

REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN AND THE EVENTS WHICH FOLLOWED.

Special Correspondence of the N. York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1856. — We are in the midst of a revolution which will be recorded as one of the most remarkable in the annals of history—which was designed, and is destined to effect a most important change in the social, moral and political character of the State.

THE MURDER.

On Wednesday afternoon last, at about 5 o'clock, the whole city was roused by the report that the late Editor had been found dead in the greatest business thoroughfare of the city, by James P. Casey, a Sing-Sing convict. Casey was known as a successful bull-box stuffer—so successful, that on counting the votes in the ward, it was found he was elected one of the Supervisors of this county, by a large majority, although he was not even known by the voters as a candidate. He is also well-known as an actor, and had been engaged in a murderous affray growing out of one of these political operations. His name was a prominent one among the many hundreds of gamblers and shodder strikers that have always and shall always be a disgrace to the city, and which, by magic, when his well-known knock echoed through its halls.

THE MURDERER.

Would you believe it, when I tell you that James P. Casey was also known as the proprietor and ostensible editor of a Sunday paper, the Times, which paper assumed great respectability, and had hundreds of readers, yet, perhaps thousands of indignant supporters? It is too true. What fear had he, then, with all that has embodied the power of this city in his favor, and with the knowledge that no man of his class had ever been punished for murder in this country—that he should be the law's retributions. The only danger to him was that of instant execution at the hands of the people. But this was provided against. His friends stood around him, and a carriage was brought to bear him to jail, which was supposed would be an ark of safety to him.

But Casey wofully miscalculated the spirit and courage of the better portion of our people.

THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

It can scarcely be said, that there was any excitement among the people. At least there was no sudden outbreak—no ebullience of feeling—no demonstration of such a deep in the affections of the people. And every man's eye flashed when he spoke of it, and every man's countenance expressed a settled determination to avenge Mr. Casey's wrongs and the wrongs that have been upon this devoted city. Every man felt that the time had come for action, and all acknowledged that there were but two questions at issue—shall we be degraded and deliver it up to the gamblers, thieves, and murderers?—or shall we drive them to the wall?

THE PEOPLE ARMING AND ORGANIZING.

The day after the assassination, the honest men of the city met in council, an Executive Committee was appointed, and the names of citizens were enrolled for the public protection. On Friday evening several thousand names were on the list. It was known, that the meeting was held in defiance of the criminal to the Committee—that the jail was full and the adjoining houses covered with armed men to protect him—that holes had been pierced to bear upon the citizens who were organized to break him out of prison and execute him.

On Saturday morning, dry-loads of muskets and ammunitions of war were seen on their way to twelve different depots of the Vigilance Committee.

Throughout the streets, and placed ready in the Committee's quarters. The people filled all the streets where these preparations were going on, night and day.

Saturday evening, theeringing of names was still going on, but of the many thousands who signed, none knew, save the Executive Committee what to be done. They only knew that they were good men.

who composed this Committee, and that their part was to obey orders.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THE JAIL.

On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, the division began to assemble at their armories. At 11½ o'clock, lines of citizen-infantry were marching from different points towards the city, and the city was situated. This force numbered 1,500 bayonets. Immediately followed a company 100 strong of rifles, and then the artillery, and a part of a company of horse. Five hundred men, armed with revolvers, also marched to Broadway. Eight hundred men remained in the armories as a reserve. The spectacle was a most solemn and imposing one. No bugle's blast or beat of drum was heard—noting but the heavy tread of masses of armed men. Scarcely a word was spoken by the thousands of spectators who almost choked up the streets. The people in a few minutes covered all the steeples, houses and hills in the vicinity of the jail. The two thousand armed men were drawn up on every side of the building, as if for a siege. The rifles were posted on the roofs of the houses overlooking the prison. A heavy piece of ordnance was planted, pointed towards the jail at the great end, and loaded on the spot. A man stood beside it with match lighted. Stones were deliberately carried up the steps, and placed in the gunports of the prison. When all was ready, the men were drawn up, and the city military, and the guard of the sheriff having refused to act, there was no remedy but submission.

CASEY AND CORA TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE.

Casey was taken from the prison, placed in a carriage and guarded by a detachment of horse and infantry to the head-quarters of the committee. The major part of the military remained in position around the jail. In one hour the Committee again entered the jail, demanded and obtained possession of Charles Cora, the murderer of U. S. Marshal Richardson.

At 6 o'clock, P. M., notice was given that the masses of the people were to assemble at the Committee until the morrow. The citizens mostly retired to their homes. Three hundred armed men, who were relieved every three hours, kept guard over the city all night, to prevent rows or vengeance.

CANADA.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Board of Public Works have reported in favour of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal, via the Chambly Canal for nine and a half miles from Johns; and the defence across the country to Lake St. Louis, near Caughnawaga; in favour of the enlargement of the Welland Canal as soon as funds can be provided, in favour of a telegraph to Forteau Bay; against the proposed improvement of the St. Lawrence blasting; and recommended a survey of the Ottawa route for the improvement of navigation and opening it up to Lake Huron, and also recommended a survey for railway purposes across a portion of \$2,000 had been made for this survey.

CANADIAN MILITIA.—The militia raised in Canada, under a recent act of Parliament, are being drilled as rapidly as possible. Although it is but a few months since recruiting for these corps commenced, many regiments are already fully equipped, and on Saturday last, in defiance of the Queen's birthday, the rifle companies in Kingston, Prescott, Brookville, Bytown, &c., drill twice a day. The government pays the members as it does the regulars. These may be some significant facts.

We received on Saturday morning telegraphic intelligence from Toronto, that the vote for a grant of £20,000 for public buildings at Quebec passed in Committee on the previous night, with a majority of eight, the numbers being 43 to 35. The vote of conscience was taken at this evening, and as the Rangees are described as voting with the majority, the measure will doubtlessly be carried.—Quebec Paper, June 9.

THE RUGELEY MURDER.

The most remarkable criminal trial of modern times has terminated in a full and undisturbed conviction of the accused, and William Palmer stands condemned to die by the hand of the hangman. No rational man, who has attended to the astonishing chain of evidence developed in the course of the proceedings, and who has observed, can entertain a doubt that the finding of the jury is right and the sentence of the Court just. William Palmer is to die a felon's death for the willful, deliberate, cold-blooded murder of a young girl, his own associate and friend. The heinousness of crime could hardly be carried further; yet there is but too much reason to fear that this great culprit's guilt was not limited to the murder of the young girl, but that he was breaking into the "house of life," but was infamously extended to others in which the victims stood to him in a closer and more sacred relationship than that of mere friendship. Into that field of suspicion, however, we are forbidden to enter; it is enough that the proof of guilt has been brought home to him in one instance, and that the claims of public justice are thereby vindicated.

All the circumstances attendant upon this remarkable crime have served to invest it with a more than ordinary amount of public interest. Never in late times has a case of murder roused such universal interest, never has much been taken to insure a perfect fairness in the inquiry, never have the proceedings extended to such a length. Cook expired in agonies at the inn at Rugeley, the scene of the crime, and the public interest has suffered no abatement. The terrible details of this case, and of the two others in which suspicion was raised against the prisoner, have been discussed in every household of the three kingdoms. Popular feeling was so excited in the neighbourhood of the deed that the prisoner's advisers asked and the Crown acquiesced in a change in the place of trial. An Act of Parliament was passed, and the Queen's Bench set the matter before a metropolitan court. The postponement of the trial gave the prisoner every facility in preparing a plausible defence, even the selection of scientific witnesses, and the opportunity to practice and to prosecute special experiments. The Crown, of its own free will, furnished the defence with all the evidence which it was "intended to bring forward."

Finally, three months after the commission of the crime, the Chief Justice of England, and two other judges celebrated for their experience and acuteness, took their seats on the bench. A jury not taken from among the people of the district, but selected by chance from the trading class of population numbering 3,000,000 of souls, removed as far as possible every suspicion of unfairness. Then came a trial of extraordinary duration, and of the most interesting character. The opening speech of the Attorney-General lasted more than four hours; his reply was nearly as long. The prisoner's counsel defended him in a speech of eight hours.

The evidence was given for the last six days; that for the defence more than three. The summing-up of the Chief Justice commenced at the sitting of the Court on Monday, and was not concluded until the afternoon of the following day. The most distinguished standing in the medical profession gave their evidence for the Crown or for the prisoner. Finally, the jury, after listening with unwearying patience to the arguments of the counsel, and after they had retired to consider their verdict, and after a consultation of something more than an hour returned into Court, and gave that verdict which consigns the guilty prisoner to a man's death.

The life and career of this wretched culprit part a terrible lesson, and marks with fearful distinctness the rapidity of the progress from depravity to crime. It seldom happens in a family with a well-to-do father, that the downward career of an individual is so plainly brought before the world as a warning to those who are on the threshold of wrong. From gambling to insolvency, from insolvency to forgery, from forgery to the gallows, the king's life has been sufficiently dramatic to dwell in the recollection of the most unthinking. May his fate also ever remain in the me-

mony of those who endeavour to persuade themselves that even the smallest deviation from the path of duty will not be taken with impunity, and without the hazard of the most unforeseen and most terrible consequences.

SPANISH BANDITS.—A letter from Madrid of the 27th ult. says:—"The mail was stopped the other day in the neighbourhood of Baylen, by six young men well dressed and armed to the teeth. These robbers had placed themselves in a wood of olive trees, and at the moment the mail came up fired a double volley. The two passengers who were there, one of whom was an English colonel named Campbell, descended immediately. From the latter the brigands took a bundle of 5000 reals, and a watch of great value."

A Paris journal asserts that M. de Lamartine's long struggle to preserve his family mansion and estate from sale by auction by his creditors—a struggle which of late years has caused him incessant literary labour—has ended in failure, and that he, in consequence, a ruined and broken hearted man, has resolved on emigrating to the United States of America.

A crowd of literary and theatrical ladies of influence was present at the church of St. Philippe, Paris, a few days since, to witness the reading of a will, the executor of which was Alexandre Dumas, and M. Peytel, a wealthy habitue of the Bourse. During the Mass, the "O Salutaris hostia" was splendidly sung by the celebrated Roger, of the Grand Opéra, and the late Count de A. Dumas presented his sister with £2,000 on the happy occasion.

The nation states that three of the Irish political exiles John Dillon, John Martin and Kevin O'Doherty, have this week arrived in Ireland, and that Smith O'Brian may be expected here in the course of next month.

Most cheering accounts of the crops are now daily received from every part of Ireland. Every description of crop exhibits the utmost luxuriance, and the farmers have given up all their recent apprehensions of a scanty harvest. The fine spring appearance, and it is stated that even in the harvest soils the rain has not inflicted any damage. Some cattle were killed by lightning in the county of Limerick on Tuesday last.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—An extraordinary operation, necessitated by a singular case, has been performed at the Bristol Royal Infirmary. A young Irishman, named Patrick Haggarty, residing in New-street, St. Philip's, while romping with some of his countrywomen and neighbors, after a boxing gym, who was engaged in seamstress work, and gave her a hug in sport. It proved, however, anything but sport to him, for as he pressed the girl to his bosom it turned out all but a tragedy. The seamstress, who was in the breast of her gown literally entered the cavity of his chest, and broke off, leaving nearly three-quarters of an inch of steel in the muscles.—Haggarty instantly fell sick and fainted, and having laid bare the surface of the heart it was determined to make an effort to extract the needle, so as to prevent inflammation of the heart and death from ensuing. Dr. Green accordingly cut through the surface of the heart, and having laid bare the point of the lead discovered a small portion of the needle fragment protruding, which he drew out with forceps. The delicate operation was most successful, and Haggarty, though now entirely out of danger, is progressing favorably.

THE TRULY POWERFUL.—Many are misled by their admiration of what is called a powerful discourse, forgetting that it is the most powerful which best effects the object proposed. The power of a simple expounder, or of a piece of ordnance, is tested, not by the loudness of the report, but by the depth of the impression made on the target.

A yankee has just invented a suspender that contracts on your approach to water, so that the moment you come to a puddle it lifts you over and drops you on the opposite side.