

# THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1854.

CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordsville!Advertisers, call up and examine our list of  
SUBSCRIBERS. All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

## Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent,  
Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut  
Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
S. H. PARKER, South-East corner Columbia and  
Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to  
procure advertisements.

With us it is distinctly understood, that we  
have now the best and the latest assortment of  
new and fancy Jan. Typ. ever brought to this place.  
We insist on those wishing work done to call up,  
and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts,  
&c. We have got them and no mistake. Work  
done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

## JOB PRINTING.

As it is now about the time when Merchants and  
others are wishing to have Circulars, Cards, Post-  
ers, &c., printed, we respectfully call their  
attention to our extensive assortment of type. All  
work executed at short notice and at the lowest  
prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.

Col. S. C. Willson will deliver the  
11th lecture before the Mechanics' In-  
stitute on Thursday evening, March 9th.—  
Subject—"Russia."

Hons. Jesse D. Bright, Dan. Mace,  
and C. L. Dunham, will please accept our  
thanks for congressional favors.

## TO THE PATRONS OF THE REVIEW.

It will be seen by the present number, that  
the Review printing establishment has passed  
into the hands of Messrs. Bowen and Stover.  
We have been involuntarily compelled,  
from continued indisposition, to dispose  
of the establishment, with the hope, only of  
recovering, from disease which has been  
preying upon our system and depressing our  
energies for the last three years.

Messrs. Bowen and Stover, are young  
gentlemen of intellectual ability, industry,  
integrity and moral worth. We, therefore,  
most respectfully and earnestly recommend  
them to the confidence and liberal patron-  
age of the friends and patrons, as worthy of  
their most cordial support, hoping and  
trusting that they will find in them more  
faithful, efficient and able advocates of all  
the great Democratic principles and inter-  
est of the laboring classes, than we have  
ever been. Trusting, too, that their future  
career may be bright and prosperous, and  
that their efforts to advance the cause of  
morality and truth, may meet with a ready  
second on the part of the citizens of Craw-  
fordsville and the county of Montgomery.

In retiring from a position we have occu-  
pied for the last three years, we cannot but  
express our deep regrets at the occurrence  
of circumstances which seem to indicate the  
propriety of the course, for our personal  
safety, with such unerring certainty.

For the last three years we have sustain-  
ed the relation of Editor to the people of  
Crawfordsville and Montgomery county.—  
How far we have succeeded in accomplish-  
ing any real good to this community, is  
for them to determine. Our energies have  
been industriously put forth, and if we have  
failed, it has not been for the want of a will.  
The citizens of Crawfordsville and the coun-  
ty, have been most kind—they have gen-  
erously sustained us in our business. We  
therefore gratefully acknowledge their kind-  
ness, and in bidding them adieu, would ex-  
press our heartfelt gratitude for the gener-  
ous confidence thus manifested.

J. D. MASTERSON.

March 21, 1854.

The undersigned having purchased  
of J. D. MASTERSON, former editor of the  
the "Review," beg leave to say to their  
subscribers and the public, that they will  
continue the publication of said paper with-  
out any interruption whatever in regard to  
its issue, and on the same terms and con-  
ditions as formerly, and that all those who  
are subscribers to the same, whether pre-  
paid or not, will receive their paper as if  
no change had taken place in the conduct-  
ship of the "Review."

The "Review" in changing hands will  
undergo no change in politics, but continue  
to advocate the broad principles of Demo-  
cracy, disregarding all side issues; and while  
it will not lend itself to support the par-  
ticular interest of any clique, man or faction  
of the party, it will counsel union and har-  
mony among all the conflicting interests  
and claims, for the general good, and stand  
ready at all times to uphold the usages of  
the party by giving a hearty and warm sup-  
port to its nominees for office. We shall  
also keep our readers well informed in re-  
gard to general news, foreign, domestic and  
local, with the view of making the "Review"  
a good political and family paper; and if  
industry and energy can accomplish the  
task, we promise our readers and patrons,  
that it shall equal in every respect any  
weekly paper published in the State, and  
with the general support of our friends  
throughout the county to aid our endeavors,  
we feel certain of being able to reclaim our  
promise.

CHAS. H. BOWEN,  
B. F. STOVER.

We failed in receiving the Niagara's  
news up to the time of going to press.

The bill for the organization of the  
Territory of Nebraska, now before Con-  
gress, is exciting at this time more interest  
than any other question before the public,  
and as the features of the bill on the sub-  
ject of slavery has been greatly misrep-  
resented by its opponents, we deem the best  
mode to disabuse the minds of our readers  
and give them the true principles of the bill,  
is to publish that part of it that bears upon  
the question, which is as follows:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United  
States which are not locally inapplicable shall have  
the same force and effect within the said Territory of  
Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, ex-  
cept the 8th section of the act preparatory to the  
admission of Missouri into the Union, approved  
March 6, 1820; which being inconsistent with the  
principle of non-intervention by Congress with  
slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized  
by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the  
compromise measure, is hereby declared to be in-  
operative and void; IT BEING THE TRUE INTENT AND  
MEANING OF THIS ACT NOT TO LEGISLATE SLAVERY  
INTO ANY TERRITORY OR STATE NOR TO EXCLUDE IT  
THEREFROM, BUT TO LEAVE THE PEOPLE THEREOF  
PERFECTLY FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR  
DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY, SUBJECT  
ONLY TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

It will be seen from the above that the bill  
expressly repudiates the idea of legisla-  
ting slavery into the Territory, "but leaves  
the people thereof perfectly free to form and  
regulate their domestic institutions in their  
own way, subject only to the Consti-  
tution of the United States." It is not  
strange that Whigs and their natural allies  
(the freesoilers) should object to this prin-  
ciple, but how any democrat who acknowl-  
edges as the cardinal doctrine of his politi-  
cal faith, "the capacity of man for self-gov-  
ernment," can deny the benefit of that doc-  
trine to the inhabitants of a territory any  
more than to a citizen of a State is a little  
incomprehensible, and we are satisfied that  
no division among true democrats can exist  
when the question is once fully understood.  
But little opposition to this bill has been  
manifested by democrats in this county,  
and that little was predicated upon the  
belief that the bill undertook and actually  
did legislate slavery into the Territory; this  
view of the case as will be seen by the act  
itself, is utterly without foundation, and was  
put forth by the enemies of the measure to  
forestall public opinion and render the bill  
odious in advance of any thorough exam-  
ination into its principles.

The doctrine of non-intervention by Con-  
gress on the subject of slavery, is the only  
one that fully meets and adjusts every dif-  
ficulty on the subject upon principles that  
neither the North nor the South can com-  
plain, as it does not discriminate in favor  
of the institutions of either section of the  
Union. "It is the doctrine of man's capac-  
ity to govern himself," and leaves the ulti-  
mate determination of this and all other  
questions of domestic policy to those who  
are to be immediately effected thereby.—  
The question of slavery or freedom will then  
be determined by the irresistible race of  
emigration and not by an unmeaning geo-  
graphical line; and who in the free states  
is unwilling to trust to northern enterprise  
in such a race? No democrat certainly.

We see by the last number of the  
Frankfort Crescent, that the Crawfordsville,  
Frankfort and Fort Wayne Railroad Com-  
pany, have re-elected to contractors, who had  
previously engaged to construct the road,  
the construction of the entire line on very  
favorable terms, and that section of the  
road between Crawfordsville and Frankfort,  
is to be commenced immediately and pushed  
with energy.

We are glad to see this, as we have re-  
garded this road, considering its connection  
at this place with the Evansville and Craw-  
fordsville road, as one of the most impor-  
tant lines in the State, and of great interest  
to the citizens of our town and county.—  
The accounts that reach us of the amount  
of business now doing on that part of the  
Evansville road between Evansville and  
Vincennes is most cheering, and we hope  
our citizens will wake up to the importance  
of the enterprise.

GREAT SPEED.—The American clipper  
ship Red Jacket has made the voyage from  
New York to the dock at Liverpool in thir-  
teen days, one hour and twenty-five minutes.  
In one day, Thursday the 19th January,  
she made 413 miles, which is said to be the  
greatest distance ever run in twenty-four  
hours by anything afloat.

The London Standard, of January  
13th, holds the following language on the  
Prince Albert question:

"Why is it that the consort of our be-  
loved Queen is never spoken of or thought of as  
an Englishman? We sincerely hope the  
fault is not his own; we are sure it is not  
the Queen's. Whose fault then is it? The  
fault we firmly believe, of the clique of  
Austro-Russian-Belgic slaves, by whom he  
has been surrounded from the day he en-  
tered this country. At the head of this  
clique stands Lord Aberdeen.

We clip the following from the La-  
fayette Weekly Courier:

Farmers and Mechanic's Bank, Indianap-  
olis, owned by Allen May and F. M. May-  
Normal capital, \$500,000. This bank is  
located in the north-east corner room of Ma-  
sonic Hall, and will commence operation  
about the 15th of March.

The time of the completion of the  
New Albany & Salem Railroad to Michi-  
gan City, connecting the Ohio river on our  
southern extremity with the great chain of  
our northern lakes and railroads, will be a  
bright and gala day for Indiana, and prom-  
ises agricultural developments and commer-  
cial results which we cannot now with any  
accuracy anticipate.

When the building of the road was first  
conceived, it was objected to on the ground,  
that it would be partial in its results, and  
advantageous only to particular localities.  
This idea however has long since floated  
away, and the new impulse which all our  
public enterprises everywhere throughout  
the State have simultaneously received from  
even a partial completion of this road, ar-  
gues plainly and powerfully its merits and  
destiny.

But in addition to the increase of great  
enterprises which have sprung up here in  
our midst, and the very encouraging ad-  
vance in the prices of our lands, there is  
another consideration which cannot fail to  
attract our notice. We now have a mar-  
ket of our own. Chicago a few years since,  
a small and unimportant village, has already  
become a great city filled with energy and  
thronged with business. Our products find  
ready sale there and command fair and  
standard prices. Her magnificent system  
of railways, diverging in every direction,  
most eventually attract all our northwest  
trade, and now that the rich and fertile  
valley of the Wabash is open to her induc-  
ements, we may expect in connection with  
our sister towns the most favorable and  
salutary results.

We warn our democratic friends  
against the glib trap their old enemies, (the  
Whigs and freesoilers) are endeavoring to  
set for them, in their pretended zeal for the  
8th section of the Missouri act; according  
to Whig and freesoil authority, that act is a  
solemn compact, more binding than the  
Constitution itself, and men who make it  
their boast, that they will at all times tram-  
ple upon the constitutional provision for the  
reclamation of fugitive slaves, now raise  
their hands in hypocritical horror, at the  
bare mention of the repeal of the so called  
Missouri Compromise, and because it is  
proposed to extend the right of self-govern-  
ment to the people of Nebraska, in the bill  
now before Congress, for organizing a terri-  
torial government for them, these sancti-  
monious pharisees, whose whole existence  
politically, depends upon agitation, raise the  
cry that slavery agitation has been com-  
menced, for the purpose of destroying the  
harmony of the country. We remember  
the taunt when the Missouri Compromise in  
their estimation "was a most damnable  
thing," "a league with hell," "a contract  
to guarantee to the slave states the institu-  
tion of slavery." Now their song has  
changed into one of praise and glorification.  
We say then to democrats, heed not their  
raving. Stand by the doctrine of non-interv-  
ention. Put your trust in the intelligence  
and patriotism of the people, and let them  
settle this question for themselves, and you  
will have no reason to doubt the ability of  
man to govern himself.

Here is a beautiful specimen of  
Grecianism. From the Tribune of the 25th  
inst., we clip the following:

INDIANA.  
There was a strong effort made on the  
14th to stave off the anti-Nebraska Reso-  
lutions in the Indiana Legislature. To  
effect this a strong appeal was made to  
the political prejudices of the members; but  
the effort not only proved abortive but drew  
out several Democratic members in strong  
denunciation of Senator Douglas. One of  
them, Mr. Remington, said that "the name  
of Stephen A. Douglas would appear in  
future history among politicians as that of  
"Benedict Arnold among soldiers." An-  
other, Mr. Scott, called upon any one who  
"knew any good of Douglas—of any im-  
portant service he had rendered the coun-  
try, to state it." The debate was protracted  
and exciting; but the original anti-Ne-  
braska Resolutions were finally ordered to a  
third reading. Having "sown the wind,"  
it is but proper that Douglas should "reap  
the whirlwind."

Now, according to our calculations, there  
has been no session of the Indiana Legisla-  
ture for a year or two. What does Mr.  
Greeley mean by manufacturing such lies as  
this. Was it intended for home or foreign  
consumption? It certainly was not inten-  
ded for the latitude of Indiana, for most  
people here know, that the Legislature has  
not been in session this winter. Mr. Greeley  
is manufacturing anti-Nebraska public sen-  
timent with a vengeance.

The liquor agent of New Bedford,  
Mass., where the law prohibits the sale of  
all intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal  
purposes, in his last quarterly report says  
that one thousand seven hundred and eighty-  
five gallons of brandy, rum, gin, whis-  
ky, and alcohol, beside four thousand nine  
hundred and eighty-four gallons of wine,  
ale, stout, porter, and beer, have been sold  
in that village within the space of three  
months. As it has all been for medicinal  
purposes, New Bedford must be a remark-  
ably unhealthy place.—Madison Bonner.

DEATH OF GEN. ARMSTRONG OF THE WASH-  
INGTON UNION.—The telegraph announces  
the death of this brave companion in arms  
of the Hero of New Orleans.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.  
LETTER FROM HON. ROBERT DALE  
OWEN.

We have the pleasure of reading a letter  
from Robert Dale Owen, our Charge at Na-  
ples, to a friend in this city. The letter is  
not intended for publication, but by the  
kind permission of its owner, we publish  
such portions of it as may be interesting to  
our readers:

NAPLES, December 21, 1853.

Thinking that you will take an interest  
in hearing what I think of this classical  
land of song, and how I am situated here,  
after a two months' residence, I sit down  
to address you a few lines.

One is usually disappointed in the first  
aspect of scenes, the praises of which he  
has heard from infancy; but I do not think  
any previous description can cause disap-  
pointment in regard to this magnificent bay  
of Naples. My windows, in the third story  
of a palazzo in the principal street of the  
city, overlook the waters of the bay; Vesu-  
vius, usually smoking a little, on the ex-  
treme left, then a high and rocky range  
stretching along past Loreto; in front, the  
ragged and picturesque Island of Capri,  
and on the right, part of the town, its vil-  
las rising on a natural amphitheatre behind.  
And, day after day, I never tire of the  
scene. In truth, it is no two days alike.—  
With every aspect of the heavens it changes.  
Now the waters are still and smooth  
as a mirror, bright in the lovely Italian sun,  
dotted over with boats and craft of every  
size, usually with the picturesque *Latine*  
rig; now clouds roll up, and produce the  
most beautiful and varied effects of light  
and shade (sometimes the sea in deep  
shadow and the mountain range beyond  
gorgeously lighted up, by the slanting rays  
of the setting sun;) and then again the tem-  
pest rises, and the waves, with loud and  
ceaseless murmur, break, in long lines of  
foam, on the shore. In all its aspects, of  
storm or of calm, or (more like this life of  
ours), of checked shadow and sunshine,  
I never tire of watching it. Just opposite  
to where I live, are public gardens, extend-  
ing three quarters of a mile along the  
shore, and divided from the sea only by a  
low parapet wall; and this is my favorite  
walk. Half the trees are still in leaf, and  
the grass is as fresh and green, as with us  
in April. A little fire, morning and even-  
ing, is all that is needed; and the Neapol-  
itans scarcely use it at all. Indeed, many  
of the best apartments here, have no fire-  
places. They burn wood on andirons, as  
we do.

The annexed sketch will give you some  
little idea of the city of Naples (Napoli, as  
its inhabitants call it.) The point of view  
is between Vesuvius and the city. On the  
extreme right, the castle-like residence is  
the royal palace, (with noble grounds, 200  
or 300 acres in extent, around it) of *Cappi*  
*di Monte*; whence the views of the city and  
of Vesuvius are exceedingly fine. The  
plain in the foreground is called the Cam-  
pagna Felice (happy country) from its  
great fertility. And if there were free in-  
stitutions here,—or even (what the popu-  
lation is better prepared for) a liberal con-  
stitutional monarchy, what a happy coun-  
try it might be! The people here seem to  
me to resemble, in many points of charac-  
ter, the Irish; they have an endless fund  
of good-nature; they are light-hearted, ex-  
citable, quick in all their emotions, care-  
less of the morrow, to a marvellous degree;  
patient under suffering; and (unlike some of  
the Irish) remarkably sober. I have not  
seen a man even partially intoxicated since  
I have been in this city—of some 420,000  
inhabitants; and they say one may live  
years here, without seeing one. All drink  
light wines; and I am not at all sure if  
Longworth, the Cincinnati patron of vine-  
yards, is not doing more in our country for  
temperance, than any temperance lecturer  
in it.

I have been received here with the ut-  
most courtesy, by king, ministers and  
diplomatic corps, and, if I were not so lonely,  
would find my situation agreeable. It is  
one of much more labor and responsibility  
than I imagined it. \* \* \*  
I have been to Pompeii; and of all I have  
seen here, that city of the dead has interest-  
ed me the most. About one-third of the  
original city, including some 10 or 12 streets,  
is entirely exhumed. The houses nearly  
up to the first story, the temples and other  
public buildings, (in ruins doubtless, but  
showing clearly the original extent) the  
streets, the side walks, the very stepping  
stones, are all disclosed, almost as the Ro-  
mans left them. The uncouth signs over  
the shop doors, the very ruts worn by the  
chariot wheels in the streets, are still there.  
When the ashes and scoria from the terrible  
Vesuvius covered all up, everything of  
wood was burned, but all the rest remain-  
ed. Skeletons were found in many of the  
houses and shops; one of a woman clasp-  
ing a child; two of a man and woman, who  
seemed to have died in each others' arms;  
one of a man with the feet still fastened in  
the stocks. The visitation must have been  
awfully sudden. Many of the houses show  
traces of much luxury and magnificence.

I have also been to Baia, the favorite bat-  
hing place of the Roman patricians, famed  
for its luxury and the dissolute character of  
its inhabitants. In its vicinity every foot is  
classic ground. There is Lake Avernus,  
the fabled entrance to hell; there are the  
Elysian fields; there are the hills where  
grew the Falernian wine. There is Virgil's  
villa, Loculus' palace, Nero's baths, the Sy-  
bils grotto, and I know not how much more.

A Washington letter in the Balti-  
more Sun says:

"Within the next three weeks, three  
weddings in the 'upper circles' will be cele-  
brated here, the groom in each case count-  
ing over fifty years, the brides scarcely out  
of their teens."

AMERICAN COMMERCE IN CHINA.—On the  
12th of November last, of twenty-five ves-  
sels in the port of Shanghai, China, eleven  
were American and nine British.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 24.]  
THE MARTHA WASHINGTON DRAMA  
AGAIN.

Yesterday morning the curtain was lifted  
upon a new act of the great Martha Wash-  
ington Tragedy. William Kissane, Capt.  
Cummings, W. H. Holland, Amasa Chapin,  
Lorenzo Chapin, and Benjamin Earle, were  
arrested simultaneously at various points in  
the city, at about half-past 8 o'clock, on a  
warrant issued to the Sheriff of Hamilton  
county, by Gov. Medill, on a requisition  
from the Governor of Arkansas, in which it  
is set forth that these parties are guilty of  
the crimes of Arson and Murder, and are  
fugitives from justice.

Sheriff Higdon and officer Bruen, assisted  
by several deputies, made the arrests.  
Kissane, Holland, Cummings, and Rufus  
Chapin, were at the Walnut Street House.  
Rufus Chapin was so sick that he could not  
be removed. Earle was at Wescott's shoe  
store on Fifth street. Amasa Chapin was at  
his place of business above Clayton's  
jewelry store on the corner of Columbia and  
Sycamore streets. Lorenzo Chapin was in a  
shoe shop on an alley between George  
and Seventh streets west of Plum street.—  
In the space of twenty-five minutes these men  
were arrested, conveyed to an omnibus, which  
was in waiting near the Ross house, hand-  
cuffed, and on their way to Arkansas!

While these arrests were being made,  
Lyman Cole was arrested at Oxford, and  
the probability is that during the day Adams  
Chapin was captured in northern Illinois,  
and is also at this time on his road to  
Philadelphia county, Arkansas.

Mr. George W. Shurrager being informed  
of these facts (or a portion of them) was  
anxious about his responsibility as bail for  
Kissane in the Forgery Case, and procuring  
a bail piece in the Criminal Court, started  
with a fast horse in pursuit, as he thought,  
taking the Hamilton Road. The bail piece  
wanted the signature of Judge Flinn, who  
was absent, having attended a celebration  
of Washington's Birth day at some distance  
from the city. Mr. Shurrager returned to  
the city without having seen the prisoners.

Officer Bruen is Burton's accredited  
agent, and has the prisoners in charge.—  
Kissane objected to entering the omnibus,  
but was forced into it. Heavy irons were  
prepared both for the hands and feet of the  
parties in limbo. Only the handcuffs were  
used in the omnibus. To give an idea of  
the secrecy with which this affair was con-  
ducted, we may state that we are informed  
these irons were in the Sheriff's office on  
Wednesday evening, and the Deputy Sher-  
iffs notified that they were required to be  
on hand in the morning, but knew not for  
what purpose.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The short but significant conversation  
which took place last night in the House  
of Lords, has thrown a clearer light on the  
position of the country towards Russia, than  
could have been obtained by the most elab-  
orate discussion of the negotiations in which  
the British government has so long been  
engaged. Lord Clarendon stated to the  
House, with an impressive distinctness  
which gave additional weight to the brevity  
of his communication, that the Russian  
minister in London had suspended his dip-  
lomatic relations with her Majesty's gov-  
ernment on Saturday evening; that instruc-  
tions would be transmitted by the first  
courier to St. Petersburg to direct the British  
and French ministers at that court to  
place themselves in the same position; and  
that, the Russian propositions brought to  
Vienna by Count Orloff having been re-  
jected, the negotiation was considered by  
the British Cabinet to be at an end. These  
three points having been declared by the  
highest official authority—a minister of the  
crown, in his place in parliament—it is al-  
most superfluous to add that no attempt  
was made by the government to disguise  
their full conviction that the country is on  
the brink of war.—London Times, 7th.

The Times says active preparations are  
being made. In a few weeks the Emperor  
of all the Russias will be face to face with  
an indignant antagonist—that antagonist  
being little less than the whole civilized  
world. France, too, is preparing vigor-  
ously. England's army will be immediately  
augmented by 11,000 men. Naval prepa-  
rations advance with rapidity. The navy  
already afloat is the most powerful Eng-  
land ever had.

Kalafat, of which so much has been  
said lately, is a town of 2,000 houses. It  
is surrounded with walls, has a quarantine,  
a town hall, a custom house, three church-  
es, and a cavalry barracks. It is the chief  
place of a sub-administrator's district.—  
The redoubts raised by the Turks are of  
great extent and very strong. They are  
partly raised on two high hills in the plains  
of Kalafat, about a mile distant from each  
other, and have a numerous artillery. All  
the neighboring country is commanded by  
these hills in such a way that no approach  
to the Danube can be made. In 1823  
these hills were occupied and fortified by  
the Russians. Between Widdin and Kalafat  
the Danube is little less than a mile  
wide, and the course of it is very rapid.—  
The island in which the Turks are fortified  
is situated near the left bank; it is partly  
covered with wood, and is defended by  
strong intrenchments in earth, bearing large  
artillery. Above Widdin the Turks have  
constructed a new citadel according to all  
the rules of art.—London Times.

IRON ORE.—Dr. R. T. Brown, State Ge-  
ologist, says that Indiana contains, in pro-  
portion to the extent of her area, as much  
iron ore as Pennsylvania. This being true,  
a development of her resources, will give  
our State the second if not the first, rank,  
in proportion to territory, in the scale of  
States.—Washington Sun.

MICHIGAN LIQUOR LAW.—The eight Judges  
of the Supreme Court of Michigan are  
equally divided respecting the constitution-  
ality of the prohibitory liquor law of that  
State. One of the Judges who held to the  
unconstitutionality of the law was called a-  
way, and the others by a vote of 4 to 3,  
declared in favor of its unconstitutionality.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



# EUROPA.

FURTHER DECLINE IN FLOUR.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

NEW YORK Feb. 25.  
The steamer Europa, with advices from  
Liverpool to the 11th inst., has arrived at  
this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.  
Breadstuffs have further declined. Wes-  
tern Canal Flour is quoted at 39s 6da40s,  
and Ohio and similar brands at 40s 6da41s.  
Corn had declined to 49s49s 6d. Lard is  
quoted at 57s. No change in the rates of  
interest; Consols closed at 91½a92.

Nothing new in politics.  
Gardiner & Co. quote Beef steady, but  
quiet, with a moderate demand at full prices.  
Pork generally held firmer. New  
Beacon was selling readily, as landed, at  
steady rates; in old there was a specula-  
tive demand, which had advanced prices  
1s to 2s ½ cwt. Lard was scarce, and sold  
readily at 57a58s ½ cwt.

Money abundant. A fair amount of busi-  
ness doing in American stocks, with an im-  
proving tendency, the demand being chiefly  
for railway bonds. Illinois Central Rail-  
way stocks are quoted at 83.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.  
The Europa brings 57 passengers. She  
reports having passed the steamer Niagara  
on the evening of the 12th, off Cape Clear,  
the steamer Pacific on the 21st, and the  
Africa on the 24th.

There was no decided change in the  
Eastern question; there was, however, some  
talk of another arbitration.

The Cunard Company deny that its  
steamers are chartered by the British gov-  
ernment to take troops to Turkey.

No reply had been received from the  
Czar to the final ultimatum of France and  
England.

Count Orloff left Vienna on the 8th, di-  
rect for St. Petersburg, his mission having  
failed.

Ramifications of a Greek conspiracy had  
been discovered, widely spread throughout  
Turkey, and crushed.

There had been a rather severe encoun-  
ter on the Danube, but without any impor-  
tant result.

Another attack on Kalafat was daily  
looked for.

Omar Pasha had recovered from a re-  
cent illness, and the army of the Sultan on  
the Danube is reported in good health and  
spirits.

Nothing new from Asia.

The allied fleets have been ordered to  
re-enter the Black Sea, and the Ambassa-  
dors at Constantinople express much dis-  
satisfaction that they should have returned  
to the Bosphorus.

The Emperor of Russia is sick, and at  
the last accounts he had not been seen for  
some days.

A change is reported in the Turkish Min-  
istry. Mehmed Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-  
law, is reported to be superseded by Riza  
Pasha, and Achmet succeeds Riza as  
Capt. Pasha. This rumor is doubted how-  
ever.

England and France are still preparing  
for war on a large scale, and the latter  
country is making extensive arrangements  
of a financial character, for war purposes.

The overland India mail has been tele-  
graphed from Trieste, bringing dates from  
China to Dec. 27. Ning Po and Amoy  
were quiet, but the insurgents had burnt a  
large portion of Shanghai, and had cap-  
tured a large town eighty miles from Peking.

The death of the Emperor of Japan, and  
the seizure of New Caledonia by the French  
are announced.

A conspiracy had been discovered at  
Madrid on the 6th instant, and fourteen of  
the rebels had been arrested. Gen. Jose  
Concha was proclaimed a rebel, and had  
escaped to France.

Count Buol had not notified the Turkish  
Ambassador at Vienna, that the concentra-  
tion of Austrian troops on the frontier was  
intended only as a precautionary measure  
against Russia, and accompanied the noti-  
fication with friendly expressions.

The British government had advertised  
for eight copper fastened ships, to be en-  
gaged four months in conveying cavalry.

Late accounts from the Danube announce,  
positively, another Turkish victory between  
Galatz and Ibrin.

In the British House of Commons, Lord  
John Russell stated, in answer to Mr. Roe-  
beck, that the cards sent by the Chamber-  
lain for the admission of the American Min-  
ister to the opening of Parliament and he did  
not think any difficulty was likely to have  
arisen out of the question of dress, in which  
the American Minister would have appear-  
ed on State occasions.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on Friday  
evening, the 10th.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg  
say there was great excitement there, the  
war party being very enthusiastic.

The batons of guards and six regiments  
of the line are under orders at London, to  
embark on the 19th for the Mediterranean.  
The whole number of British troops to be  
dispatched is 10,000, and as many more  
will be held in readiness. Twenty ships of  
the largest tonnage are required to convey  
troops and supplies, and the government  
had taken up three of the Oriental Com-  
pany's steamers for that purpose.