitive Burns to his master, a decision which produced some disturbance in Boston among the anti-slavery portion of the population.— To punish him for that decision, the present Legislature addressed the Governor for his removal from the office of Judge of Probate, which he also holds. The Governor refuses to agree to the address, because the Legislature has no right to remove a judge at their mere wish, and without cause. As the Governor interprets the constitution, the judges hold office during good behavior, and are removed by impeachment for crime, and by address for any dispensation of Providence that makes them, without criminality, incompetent to perform properly the duties of their office. It is not alleged that Judge Loring has committed any crime against the laws of the U. States, or of Massachusetts. It is not alleged that he is rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of his office by insanity, physical incapacity, or any other visitation of Providence. The Governor says:

"To the allegation that Judge Loring has [illegible] the [illegible] sentiment of Massachusetts, it may be pertinent to ask what the duty of judges is. Are they to expound the laws as made by the lawmaking power, or are they [illegible] with popular sentiment? When [illegible] that a judge can [illegible] office [illegible] to the [illegible] popular [illegible] we become a government of [illegible]

[illegible] Supreme [illegible] ing to the [illegible] conduct [illegible] Judge Loring was [illegible]

The [illegible] of the Governor is good [illegible] and the attempt of the Massachusetts Legislature to nullify the constitution and laws of the United States has been very properly rebuked by the Governor.—*Daily So. Carolinian.*

The [illegible] Louisville.—On Saturday, an election was held at Louisville, Ky., for magistrates and constables, resulting in the success of the Know Nothing [illegible] The election, however, [illegible] by [illegible] A man named W[illegible] Gray fired twice at another person but missed his aim. A [illegible] Gray, who received two balls [illegible] his [illegible] friends attached [illegible] fired [illegible] He was pursued to his father's house, severely beaten, and every thing in [illegible] establishment demolished! The Louisville Journal, from which these particulars are gathered, 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.

Senator Wilson on Slavery.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, delivered a lecture before the New York Anti Slavery Society on Tuesday evening. In order to put himself right, and remove any doubts as to his personal soundness, to which his late alliance with the Know Nothing party may have given rise, the speaker declared that in his opinion, American slavery, our connection with it, and the obligations imposed by that connection, are the great political issues in this country. His confession of faith we give in his own words:

"If there be one here this night who believes that I am capable for personal or party purposes, of modifying or qualifying sentiments entertained by me for nearly twenty years, I consign him here and now to proclaim it—to send it abroad on the wings of the wind, that I am committed, fully committed, in favor of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery wherever it exists under the constitution of the United States; that I am pledged now and evermore, in favor of blotting out at once and forever from the legislation of the republic, every act that recognises slavery, or gives its sanction to slavery."

The American Party in Georgia and the Slavery Question.—It is generally understood that the American party in Georgia assembled in State Council at Macon on Wednesday week. It was ordered that the following resolution, adopted by Council and handed us by the President, (says the American Organ,) should be published:

Resolved, That slavery and slave institutions are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not sectional, but national: that the right to establish them in the organization of State governments belongs to the native and naturalized citizens; and that Congress has no constitutional power to intervene, by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the constitution of such State recognises slavery.

VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.

We regret to learn that bloody deeds begin to attest the hostile feeling existing in Kansas in relation to squatter sovereignty. By a steamer just arrived from Fort Leavenworth, we have received a copy of a handbill, dated the first instant, in which the murder of Malcomb Clark is announced, and a call made to the citizens to meet and take action in relation to the matter. The deceased is represented as having borne the character of a most worthy and amiable citizen. Of the standing of McCrea, the homicide, no mention is made, nor are we acquainted at all with his history. The difficulty occurred on the 30th ult., and the meeting of the citizens was to have taken place on the 3d inst.

Great excitement prevailed at Ft. Leavenworth when the steamer left. McCrea was in confinement, awaiting the decision of the people. From the feeling expressed, it was feared he would be most summarily dealt with. The handbill, as well as the information derived from the officers of the boat, leave no doubt but that the melancholy deed was the result of that foul spirit of discord which has been let loose in the territory by men professing to be actuated by holy and philanthropic motives.

Attached to the memoranda of the steamer Edinburg, we find a few additional particulars. The quarrel between McCrea and Clark originated at a meeting of squatters, held at Leavenworth City, and grew out of a dispute about voting. McCrea is a lawyer. After he shot his victim, he attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was overtaken and conveyed to the guard house. The excitement both in Weston and Leavenworth, was intense; and it was apprehended the citizens would tear down the prison and lynch the prisoner. We give the handbill entire.—*St. Lo. Rep. May 8.*

TO THE PUBLIC!!

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING!

Arouse and Avenge the Blood of your Fellow Man.

Whereas Malcomb Clark, one of our most worthy and estimable citizens—a man whom it is impossible to see without admiring, or to know without esteeming, and of whom it might be said that those who knew him best, loved him most, was consigned to an untimely grave, killed, atrociously murdered, without any just provocation, in this city, on the 30th ultimo, by the violent and ruthless hand of an assassin, C. McCrea, a meeting of our citizens is hereby called at this place on Thursday, May 3, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to this [illegible] by which a happy family [illegible] and irreparable bereavement, and our community been deprived of one of our most useful and enterprising citizens.

Here is another life that has been taken by the [illegible] hand of a treacherous villain! Where will these fatal consequences end? God only knows! Arouse fellow men, and trample under foot the [illegible] monster, abolitionism!

[illegible] Doyle, John Harris, James M. Lyle, D. J. Johnson, R. Rees Pottard, J. Marion Alexander, [illegible] Burnam, J. L. McAleer, Jarrett Hall, J. H. McBride, members of the committee appointed by the citizens of Leavenworth to issue a call for a public meeting.

Leavenworth City, K. T., May 1, 1855.

ENGLAND'S WOFUL CONDITION.

The London Times thus wofully depicts England's condition, and arraigns the Government and Parliament:

"[illegible] that comes to our knowledge [illegible] the feeling of dismay with [illegible] all shades of political [illegible] disposed to regard the present con[illegible] There is no longer the [illegible] by any means short [illegible] avoid the con[illegible] of which we pay, [illegible] of which our counsellors seem [illegible] to plan and our generals to execute.— [illegible] the weakest [illegible] of other times.— The Premier has disappointed the expectations [illegible] faithfully realized the predictions of his enemies. Our Secretary of War is [illegible] and our Secretary for the Colonies [illegible] from the capital of a doubtful [illegible] Administration the weight [illegible] negotiation, and, perhaps, to [illegible] the same part as that which proved so fatal to the Government of Lord Aberdeen.

"In the [illegible] legislation is a blank, and discussion on topics of public interest is suspended, partly by the Vienna committee, partly by unwillingness to add to the difficulties of an administration which began to decay before it was completed, but still be tolerated till arrangements can be made for providing it with a suitable successor. In the meanwhile, our only hope should be in that palladium of our liberties, that depository of the talisman of our constitution, in whose hands all legislation of late years has combined to place the supreme power of the State. It is not so unreasonable to expect that at a moment [illegible] the House of Commons will be a faithful reflex of public opinion, and that the topics which are canvassed with so much energy and unanimity in every coffee room, at every railway carriage, round every hearth in this country, will find some feeble echo in the deliberations of an assembly expressly called together to represent us all."

Why should the New Palace at Westminster be the only place of public resort in the country in which the present system, too scandalous for defence, too abominable for endurance, is not canvassed and denounced? Everywhere else men are busy with plans, more or less well devised, according to their experience and opportunities, but all directed to the same object, the renovation of our official system, the reform of our services, the reinvigoration of our government in every branch. But it is a pregnant symptom of our present social disease, that while the country deliberates the Legislature does not; while the conviction of the necessity of a change has penetrated every dwelling, from the palace to the cottage, there at least it has found no entrance. The paralysis of the body politic is more complete than is usually found in the body natural. It does not strike some members and spare others, but assails at once the head, the hand, and the heart. No portion of the machinery required for carrying on a great war seems to be in force, except the functions of the tax gatherer. We do not achieve victories, but we pay for them. We have the loans of Mr. Pitt without his vigor and policy; we have the sanguinary campaigns of Wellington without his prudence, his vigilance, or success.