

6.

needed toward the fortification at large, and consequently never hit the actual defenders. On the 1st of July Lawrence was mortally wounded, and...

On July 20, the Oudians exploded a mine under the parapet, which, however, did no damage. Two main columns immediately advanced to an assault...

This is, indeed, an extraordinary transaction. A mob of 50,000 men or more, composed of the inhabitants of Lucknow and the surrounding country...

In the mean time unpleasant events had taken place at Cawnpore. Windham, the "hero of the Redan," another of those officers of whose skill we are told that they have proved it by being very brave...

FROM TEXAS. The freshest of the Trinity continues. The Flat Prairie south of Liberty, and thence the whole country, is inundated. The Western mails were entirely cut off.

But then, surely the besieged unwelcome uncommodious hardships? Listen: "The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes as well as to cook their scanty meals entirely unaided."

The rabble investing the Residency may have counted 50,000 men; but then the large majority cannot have had any firearms. The 8,000 "sharpshooters" may have had firearms; but of what description both arms and men were, the effect of their fire is there to tell.

out for nearly five months, the greater portion of which time they were without any news whatever from the British forces. They fought, and hoped against hope, as it behooves men to do when they have their lives to sell as dearly as they can, and women and children to defend against Asiatic cruelty.

As to the attempt to turn the defense of Lucknow into a piece of unparalleled heroism, it is ridiculous, especially after the clumsy report of Gen. Inglis. The privations of the garrison were confined to scanty shelter and exposure to the weather (which, however, did not produce any serious disease), and as to provisions, the worst they had consisted in "course beef and still coarser flour."

The Oude insurgents, however, though contemptible in the field, proved, immediately after the arrival of Campbell, the strength of a national insurrection. Campbell saw at once that he could neither attack the City of Lucknow with his forces, nor hold his own.

There has been a remarkable quiet for a few days. The difficulties with the Shawnee Indians and squatters have resulted in nothing further of a serious character. No new developments in election matters. Calhoun is absent—it is supposed has gone to Washington.

By the following Memorial it will be seen that the bolting Free-State officers, elected under the Leocompton Constitution, have petitioned Congress not to admit Kansas into the Union under that Constitution, which they justly stigmatize as a scandalous fraud and outrage.

MEMORIAL. To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The undersigned, State officers of the State of Kansas, framed at Leocompton, would most respectfully represent: That the Constitution under which they have been elected to the various offices with names appended is not the creature of the popular will, but that on the other hand, it has been and is regarded by an overwhelming majority of the bona fide citizens of the Territory of Kansas, as a fraud.

After a few moments Mr. Flagg entered the room, and his examination was continued. CHAIRMAN—Mr. Flagg, at the close of your examination, I considered it necessary for the purpose of saving the city from heavy losses.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

KANSAS.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—STATE LEGISLATURE TAKES A RECESS—ITEMS OF NEWS.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 20, 1858. No definite action of importance has taken place in the Territorial Legislature since my last report.

In one of the branches of this body action has been taken in relation to the concurrent resolutions from the State (Topeka) Legislature. These were thrown aside; the Council, or a majority of them determined that they had already indicated their policy in the resolutions they themselves formerly passed.

From a personal knowledge of the settlements in and about the above places, we feel that we have nothing in saying that the great bulk of the vote is fraudulent and fictitious, and taking into view other palpable but less glaring frauds in other precincts, we are justified in asserting that not over 2,000 of the bona fide citizens of Kansas cast their votes for the Leocompton Constitution on the 21st day of December last.

We present the above facts in support of our declaration previously made, that the people of Kansas have rejected the Leocompton Constitution by an overwhelming majority. The object of your memorial is to have your name put on the list of those participating in the election for State officers, &c., under the Leocompton Constitution, was not designed to give the slightest sanction to that instrument, but on the other hand to destroy it, in case Congress should admit us into the Union, and thereby force upon us the responsibility of our feelings.

There has been a remarkable quiet for a few days. The difficulties with the Shawnee Indians and squatters have resulted in nothing further of a serious character. No new developments in election matters. Calhoun is absent—it is supposed has gone to Washington.

By the following Memorial it will be seen that the bolting Free-State officers, elected under the Leocompton Constitution, have petitioned Congress not to admit Kansas into the Union under that Constitution, which they justly stigmatize as a scandalous fraud and outrage.

MEMORIAL. To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The undersigned, State officers of the State of Kansas, framed at Leocompton, would most respectfully represent: That the Constitution under which they have been elected to the various offices with names appended is not the creature of the popular will, but that on the other hand, it has been and is regarded by an overwhelming majority of the bona fide citizens of the Territory of Kansas, as a fraud.

After a few moments Mr. Flagg entered the room, and his examination was continued. CHAIRMAN—Mr. Flagg, at the close of your examination, I considered it necessary for the purpose of saving the city from heavy losses.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

future, and confirming these now in the Territory, and their posterity in slavery for all time to come. This was the simple effect of the privilege of voting upon one proposition, but based on conditions so utterly inadequate and unjust, by the power of deciding upon a single, and as unqualified, and so unqualified, judgment, condemned, and is considered by the people of Kansas as a fraud; but, on the other hand, the offer is justly held to be an insult to a people who know and appreciate the rights of freedom; and hence eight tenths of the people rejected the offer with contempt, and refused to participate in an election, the terms of which thus comprehended the signing of the Territorial Constitution, at the late session of the Legislature, at the late session of the Legislature, provided by law for the submission of the whole Constitution, on the 4th day of January, 1858, in three distinct propositions, viz: "Constitution with Slavery," "Constitution without Slavery," and "Against the Constitution." The result of this election are not yet ascertained, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the vote cast against the Constitution is about eleven thousand; for the Constitution with Slavery, 150; for the Constitution with no Slavery, 24. This large vote against the Constitution was cast at an election held on the 4th day of January, 1858, and by authority of a resolution passed on the 17th day of December, 1857, where the necessarily short and imperfect notice thereof no doubt prevented thousands in the distant interior counties of the Territory, where the whole people are opposed to the Constitution, from presenting their votes against it.

From a personal knowledge of the settlements in and about the above places, we feel that we have nothing in saying that the great bulk of the vote is fraudulent and fictitious, and taking into view other palpable but less glaring frauds in other precincts, we are justified in asserting that not over 2,000 of the bona fide citizens of Kansas cast their votes for the Leocompton Constitution on the 21st day of December last.

We present the above facts in support of our declaration previously made, that the people of Kansas have rejected the Leocompton Constitution by an overwhelming majority. The object of your memorial is to have your name put on the list of those participating in the election for State officers, &c., under the Leocompton Constitution, was not designed to give the slightest sanction to that instrument, but on the other hand to destroy it, in case Congress should admit us into the Union, and thereby force upon us the responsibility of our feelings.

There has been a remarkable quiet for a few days. The difficulties with the Shawnee Indians and squatters have resulted in nothing further of a serious character. No new developments in election matters. Calhoun is absent—it is supposed has gone to Washington.

By the following Memorial it will be seen that the bolting Free-State officers, elected under the Leocompton Constitution, have petitioned Congress not to admit Kansas into the Union under that Constitution, which they justly stigmatize as a scandalous fraud and outrage.

MEMORIAL. To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The undersigned, State officers of the State of Kansas, framed at Leocompton, would most respectfully represent: That the Constitution under which they have been elected to the various offices with names appended is not the creature of the popular will, but that on the other hand, it has been and is regarded by an overwhelming majority of the bona fide citizens of the Territory of Kansas, as a fraud.

After a few moments Mr. Flagg entered the room, and his examination was continued. CHAIRMAN—Mr. Flagg, at the close of your examination, I considered it necessary for the purpose of saving the city from heavy losses.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

pend on him to keep an accurate account; in cases of contracts of \$10,000 and under, payment is not made until they are confirmed by the Common Council; on all higher contracts a monthly payment of 70 per cent is made upon a certificate of the Surveyor of the amount of work done. I directed Smith to take all these assessments, after they were confirmed, and enter them in the Bureau of Arrears; they are now entered, under the new law, in the Tax Commissioner's office. I ordered Smith to take them and open accounts with each contractor as a basis for the settlement of the Bureau of Arrears. This abstract was entered in this way, and was entered right in the first place; but, as I suppose, the figure 1 was subsequently put in, converting \$4,800 into \$12,800.

Q. When did you first give Smith directions to open these accounts? A. When the Street Commissioner's dispute arose, after Mr. Taylor's death. He (Mr. Taylor) used to certify to these abstracts himself. After that time the Bureau of Arrears was organized, and was the \$12,800 paid? A. Yes, in bonds.

Q. Who drew the bonds? A. Well, they were made out by the stock clerk; Smith made a memorandum of the contract, and to whom it was assigned, and was assigned originally to Mr. Conklin Sharp, and by him to Mr. Fitzpatrick, and by Fitzpatrick to the Hon. J. B. Devlin, and subsequently by the bank to John Fitzpatrick, as it is alleged.

Q. By whom was the certificate for these bonds submitted to the stock clerk? A. By Mr. Smith; but I directed the bonds to be issued.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

under the head of the Auditor and his assistants? A. They might if they had the power to perform them; but they wanted help.

Q. Did you think that you had power? A. I thought I had the power to call upon any one of the clerks in my office to perform any of the duties of the office.

Q. Would not the proper course have been to appoint Smith as an Assistant Auditor? A. I did not consider it proper to appoint an additional Assistant Auditor. Mr. Timpon's illness, and the Common Council desired to know whether I had any person whom I had to right to, and I had to remove him.

Q. How did you ascertain that fact? A. In the case of Egan, a requisition was made out by a clerk not crossed that I, A. I don't conceive that it would impinge upon you. I made the abstracts from confirmed certificates; I did not think that he would commit a forgery, and I trusted in him; I thought, of course, that his abstracts were correct.

Q. Would you not be better satisfied if the abstracts were presented by the Auditor than by a clerk not crossed that I, A. I don't conceive that it would impinge upon you. I made the abstracts from confirmed certificates; I did not think that he would commit a forgery, and I trusted in him; I thought, of course, that his abstracts were correct.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FRAUDS IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen met again on Saturday afternoon, and continued their investigation of the frauds committed by the Controller's Office. Mr. Smith, who is Clerk in the Controller's Department, Mr. GENT in the chair.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

Q. How do you consider the present Auditor competent for his duty? A. I consider him a very good man; but he cannot do the whole of his duty, and the same as to the Assistant.

THE NEW-YORK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association met at its room in the hall of the Board of Education on Saturday evening, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The following are the results of the election: Pres. Dr. W. W. Smith, Principal of Grammar School No. 1, in place of D. B. Scott, esq.; Vice-President, H. W. Dunbar, Treasurer, J. W. Mather, Principal of Grammar School No. 20; Recording Secretary, G. W. Wood, and Corresponding Secretary, John H. Fanning, Librarian, John Peterson, Trustees, D. B. Scott, J. H. Partridge and L. Hazeltine.

FIRES.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET. At 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Cyrus Sherman, No. 143 East Twenty-eighth street, but being discovered at nearly midnight, it was extinguished with a few pails of water by the inmates. Damage about \$30.

FIRE IN CHELSEA STREET.

The alarm of fire shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the ignition of some gunpowder material in one of the rooms of the tenement house No. 41 Chelsea street. Cause, carelessness on the part of the occupants. The fire was speedily extinguished. It caused considerable alarm among the other families in the house.

FIRE IN HESTER STREET.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable No. 198 Hester street, occupied by Mr. Spellman. Damage about \$100. Four horses were rescued unharmed.

CITY ITEMS.

JANUARY LAST DAYS.—The gloomy chill of Friday, with its canopy of dark clouds, was succeeded on Saturday by one of those clear, bright, cool Winter days that tend to brace the nerves, and make active pleasure instead of a task. It was cool, but not cold, dry, windy, and consequently duty—the ground having been slightly frozen the night before, just enough to evaporate the moisture—so that as it thawed in the warm sunshine, particularly where it was ground by the wheels into powder, the high wind that prevailed from the southwest had a fair opportunity to scatter dust into everybody's face; and faces were not a few, for the day was such a one as, when seen from parlor windows, naturally tempted insiders to go out into the clear, fresh air.

On Sunday, the last day of January, the weather was magnificent; slightly foggy in the morning; but there was a gloriously clear sky, and a bracing breeze, which put new life into all who were out of doors to enjoy them.

AMUSEMENTS.—Waldorf's Theater.—The "Vicar of Wakefield" is again played this evening, with Mr. Brookfield's original comedy, "A Bounded Crew." A comedy in five acts, entitled "How to Grow Rich," is undined.

Broadway Theater.—Mr. James Melville, the daring rider whose performances were referred to in our edition of Saturday, appears this evening for the first time in public in this city.

Barlow's Theater.—A great bill is presented last evening at this house, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," with a cast that cannot be approached in this country. Messrs. Fisher, Setchell and Seymour, and Messieurs Parker, Hughes and L. W. Davenport are in the bill. Mr. Brookfield's burlesque of "Punchinello" with Brookfield and Waldorf in their original parts, concludes the entertainments.