

THE REVIEW. CRAWFORDSVILLE.

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CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.
The Crawfordville Review, furnished to Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously
Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th 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.

Owing to an unusual rush of job work, we have been delayed one day in the issue of our paper.

The statement that the reference of the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole virtually kills it, originated with the New York Tribune, and has been echoed by the lesser lights of whiggery all over the country. It is wholly without foundation. A mere majority instead of two-thirds govern the action of the House in the Committee of the Whole. The same vote that can pass the bill can lay aside other business, and take it up.

Our readers will please notice the advertisement of Mr. J. P. CAMPBELL. His entire stock of Spring and Summer goods have been received and opened for inspection. We will venture the assertion, that a larger and better assortment of dry goods and groceries have never been brought to Crawfordville. Mr. CAMPBELL's reputation as a merchant and salesman, is too well known in our county to need any encomiums from us. Among his able and efficient clerks, who will assist him during the coming season in supplying the wants of that host of customers whose patronage Mr. C., has always enjoyed, we would mention the name of WM. S. GALEY, whose staid, yet jovial countenance, coupled with that kindness of manner, so characteristic of the man, has won for him troops of friends, who admire and appreciate the many fine qualities that adorn his person. Mr. COLLETT, familiarly known to our citizens as "STEPHEN," and whose gallantry has been the theme of conversation among the Misses of our town and country, will be highly pleased to exhibit to the ladies, magnificent dress goods of the finest texture and most costly patterns, gorgeous ribbons, with hues rivaling the rainbow, or the gilded sunset of a summer's eve—superb laces of every description, embracing some with a texture and delicacy equal to a spider's web, together with innumerable fancy articles of every description, all of which, STEPHEN will take pleasure in showing to his female acquaintances and the ladies in general. In conclusion, we would state that Mr. KERAN, who is universally known to our citizens as an industrious, trustworthy young man, will be at his post, ready to attend with pleasure the receiving of produce, and supplying his friends and customers with the most choice assortment of groceries ever brought to this market.

Of all the aspirants for Congressional honors in our District, we know of no one outside of Montgomery county, we would rather see obtain the prize than our friend VOORHEES. He would conduct a canvass with great spirit and ability, and would represent us in Congress fully equal to any man in the District.

Never notice the interrogations of a man who delights in traducing the character of his fellow citizens. The "livery of heaven is often stolen to serve the devil in."

We would call attention to the card of Mr. C. VANZANDT, who has recently leased the Bell Tavern. He keeps an excellent house and we take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of the public.

We have had the pleasure within the last few days of entering the names of fifty new subscribers upon our books.

We would call the attention of the Whig portion of our county, to the Lafayette Journal, under the editorial management of Mr. W. G. TERRELL. Previous to his assumption of its control, it had fallen into disrepute with the more sensible and intelligent whigs of Tippecanoe county. The reason is now obvious. It had gradually grown a receptacle for the depreciation of everything most esteemed by virtuous communities. Particularly had it become a kind of cormorant, glutonizing upon the character of citizens, a habit never indulged by a press except from depravity of heart or as a cloak for stupidity. The rhapsodies ordinarily written about the power of a newspaper for good is true; but only think what a mischievous engine it is in the hand of a vain, vicious, ignorant man, dead to beneficial action, and alive only to the quackery, and, if we may so speak, the assassinations of the modern press! A paper will not more assuredly than it will deservedly die out when its editor, making public his private feuds, avails himself of the advantage of its columns to calumniate and defame an enemy. Newspapers always partake more or less of the character of their conductors; they reflect their qualities; and none are so contemptible as those which hypocritically advocate reputable causes, such as Whiggery and Temperance, but habitually adopt curses for persuasion, falsehood for truth, and scurrility for argument.

Throughout the states generally we believe such abominable publications have entirely ceased. We regret that in Indiana there are some yet tolerated. Happy for us all will be the day when their race is extinct; for then will private character be safe, opposing opinions find charity, and none be execrated for belief sake.

We congratulate the Whigs of Tippecanoe. They are happily rid of a monstrous evil, and have in its place a paper firmly established, commanding the respect of all moral and christian persons of whatever political faith; and to the Whigs of our own county, of whom many are our patrons and friends, we will say in all honesty, as you have often expressed to us dissatisfaction with such villainous sheets as we have been describing, as well as a desire to subscribe for a high-toned, dignified political paper, we take pleasure in recommending you to the Lafayette Journal.

The Circuit Court, the present week, has been engaged in the murder case brought here from Fountain county, on a charge of venue. The case has been conducted on the part of the prosecution by DANIEL W. VOORHEES, Esq., and the defense by Mr. HANEGAN. The speeches of both these gentlemen on the occasion, are spoken of in the highest terms of praise.—The Prosecutor's effort, especially, is said to have been as able as any ever delivered in our court house. The jury after a deliberation of several hours returned a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and sentencing him to the penitentiary for the term of two years.

P. S. Since writing the above the prisoner has been discharged and is now at liberty.

The Lafayette Journal, in reply to our article about the irregularity of the mails, says:
"Our cotemporary must aim his blows where they are deserved. In no office in the Union is business dispatched more promptly than in ours in Lafayette under Gen. Walker."

How then does it happen that we frequently receive no Northern mail—not even from Lafayette? The stereotyped answer that the "cars failed to connect," won't answer in this case. There has sometimes been three nights in one week that the Lafayette mail has failed. How is this?

David K. Carter, the "prominent" Democrat, who figured so conspicuously in the late Anti-Nebraska meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on the 20th inst., is the same gentleman who a few weeks since was formally excommunicated from the Democratic party of Stark County in that State.—Having no where else to go, he took lodging at the half-way house.

SMITH, STILLWELL & ALLEN, have received a splendid assortment of dry goods and groceries, which they offer for sale at greatly reduced prices. Give them a call if you wish to make good bargains.

A very alarming sickness is prevailing at the present time at Gardiner, Maine, which during the past year has carried off hundreds of victims. Its precise nature is not stated; but it will be remembered that it is at Gardiner that Bishop Burgess resides, who wrote a letter some time since, stating that the Maine Law was generally observed there, and that its effects were beneficial to the morals and health of the inhabitants.—The following facts will show the amount of medicine sold at the city liquor store in Gardiner, in a single year. We copy from a Gardiner paper:

Rum 656 00 W. I. Rum 32 00
Gin 309 00 Madeira Wine 27 00
Alcohol 129 00 Sicily Wine 35 25
Cognac Brandy 287 90 Malaga Wine 49 75
American Brandy 25 75 Port Wine 59 75
Pale Brandy 1 20 American Gin 47 50
French Brandy 70 00 Muscat Wine 5 62
Cherry Brandy 57 Ale and Porter 11 70
Total \$1,797 50

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE. REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE NEBRASKA-KANSAS BILL—OUR REPRESENTATIVE, &c.

We learn that a remonstrance has been received at Washington, signed by a number of the citizens of this county, against the Nebraska-Kansas bill. This, to those unacquainted with the movements of matters here, may seem overwhelming; but to those who know the facts it seems otherwise. Whigs and Abolitionists may set up a howl which may terrify a few, and lead them to believe that the mass of the people is in commotion. This is peculiarly true in this matter. It is well known that this remonstrance was set on foot by whigs and disaffected democrats, and that an Abolitionist and bolter, who has no connection with, nor any place among the democracy—who has long since, for his own infidelity, been discarded—has, with his "carpet bag" on his arm and a lie in his mouth, circulated it, and by his misrepresentations succeeded in getting some of the unwary to sign it—a few, perhaps, who are good democrats, among the number.

The fact that our Representative (who, we believe, is misrepresenting his constituency) is opposed to the bill, is a nice subterfuge with which to deceive democrats. The argument used is this: "It is our duty to sustain our representative, and by signing this remonstrance you do so." Democrats, having supported Maj. Mace, and supposing him "all right," without much reflection, have, in a few instances, joined with the remonstrants, without thinking that they are allying themselves with abolitionists and agitators, who embrace every opportunity to sow and disseminate discord in the ranks of the democratic party.

We are sorry that any good democrats have been misled in this way; but we are far from denouncing them, for the argument was very plausible, at first view, and calculated to deceive.

But we must say that Mr. Mace has but little to console him in this county, and the only flattering union that he can lay to his soul, is, that he has the hearty cooperation and sympathy of the Whigs, Free-Soilers and Fusionists. If that is any solace to him he can appropriate it. Mr. Mace is our personal, and heretofore, our political friend; but if he were in a position to realize what his course has done to cast upon the democracy of this county the sneers of the Abolitionists and the Whigs, he would, we think, have some cause to fear that his course has not, yet, immortalized him.

We take the position that "a man is known by the company he keeps," and as long as the class above spoken of are opposed to us we are pretty certain that we are right. And did Mr. Mace know how many of this class were idolizing him, he would have great reasons to conclude that he was mistaken.

We repeat that Mr. Mace is not representing the democracy of this county.—The expression of the democratic meeting was a sufficient demonstration of that.—Due notice was given of the time and place of holding that meeting. Men came there and listened to all sides of the question and then voted their sentiments; and were we shown a remonstrance signed by six hundred such as do sign it, we would still believe that the democracy are in favor of the Nebraska bill. When we see a meeting of the democracy to discuss the question and after deliberation, express themselves against it, we will believe they are opposed to it, and not till then—agitation to the contrary, notwithstanding.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.
The decision of the Supreme Judicial Court that the 14th or seizure section of the prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts is unconstitutional has caused much excitement throughout the State, and the statute is again discussed with vigor. The Legislature has authorized the proper committee to inquire what changes are immediately necessary in the law to meet the position in which it has been placed by the late decision.

Thomas Adams, Esq., sheriff of Norfolk county, Mass., having sold two barrels of brandy which he had seized to satisfy an execution, has been declared by Mr. Justice Churchill guilty of violating the liquor law, fined \$10 and costs, and ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 not to violate the law for one year, and to stand committed until these orders are complied with. The Boston Courier says that when this sentence was pronounced (on Wednesday, the 15th instant) Mr. Adams repeated that he had acted in this case only in the discharge of his duty as sheriff of the county of Norfolk; that he was under \$20,000 bonds, and under oath to discharge all the obligations of his office; and should therefore respectfully decline to pay the fine and costs or to give the bonds required. Mr. Justice Churchill then proceeded to make out a *mittimus*, which was placed in the hands of Coroner Vose for the commitment of the sheriff.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—A correspondent of the Manchester, N. H., Mirror, furnishes the following:

When the British were in Boston, in 1767, my father was in a barber's shop waiting to be shaved. A British officer came in and wanted to be shaved, provided the barber could do it without drawing blood, and saying that if he did he would run his sword through him. The barber was frightened and dared not undertake the task. A little boy sitting there spoke up and said he would do it. He looked at the boy with astonishment, but the boy stripped off his coat, and told him to take a seat. He took off the officer's beard without drawing blood, and was paid a guinea for his trouble. The officer then asked him how he ventured to do it, as he had been to every barber shop in town and no one before dared to do it. The boy replied, "I thought I would see blood as soon as you would, and if I had, I would have cut your throat to the neck bone in a moment." The British officer hung down his head and left amid shouts of applause for the boy.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The reference of the Senate Nebraska bill in the House, to the Committee of the Whole, in preference to the Committee on Territories, is the subject of exultation amongst the opponents of the measure.—They regard it as the "scotching of the snake." They may learn, ere the close of the session, that this movement, though it may have originated in the motive to defeat this bill, will be disastrous to them, and ensure its passage by a very large majority. There may be modifications of the bill adopted in the House, but its great feature—its cardinal principle, the principle of non-intervention—will be retained, and its advocates will yet rejoice in a most signal and glorious triumph over the enemies of popular and Territorial sovereignty. It is well understood that Mr. Cutting, the mover in this matter, expressed himself strongly in favor of the doctrine involved in this discussion, and what ever motive may be attributed to him in making the motion, we may await the result of the deliberations of the House with confidence, that after a deliberate investigation of the subject, and a discussion upon the application of the principle of non-intervention to these Territories, the bill will pass by a larger majority than its friends had expected. Debate will strengthen the measure—we do not doubt it. It will bear discussion—and we feel satisfied that the popular branch of Congress will pass this—a measure which is now exciting so much interest in the land—and one, too, which the more widely it becomes known and the more thoroughly it is examined, grows in the popular favor, and secures in the place of the mere willingness of the public that it should pass, their anxiety as to its fate, and their heartfelt wish that the doctrine of Territorial and State sovereignty should be triumphantly vindicated and sustained.

We believe that the passage of this bill will be hailed with unfeigned joy and rejoicing by the true friends of the principles of the Compromise of 1850, without exception. Whatever may be their opinions as to the policy of introducing the measure, they are prepared to stand by it when a great principle, as this, is at stake. They will hold up the hands of those who uphold it, and bid them God speed in the cause of the people. The abolition excitement newly created upon the introduction of this measure, is already dying out. The free-soil party strength is waning, and as light upon this subject spreads over the country, the issue is recognized as one divested of every consideration, except that of the re-assertion or confirmation of the avowed policy of the National Democratic party, upon the subject of slavery in the territories. It is simply a question as to the policy of removing the subject forever from the Halls of Congress, and leaving to the people, in their sovereign capacity, the right to regulate their own domestic and municipal institutions. This is the question, and the doctrine of the unqualified recognition of this right commends itself at once to the enlightened judgment of our people. But, referring again to the discussion of this bill in Committee of the whole House, we add that if we understand the effect of this reference, it cannot impede the progress of the bill, though it has been so deemed by its opponents—for, as it can be disposed of by the majority, its fate of course rests with the majority. We cannot see therefore that this is a trick of parliamentary legerdemain—which can in any way interfere with the progress of the bill in its regular order, or preclude the action of the House. We look forward with great confidence to the ultimate passage of the bill, by a majority that will afford pride and gratification to the great mass of the people north and south.—*State Sentinel.*

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

WE, NICHOLAS THE FIRST, &c.

We have already informed our beloved and faithful subjects of the progress of our disagreements with the Ottoman Porte.

Since then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not ceased sincerely to wish, as we still wish, the cessation of bloodshed. We even entertained the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish government of its misconceptions, engendered by treacherous instigations, in which our just demands, founded on treaties, have been represented as attempts at its independence, and veiling intentions of aggrandisement. Vain, however, have been our expectations, so far.

The English and French governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets at Constantinople served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without previously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the Black Sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war for the defence of our coasts.—After so unheard-of a course among civilized nations we recalled our embassies from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those Powers. Thus England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, who is combating for the orthodox faith.

But Russia will not betray her holy calling; and if enemies infringe our frontiers we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Are we not the same Russian nation whose exploits the memorable events of 1812 bear witness?

May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With hope, combatting for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim—"O Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies scattered!"

St. Petersburg, 9th (21st) February, 1854.

It is stated that the Japan expedition has been recalled, the order being already on its way to the commander of the Japan Squadron. It is probable, however, that Commodore Perry will have made his second visit to Japan before the order reaches him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

New York, March 28.
The Africa arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 11th.
Flour—Western canal 37s; Ohio 38s.
The statement that Kalafat was captured by the Russians is an atrocious falsehood, and totally unfounded.

There has been no fighting of importance on the Danube or in Asia.
The London Daily News says, without any date, that the Czar had sent another proposal to Vienna, which the representatives of the Four Powers found inadmissible and rejected.

A messenger with France and England's ultimatum to the Czar, left Vienna on the 7th for St. Petersburg.

Neither Prussia nor Austria have signed the ultimatum, their policy being defined as neutral for the present by mediation for the future.

American cloverseed 51s 5/2s 6d.
Federal and State bonds are in fair demand. Money is in more demand; consols closed at 90 3/4 91.

London.—Baring reports rather a limited business in foreign and colonial produce.—Sugar and coffee are quiet and breadstuffs firm.

Breadstuffs.—The liberal arrivals and fine weather have caused a dullness in the market, but in instances a reduction of 2s 3d in wheat and 1s 6d in flour was taken, thus losing the improvement of last week. Corn is steady and unchanged. Richardson quotes American white wheat at 11s 5d 1/2s 3d. Western canal flour at 37s 3s 6d, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Ohio 37s 6d 1/2s 3d.

The first division, consisting of 14 ships, under Sir Charles Napier, was to sail from Portsmouth on the 11th for the Baltic.

It is reported that 3,000 British troops will go to the Baltic for land service.
The 77th regiment embarked at Liverpool on the 11th for Turkey.

The allied fleets meet at Bucos Boes.
The bulk of the Russian fleet are at Sebastopol, and some at Semkaki. Both fleets have cruisers in the Black Sea.
The Greek insurrection had subsided.

Additional Foreign News by the Africa.
Vienna, March 9.—Prince Buckwicht is appointed General-in-chief of the Russian army of the Danube.

Malta, March 5.—The first division of the expeditionary army has arrived here.

London, 10th.—The Queen yesterday issued a proclamation against British subjects engaging in foreign service or fitting out vessels for war-like purposes without special license.

Vienna, 6th.—It is reported that the Russians are withdrawing from Kalafat.
Arch Duke Albert will be commander-in-chief of the Austrians on the south-eastern frontier.

Constantinople, 26th.—The Pacha of Galata has been deposed at the instance of Austria.
Sames intended to declare its independence and a French ship of war has been sent there.

A dispatch to the London Morning Chronicle, dated Athens, 10th, states that the Greek insurrection was extending, and that General Karyos had joined the insurgents.
The city of Arta has been taken by assault.

The Turks have beaten in several engagements. Prussia still holds out.
Lord John Russell is quite ill, and was unable to attend to his duties in the House on Friday. The House adjourned till Monday in consequence.

The latest dispatches received from Paris fully confirm the news respecting the attitude assumed by Prussia and Austria on the Eastern question. Austria has expressed a perfect willingness to join the Western powers, but Prussia positively refuses, on the ground that as Russia was not a maritime power, she had therefore but little comparative interest in the matter.

Advices from Spain state that the insurgent chief, Col. Latorre, has been captured near the French frontier and shot.

The ship Panama struck and sunk near Holyhead on the night of the 8th. Eight of the crew landed, but the fate of the others is not yet reported.

The French Senate unanimously vote for the loan of 250,000,000 francs.

The first division of troops for the East was to leave Toulon on the 20th.

There is some excitement in the commercial world in consequence of Lord Clarendon's announcement to the Riga merchants that all Russian produce, to whomsoever belonging, and even in neutral vessels, shall be lawful prize in the event of war.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, March 30.
The Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 18th, and of Cowes to the same date.

The steamer Baltic had not arrived out on the 19th.

The steamer Tamas sailed on the 18th with troops.

There is no important change in the Eastern question.

It was rumored in Paris that the Czar had given orders to pass the Danube forthwith.

The first division of the British fleet under Sir Charles Napier sailed on Saturday. His destination is Wingee Sound. He will not at present enter Russian waters.

Russia has sent a confidential mission to Napoleon.

There was a terrible earthquake at Calais, which killed 2000 persons.

London Money Market.—American stocks are firm. The money market tighter.—Consols for money 91.

Iron market firm; bar iron quoted at 8 1/2d, rails quoted in Wales at 8 1/2d, Scotch pig iron at Glasgow 7s 9d.

London Market generally.—prices of week—Moderate transactions in breadstuffs and prices considerably lower, Western Canal 36s 3/4s, Baltimore 36s.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle states that dispatches from the French Envoy in London had been received announcing that the English note is disposed to look upon the opposition made by Russia for the resumption of negotiations between the Western powers and Russia as serious or as likely to lead to a pacific solution, and therefore thinks there is no occasion for the two to entertain a proposition.

The opinions of the English cabinet are fully approved by France.

Paris, Friday.—Price of wheat has fallen 2 francs per hectolitre. Barley and oats have also fallen at all the markets around Paris. No business at the Bourse on Friday—three 66.

Vienna 10th.—The treaty between the Western Powers and the Port is concluded. The terms are already known, and has reached here and been forwarded to the other powers.

St. Petersburg 8th.—Exchange 31 1/2.

The City of Manchester arrived out on the 15th.

No movements of importance on the Danube or in Asia.
Kalafat continues to be strengthened.

The Russians seem to have suspended their intentions to attack that place, and are threatening Galatz and Brailov.

Omar Pacha is also menacing at various points part of the Russian force.

THE BATTLE IN THE DARK.

We have the following in relation to the battle between two columns of Russians who took each other for Turks. It was briefly referred to in the telegraphic report of the Pacific's news. The joke must have been highly relished by the Turks:

On the 17th February, a conflict took place, by mistake, between two columns of the Russian army. The Turkish positions are extended in an easterly direction as far as the village of Cuiperenci, which is about a mile distant from Kalafat. For several days a Turkish corps, 4,000 strong, under command of Colonel Mirolai, had been posted in front of this village, and in the direction of the Russian outposts. On this corps the Russians determined to make an onslaught during the night of the 16th.—For this purpose two Russian columns were brought up, each from 4,000 to 5,000 strong, one by the road which leads to Kalafat, from about the village of Scribenzi, and the other from the left side of it, from about Poisua, (Prince Milosch's property) to advance unexpectedly upon the Turks, to surprise, enclose them, and cut them to pieces. The Russian columns commenced their march at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 4 o'clock reached a position from whence they were only half an hour's march from the Turkish pickets. The second column seems either to have missed the direction by mistaking the road, or to have come up long after its time. Be this as it may, the latter column, in the obscurity of a foggy night, concluded the former one to be a body of hostile Turks, and instantly opened upon them a terrific cannonade, which the others, who labored under the same mistake, returned with yet more deadly effect.—Pressing towards each other it came ere long to a close fire of small arms.

This ill-omened combat lasted for an hour and a half, until, when day dawned, the combatants saw with horror the error they had committed. The loss in killed and wounded in the course of this night's encounter is recorded, by the Russians themselves, at several hundreds. The Turks were naturally alarmed at every point; and at Widdin, which is but a league and a half distant, Omar Pacha, on hearing the cannonade, took all the requisite measures for defence. The Turkish corps stationed at Cuiperenci stood to arms, in readiness for action at any moment, but did not advance, as it was at a loss to imagine or comprehend what the Russians were about, murdering one another in that style. It was not till between seven and eight o'clock, A. M., that the Russian columns withdrew to their respective positions, carrying their wounded along with them.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A Locomotive attached to the outward bound freight train on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, which left the depot in New Albany at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, exploded when a short distance beyond Providence, by which three persons lost their lives, viz:

John Morris, the engineer, who leaves a family; Thomas Ratcliffe the fireman, and John Merrill, a hand on the train. Ratcliffe is a resident of this city, and was formerly a stage and omnibus driver.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday furnishes the following statement in regard to the accident: "The engineers are strictly forbidden by the master machinist and superintendent to carry more than 120 pounds of steam. But it appears that the steam gauge for regulating the amount of steam, which can be screwed to any particular height, was screwed to its utmost tension, and then tied down to prevent the least possible escape of steam."

Why the engineer did this, he, or any one who was cognizant of the facts, alone can tell. Mr. Morris, engineer, has been upon the road for several years, and was considered as one of the safest and best qualified men in the employ of the company. He was not in the least addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, and it is impossible to say what causes induced him to put on the extra steam.

The train was not extraordinarily heavy, but as he was about to ascend the knob, which requires time and patience, he probably wanted to get up in the shortest possible time.

The bodies of the killed men were brought in on a freight train about one o'clock. None of the other persons on the train were injured by the explosion.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The examination of the Martha Washington prisoners is set for the 17th of April. It will most probably end in smoke.

The New York Temperance Law, if the Governor does not veto it, will go into effect on the 1st of December.