

THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1854.

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CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February the 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 22nd of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. Provided, That every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

W. J. BROWN,

Chairman State Cen. Com.

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

WILDCAT BANKS.

Our county is flooded with the shipplaster issues of the Union Plank Road Company at Michigan City, and the Logansport Insurance Company at Logansport. Almost one-half the circulating medium of this region is made up of the notes of these bogus concerns. We would advise our country friends not to touch the trash, as both these institutions will certainly explode at no distant day. The business portion of the community are always posted up on money matters and shove off the trash in the hour of danger, and the loss usually falls upon the farming community whenever one of these bogus concerns explodes.

We again say, beware of these Logansport and Plank Road shipplasters, as they are based upon no security whatever, and issued without any authority of law. Give them no countenance.

In this age of steam and lightning, it is no wonder that our citizens should become indignant and out of all patience with the gross and palpable negligence of mail-agents, postmasters, mail contractors, &c. Notwithstanding we are connected by railway with nearly every city in the Union, our eastern mails are ten fold more irregular than they were in the most primitive days of stage coaches and corduroy roads. Mr. Wick, postmaster at Indianapolis, for some reason best known to himself, sends the letter bag of our eastern mail, but three times a week, when we are entitled to it daily. Gen. Walker the P. M. of Lafayette, excuses his negligence by asserting that it is not his business to lug the mails to the cars, and that when they lay over two or three days at his office, entirely forgotten, the agents of the N. A. & S. Railroad company are to blame. It now remains to be seen whether the Post Office Department at Washington City will accept such miserable excuses, or be trifled with by such reckless and unfaithful employees.

Schuyler Colfax, one of the strongest Sons of Temperance in the State, and a Whig of the old blue light school, is strongly opposed to making temperance a political party question in the coming canvass.

The opinion was unanimously given by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on the 18th inst., that the 14th section of the Liquor Law Bill, authorizing the seizure and destruction of liquors is unconstitutional. The decision does not effect the other sections of the law.

Peach trees are in full bloom at New Albany.

All hands are busy at J. P. Campbell's, opening new goods. Mr. C. says he will have his whole stock completed by the first of April. We notice some of the most magnificent Ribbons there, we ever saw.

KEEP OFF THE TRACK.—Mr. A. M. Carpenter was seriously injured a few days since by being run over by a freight car at the depot of the N. A. & S. Railroad, Lafayette. He was standing upon the track looking at the northern train, which was then approaching, when the heavy wind started the car behind him, knocking him down and passing over his body. Mr. Carpenter is a merchant in the village of Carpentersville, and his injuries though severe, are not considered dangerous.

LETTER FROM MR. MACE.

The following letter from our Representative in Congress, Mr. Mace, directed to "The Review," was received last week. It is without date, but post marked at Washington, the 11th inst. Having no marks of "confidential" about it, and coming to us from a public character, and on a question in which the public are interested, we shall take the liberty of publishing it, and commenting thereon. It reads as follows:

Mr. Review:—When you argue that the people of Nebraska and Kansas territories, have complete control of the question of slavery and are free to reject or adopt it by territorial law, please state a further fact, that the President gives the people of the Territory two branches of their government, out of three, to wit: The Governor and Judges, District Attorney, Secretary of State, &c.—the Governor having the veto power which cannot be overruled but by a two-thirds vote, and that Congress has the power after a law has passed to reject it. See Pettit's speech on this point. We would have a nice free time of it in Indiana if the President appointed our Governor and all our Judges, and Congress revised all our laws. Fix up something on these points. They must be answered. You have "stumps" in your county as well as presses. I suggest these things in kindness, and for your benefit, not for my own. I am very happy to know from cords of letters and remonstrances, that I am fully sustained in my course by my constituents. How did you stand on this question on the 20th January, when both Douglas and the Union opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? I presume you will have no difficulty in sending a man to Congress who will pledge himself to move when moved upon by Douglas and the Union, and turn and shift with them. I think the thing will be killed in the House yet. It looks so now. See Congressional Globe and appendix, vol. 17, year 1846-7, pages 189, 81 and 82. The Senate voted down a proposition for the people to elect Governor, Judges &c., only 10 votes for it—all this must be explained.

Truly &c.,

DANIEL MACE.

This letter may be regarded as the pronunciamento of our Representative on the Nebraska question, and is the sequel to his letter to his constituents on the same subject. He seems to take strong exceptions to our course in advocating the doctrine of non-intervention, as applicable to the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and wishes us to state that the bill does not confer absolute sovereignty, on all subjects, to the people of those Territories; but that the Governor and Judges are appointed by the President. Now if we understand Mr. Mace's position, he does not really object to these features of the bill, but his objections are that the law-making power of the Territory is to be permitted to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation, and opposes this removal of all restrictions upon that right—restrictions which have been placed there by an act of Congress.

The bill may not go far enough on the subject of popular rights, but still it vests in the people all legislative power, and no law can be enacted that will be binding upon the people which does not pass the local Legislature of the Territory. The negation that the Executive or Congress may hold, will not impose upon them any law contrary to their wishes. But, says Mr. Mace, the Governor holds the veto power, and it will require a two-thirds vote to overcome it. So does the President of the United States; and yet we have not heard any democrat complain of it.

"You have stumps in your county," continues Mr. Mace, "as well as presses;" and we can tell the honorable gentleman that we have democrats, too!—democrats who are devoted to the principles of their party—democrats who prefer to stand upon the national ground occupied by such lights of their party as Cass, Douglas, and Pierce, to following off some ignis fatuus that flashes its flickering, delusive light across their path, to lead them astray. When he talks warningly of stumps, we would, in all kindness, remind him of the fate of one greater and more highly favored than he, who in 1840, was foolish enough to suppose that the influence of his great name would be sufficient to sectionalize his party on the subject of slavery; and was only deceived after a full like that of Lucifer. Martin Van Buren made a splendid failure, but Daniel Mace, when he talks of overturning the doctrine of non-intervention by his eloquence upon the stump, will illustrate the adage of "but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

He is happy to know his course is approved by his constituents. We are happy to know that all the "aid and comfort" he has received or will receive from Old Montgomery, is from whigs and abolitionists; and if this fact constitutes his happiness, he has gone far indeed to illustrate the parable of the Prodigal Son. We presume his old Whig friends will be willing to "kill the fatted calf," and give him a feast of welcome if, after a ten years' wandering from that Federal fold, he now seeks to return to the home of his earlier years.

He asks for our position on the 20th of January; and we reply that the Review has always supported the doctrine of non-intervention, through evil as well as good report. It has never wavered on this subject, and while it remains under our management it never shall, if every stump in the county should be endowed with speech by a greater than Mr. Mace to prove that the people of a Territory are less trustworthy than the people of a State.

But we may elect men says Mr. Mace, who are "willing to move when moved upon by Douglas and the Union." This would be better than to elect men who are moved upon by such men as Giddings, Chase, and Seward, and who glory in the applause of the fanatical crew who seek on all occasions to fan the flame of discord for the purpose of embroiling the country in strife. For a man of Major Mace's antecedents to talk about political stability, is to those who are acquainted with those antecedents, rather amusing. The fact that for ten years he has retained his connection with the democratic party, is fully accounted for by the other fact, that out of these ten years he has held office seven. The difficulty in which he now finds himself placed, has resulted from the fact that he undertook to lead where he should have been content to follow. Having no fixed principles of his own to govern him, and lacking the sagacity to hit upon the popular chord, he has fallen into the strange mistake of supposing that he is right and that all his democratic friends are wrong. He stumped the district in 1848 to prove that it was unconstitutional for Congress to place any restrictions upon Territorial authorities on the subject of slavery, and he is now ready to take the stump to prove that it is wrong for Congress to repeal an act which, according to the doctrine he then held, is unconstitutional. Take him all in all the Major is a queer man, and hard to understand.

While in Chicago, we took occasion to look through the Piano manufactory and ware-rooms of Messrs. REED & WATKINS. The place is worthy of a visit from Dickens, for a chapter in the Household Words. No mechanical operation is more interesting than the making of musical instruments, or as it may strictly be called, the manufacturing of music; for the instrument may be considered a casket of music kept for use. And among the contrivances for music, none is more complicated and filled with the result of invention and dexterity than the Piano. We can freely recommend those who wish to purchase Pianos, to visit Messrs. REED & WATKINS' establishment; and we have no doubt those who visit it from their interest in musical matters will have their curiosity gratified with entire good will and curiosity.

RACCOON CITY.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a short Railroad ride to the "Raccoon City." After the usual compliments from our gentlemanly Conductor,—worthy of our grateful thanks for favors, we were well entertained for a short period of time till it was announced that we were at the city. The pleasant village of Ladoga, 10 miles south of this, on the N. A. & S. Railroad, is one of the towns for its age—it presents quite a business like appearance—new buildings are going up, and there seems to be a spirit of enterprise there not generally seen in towns of its age. Indeed we know of no place that offers more inducements to invite mechanics, &c., than Ladoga. We speak freely from experience of the past. No small town can boast of more Churches, to its population, than the beautiful Raccoon City!

Flour is now selling in Cincinnati at \$6.20, New Orleans, \$6.75, St. Louis 5.75, and at New York \$7.50. In Crawfordville \$7@7.50 is still being asked regardless of the great decline that has taken place in our eastern and western markets. We understand from a reliable source, that flour manufactured by Mr. Sperry, can be bought at a less price in Lafayette than here at home. Many of our citizens complain bitterly at this unjust and outrageous system of extortion, which we must confess reflects but little credit upon those whose avarice prompts them to demand the unreasonable price of \$7@7.50.

Bayard Taylor.—The Lowell News states that the late tour made by Bayard Taylor with the Japan expedition, was caused by the death of a beautiful woman to whom he had pledged his troth. Consumption, however, robbed him of a loved companion, and gave Heaven another angel. A few days before her death, they were married, and when her remains were laid beneath the wild flowers, he set out for the East, with her last sigh still fanning his cheek. His course has since been one of uninterrupted success, and his mission eminently prosperous. Doubtless his heavenly wife has hovered over his pathway, cheered his saddened spirit, and smoothed his rugged way. Mr. Taylor, although widely known as a writer, will achieve still greater renown as a lecturer, and it is not too much to predict that the young author will leave a name that his country may be proud to honor. He is now lecturing in Chicago.

That our readers may know something of the character, intelligence, and calibre of John D. Deffrees, leader of the Whig party in this State we give the following extract from his paper and the comments of the Lafayette Journal (Whig.)

The dough-faces tell us that the soil and climate of Nebraska forbids the introduction of slavery there. That territory is mostly South of Missouri. Now, if negro children in Missouri, only three years old are worth \$370 dollars (nearly \$125 a year,) we should like to know what other kind of stock raising can be made as profitable! Will the Sentinel enlighten us!—Indianapolis Journal.

The Indianapolis Journal's argument are always expletives. "Dough-faces," "black-guard" and the like are familiar words in its vulgar vocabulary. Its wooden-pated Editor has no other way of meeting any question, no matter how grave. It is lamentable indeed, that the discussion of the great issue now before the country should be entrusted, on the Whig side, and at the State Capital, with such matchless stupidity, such unconquerable ignorance, such gross and positive incapacity and indecency. Sober and sensible, and thinking and truthful men, in Indiana, opposed to this Nebraska and Kansas measure, must see and bewail the fact. No wonder that the Whig party is impotent throughout the State. Impotent it will forever be with such an ostensible leader of the Whig press.

The Sentinel, or the map, or any ordinarily intelligent individual can easily "enlighten" the Indianapolis Journal as to the geographical position of Nebraska. And we sincerely hope, after the information is obtained, and its Editor, John D. Deffrees begins to perceive that he is an ass, that he will consider what is conscientiously due to his party, and during the pendency of this momentous question, leave the discussion of it in his columns to some one at least moderately competent.

FROM JAPAN.—A melancholy accident has thrown quite a gloom over the American Squadron.

It appears that while the Plymouth was lying at the Bonin Islands, a boat belonging to the vessel had proceeded some five or six miles from Port Lloyd, for the purpose of fishing, and while out was overtaken by a furious typhoon, and has never since been heard of, and no doubt is entertained that all on board have perished.—The boat was commanded by Lieutenant John Mathews, from Schenectady, N. Y., and manned by thirteen men.

A German, in Cincinnati, has invented a powerful microscope which has such an immense magnifying power that by it, the dust which, by contact with the wings of a butterfly, adheres to the finger, is shown to be a number of feathers, on which longitudinal and transverse lines may be discovered. On a very minute particle of dust from the wing of a midge, measuring only one-fifth-hundredth part of an inch, and one-thousandth of an inch in breadth, the number of scales is found to be 64,000 which gives the enormous sum or forty-two thousand millions to one square inch.

The London Times sometimes makes very sensible remarks. Speaking of the present aspect of war in Europe, it says,

"Let us not after so many years of checked experience, fall again into the folly of an overweening contempt for the enemy with whom we are to engage. We entered into the last American war with this feeling, and received a severe, and as far as presumption went, a well-merited chastisement. The losses of the Guerriere and the Macedonian, and the sanguinary and dear bought capture of the Chesapeake, were of infinite service in lowering our conceit, and bringing us to a just sense of our difficulties."

A little child of Mordecai Sweet, in Metamora, Franklin county, was burned to death on Monday last by her clothes taking fire.

Bayard Taylor invariably receives fifty dollars for the delivery of his lectures on the Arabs, and has already cleared \$3,000 on his Japan and China lectures.

We yesterday heard an amusing anecdote of an Irishman who, during the recent flood, had got upon a raft and was carried by the force of the current out to the river. Becoming somewhat alarmed for fear he should be drowned, he offered the following prayer:

"Oh! Jesus, save me this time, and I'll never risk ye again."

Of course he was saved.—N. A. Ledger.

A person has just entered into a contract to put up two cities in Wisconsin, with a court house, and all things complete, by the first of October next. A driving age.

The beard movement in England is one of the most rapid on record, even in these fast times. Whole towns and classes go into it at once. The Daily News strongly recommends the clergy to abandon smooth shaving, and return to the manly and majestic beard as worn by the glorious Reformers of the sixteenth century. It says nothing would be a surer preventive of clergymen's sore-throat than for nature's covering to supersede cravats. The Rev. Peter Barlow, Incumbent of Cockfield, has acted on the advice. Some of his people were so highly offended at this resemblance to Crammer and Latimer that they left the church. The great body of the congregation, however, were sensible enough to remain.—Church Jour.

In case the above movement should give any indication of becoming popular in this country we should not be surprised to see it adopted as one of the chief planks in the Whig platform now constructing anew.—Beard or Anti-Beard?

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.

This is the most brilliant triumph which it has been our pleasure to record since the inauguration of President Pierce. The Nebraska bill concentrated all the opposition to the Democratic party, in the Granite State, into one fierce and formidable coalition. Whigs, abolitionists, and ultra Maine Law men united in their support of candidates opposed to the President and the Nebraska Bill. John P. Hale, Horace Greeley and other eminent men of the coalition stumped the State in opposition to the Democratic ticket. The Nebraska bill was misrepresented, and every effort made to array popular sentiment against it. But all was unavailing. The glorious Democracy of that Mountain State stood firm as their own everlasting hills, and have swept the State, electing Baker, Democrat, Governor by 1400 majority over all opposition. In the Senate, which is composed of twelve members, the Democrats have four majority. In the House, the Democratic majority is eleven. This is the true result.—Sentinel.

DEPUTATION OF FRIENDS IN ST. PETERSBURG.—The English deputation of the Friends' Peace Society, which recently went to St. Petersburg, to induce the Czar to avoid war, was admitted to an audience of the Emperor, which lasted nearly half an hour. The emperor received them most graciously, and expressed himself much pleased with the object of their visit, and the motives which induced them to make so long a journey. The Emperor afforded them every opportunity to express their views, and stated to them at great length what he thought of the present state of affairs. He said they should not leave without being introduced to the Empress, and on the Empress entering the room, the Emperor explained the object of their journey. On taking their leave, the Emperor shook them heartily by the hand, and on quitting the palace they were much struck by the cordial reception given to three plain, humble, simple men of peace.

Although it was the wish of the Friends' to be as quiet as possible during their stay in St. Petersburg, it appears that their presence in the capital of Russia creates no inconsiderable degree of interest among the inhabitants, and that when they are observed in the streets they are not unfrequently followed by crowds of persons who take a favorable interest in the object of their mission.

MODERN JOAN OF ARC.—A curious story is told at this moment of a second Joan of Arc who has appeared in the Turkish army. A girl named Gara, a descendant of Solomon Pacha, former Governor of Morocco, in Asia, arrived lately at the city of Adana, on her way to Constantinople. She marched at the head of a corps of irregular cavalry; many persons tried to persuade her to abandon the strange enterprise; but nothing shook her courage or her resolution to combat the enemies of her country. Some persons then thought to intimidate her by saying that she was determined to remain in the army, she must give a trial of her skill by an assault at arms. The Governor of Adana, who was informed of the fact, ordered that the young girl should be brought before him, and he asked her if she still persisted in her resolution. She responded in the affirmative, and added that she would engage willingly in the trial at arms to which she said she must submit, provided they would give her for an adversary the bravest and most vigorous of the 2,000 cavaliers of which the detachment was composed. The combat took place immediately, and after a contest of some minutes, the cavalier chosen for her adversary was disarmed by the young girl and declared vanquished. The Governor then ordered that she should be regularly enrolled, counted her down 1500 piasters (\$75,) and gave the rank of officer to her brother, who served in an inferior grade.—Cor. Cin. Gaz.

KOSSUTH.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says:

A good deal of idle talk about Kossuth's "warlike preparations" and probable "movements" has infested the public press. Now I happen to know a Polish officer, who is settling out for Constantinople, and consulted the ex-Governor about the course he should take, that Kossuth dissuaded him from leaving London, and expressed himself by no means in favor of participation of Hungarian and Polish refugees in the present Turkish war, because they must enlist themselves under the banner of Czartorisky, or abjure their Christian faith, the one step being contradictory to his policy, and the other to his principles.

Dr. E. T. Russell, of Indiana, has invented a saddle, the seat of which rests upon elastic springs, enabling the horseman to ride with as much ease and comfort as if seated upon a sofa. The spring is composed of India rubber, surmounted with a steel spring. It can be made applicable for cars and carriages equally as well as to the saddle.—Philadelphia Gaz.

CURE FOR ERYTHIELAS.—A simple poultice made of cranberries, pounded fine and applied in a raw state, has proved a certain remedy in many cases, and has never been known to fail in any instance, when applied on its making its appearance. Persons troubled with the humor will find great and immediate relief by applying this simple remedy every time it shows itself.

PUMPKIN SEED OIL.—Dr. Mitchell, of New York, has recommended the increased cultivation of pumpkins, partly for the sake of the oil, which may be obtained from the seed. He states that half a gallon of excellent liquid oil may be pressed from a gallon of seed, that it has no disagreeable taste or smell, and burns well.

The Postmaster General has decided that "an actual subscriber to a weekly newspaper, resident within the country where the same is printed and published, is entitled to receive such paper free of postage, at any office in the adjoining country; provided such is the one at which he usually receives communications by mail."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Doston, March 17.

The Arabia arrived in thirty hours from Haifa.

Later advices from Spain report an insurrection on an extensive scale.

The Russian expedition left Shanghai Dec. 24 for Japan.

Commodore Perry's squadron to follow shortly.

The Monitor publishes a decree ordering French naval officers to act with the English, as of one nation.

Lord Ellenborough, in moving in Parliament for militia returns, insisted strongly that the troops should have been sent to the Baltic instead of Turkey.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply, said that England had plenty of ships and men to send to the Baltic and Turkey.

Earl Winchelsea recommended the establishment of an independent Greek empire at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The Union, this morning, announces that a special messenger, with instructions to our Minister at Madrid, will leave in the steamer Arctic to-day, demanding ample and immediate reparation for the outrage on the steamer Black Warrior at Havana.

The House went into Committee on the deficiency bill.

In the State the private calendar was taken up.

The President has refused to transmit the Conklin ratification, because it was negotiated without authority.

NEW HAVEN, March 18.

A serious riot took place here last evening, between a party of the citizens and a party of the Yale students, in which pistols and bricks were used freely. A man named Patrick O'Neil was shot dead and another man severely wounded in the leg. A man named R. Seefeldt, a respectable citizen who was passing by at the time was shot in the arm. The bells were rung and two cannons were brought upon the green which were loaded and fired at one of the College buildings. The riot was finally quelled by the city authorities acting in concert with the College faculty.

NEW YORK, March 17.

The steamer Washington reached her dock at 1 o'clock last night.

A telegraph dispatch from Trieste, in anticipation of the overload mail, had been received. Dates from Calcutta to Jan. 22d.

Governor General of India had taken possession of the province of Medy, in Burmah, in the name of the Queen of England.

CINCINNATI, March 20.

Flour is dull and prices nominal. Provisions are firm and unchanged. Whiskey 20 1/4 @ 21c. Cloverseed is active at \$5.25. Sales 500 hds sugar 41 @ 54c, steady.—There is a good demand for coffee and the market is firm at 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4c.

NEW ORLEANS March 17, M.

Flour has improved.—Ohio \$6 75. Corn is dull at 90 @ 91c. Mess pork \$12 75.—Lard—large sales bbl at 9 @ 9 1/2c. Whiskey is dull at 25 @ 26c. Sugar and molasses are firm. Gunny bags 13c, declining. 3,000 bags Rio coffee sold at 10 1/2 @ 11c. Stock on hand 70,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.

The Arabia's news has unsettled the market of flour, wheat, and corn, and no sales have been made unless at a considerable decline. Superfine flour \$5 75; wheat \$1 18 @ 25c; corn 40 @ 43c; oats \$3 37. Provisions are dull. Mess pork \$12; No. 1 lard 24 @ 25c; no sales of bulk meat.—Whiskey 19 1/2 @ 19c. Prime hemp \$145 per ton. Lead \$6 50.

The Connersville Times, of February 23d says: Amzi Cockfair, of West Union, Fayette county, was killed by his brother-in-law in a drunken row, on the 15th. He was stabbed in the lower part of his abdomen, letting his bowels out, and producing death in a few hours. The death blow was given in self defence.—Rich Palladium.

CONTEMPLATED ARREST OF KOSSUTH BY AUSTRIA.—A private letter from London to the N. Y. Times states that Kossuth delayed his visit to Constantinople for fear of being arrested by Austria, and adds:

I am positively informed that the day of his proposed embarkation, and the vessel which was to have taken him, were known at Vienna beforehand. Moreover, explicit orders were given to Austrian steamers to watch his movements, and, if occasion offered, to make a seizure similar to the attempt upon Martin Kosztia. I am, also, no less positively informed that Kossuth received full intelligence of this contemplated action of the Austrian police. Consequently, it is probable that the Hungarian leader will not go to the East, although the Turkish Government, still deluded, is most friendly toward him, until a general war shall have broken out, and the actual disposition of Austria have been thoroughly unmasked.

The London Times, of February the 17th, concludes an article on Napoleon's letter thus:

The Emperor of Russia finds himself opposed, at the outset of a war, by as powerful a combination of States hostile to his designs, as were ever leagued together to bring the career of an ambitious Sovereign or a formidable conqueror to a close. If he be still in a condition to take a calm and rational survey of his position, he must perceive that it is one in which success is impossible, though the heaviest disasters are to be apprehended—and if the step he is now about to take be in the direction of war, it will probably cast a gathering gloom over the last years of a long and hitherto successful reign.