

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, March 20, 1858.

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## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State, DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.  
For Auditor of State, JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.  
For Treasurer of State, NATHANIEL E. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.  
For Attorney General, JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.  
For Judges of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL E. THURMAN, of Marion, ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur, JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo, JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

## THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Within the last few weeks public attention has been turned to the acquisition of this beautiful island, and it is gratifying to know that the Administration is moving in the matter, and as soon as the Kansas difficulties are settled we shall see the President and his able cabinet banding their entire energy in the prosecution of so desirable a result. Cuba must be ours, either by conquest or purchase. The long existing difficulties between Spain and this government are about to be settled. The Court of Madrid must not only apologise, but make ample reparation for insults and indignities heaped upon the American nation under the imbecile administration of Millard Fillmore. The probabilities are that Castilian pride will do neither. In that case, Mr. Buchanan will do what every American citizen ardently desires, recommend an immediate declaration of war. In such an event, the Queen of the Antilles will become a part and parcel of the Great Republic in less than six months. The Democracy of the country look to their Administration to extend the public domain, and, if we mistake not, another star ere long will adorn the flag of the confederacy.

Black Republican candidates for Congress in the eighth district are becoming as thick as blackbirds in a corn-field. The fellows seem to think a nomination equivalent to an election. Like the maid and the milk pail, we fear they will be sadly disappointed. The district we admit is close, and can only be carried for the nigger party by importation of votes, as was the case in 1856. We say now in advance, to whoever may be the happy recipient of a Black Republican Congressional Convention, that he will find the Democracy up and doing, with a champion worthy of their trust steel—one who can advocate popular sovereignty with as much zeal and eloquence as James Wilson decried and ridiculed it in 1856. Let the Africans turn out their best nag, for we are keen to get one more lick at niggerism.

We have received a letter from Austin H. Brown, requesting us to meet with the Democratic Executive Committee to advise and counsel upon the answer of the nominees of the 8th of January Convention. Not having the time or disposition to attend this caucus, we most respectfully decline. But we would counsel and advise Mr. Brown and all other Democrats connected with the 23d of February Convention, to quit wrangling and interrogating the candidates, and go to work like men and elect them. Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton has nothing to do with our State election. The poor, miserable fraud is already a "dead cock in the pit," and it is time that Democrats were paying more attention to the election of their candidates who have already been sufficiently interrogated.

The recent disturbance in the Democratic ranks over the Lecompton Constitution we are gratified to see is fast disappearing. Its success or defeat should not disturb the harmony of the party. We sincerely hope and trust that it may be defeated in the lower house, but should it prove otherwise, we shall yield to the decision of the Administration, in whose hands rests the future welfare of the Democracy.

Our equinoctial storm commenced on last Tuesday, and wound up sullenly on Wednesday evening. Thursday morning opened clear and beautiful. The warm sunshine and the warbling of the birds gave unmistakable evidence of the presence of genial spring.

## JOHN VAN BUREN.

It will be recollected that in 1848 this distinguished individual bolted from the Democratic party and became a rabid free-soiler, and did as much as any man of that day in defeating the old veteran, Lewis Cass. In a convivial speech not long since he used the following language, describing his sufferings after leaving the grand old party:

"Well, gentlemen, there is one family has got back into the Democratic party to stay for life. It is the Van Buren family; and if deserters only knew the long dreary road they have to travel, the deep roaring streams they have to swim their horses over, the dark stormy nights where the wind will blow down their tents, and they will be forced to sleep on the ground with the rain pouring on them in torrents, the high, steep and rugged mountains they have to climb, the interminable deserts where there is no wood nor water they have to cross, in the road they have taken away from their father's house, they would in my opinion, take the straightest route back into the Democratic camp."

AN ATTEMPT TO DISORGANIZE THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS.—We notice that some of the bolters and disorganizers of the Democratic party, who have repudiated the Cincinnati Platform, have recently started a paper in Chicago, styled the *National Union*. The whole thing is a catch-penny affair, intended to defame Senator Douglas, and, if possible, break down that sterling Democratic paper, the *Chicago Times*. We regret to see Mr. Bingham, of the *State Sentinel*, countenancing and aiding this "weak invention" of the disorganizers of Chicago. We warn Democrats in this region to beware of this pandor-box of mischief. Chicago Abolitionism is at the bottom of it. They have sworn to defeat Judge Douglas for the United States Senate in the Illinois Legislature, which convenes next winter. The *National Union* is to be used as one of the auxiliaries of niggerism to effect that object. In conclusion, we recommend the *Times* as one of the soundest Democratic papers in the country, free from all taint of vile Abolitionism.

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
Read the advertisement, in another column, of Sheriff Schoolers.

AT HOME AGAIN.—J. P. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell, Galey & Harter, has just returned from New York, where he has been absent for the last three weeks, making purchases for the spring and summer trade. We notice vast quantities of goods arriving daily at their establishment. The magnitude of the stock exceeds greatly that of last year, and what is most surprising, they intend selling at figures that will astonish their old customers.

Col. Benton is preparing a Life of Andrew Jackson, to be published by the Appletons.

Henry Todd has been convicted of murder, in Sullivan county, Indiana, and has been sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of April.

SECRETARY CASS.—A rumor is at the present time current all over the country, that it is the intention of General Cass shortly to resign the important position which he fills in the Cabinet of this nation.

GRAHAM BROTHERS.—These enterprising merchants have purchased half of the brick block, on the corner of Washington and Main streets, where they are now receiving their spring and summer stock. Look out for a grand display of new goods.

The corner room in the brick fronting on Main street, and formerly occupied by Pursel & Bro., is undergoing a complete change. A large open front is being put in, a new floor laid and the walls re-plastered. On the completion of these improvements, the room will be occupied by FRANK HEATON as a periodical depot. Frank intends to make a grand display about the first of April.

Read the advertisement in another column of JOHN H. SHRE. He is in receipt of his spring and summer stock.

CHRIS MAN & GREGG.  
Mr. Christian returned a few days since from the east, where he has been busily engaged for the last month in selecting a splendid stock of hardware, large portions of which are being received daily.

HARTER FOR APRIL.—Frank Heaton will be in receipt of this excellent magazine to-day. Those who wish to purchase should be on hand early, as they go off like hot cakes.

GRAHAM FOR APRIL.—This unrivalled magazine is on our table. The embellishments are beautiful, and itsasket of tales and poetry fascinating in the extreme. No lady should be without Graham.

GODEY FOR APRIL.—Like some beautiful flower from a tropical clime, the April number of this elegant periodical is fragrant with the choicest literature of the day.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—This benevolent Institution is engaged in a work of reform, which we have no doubt may be productive of much good. We believe the Association to be a useful and honorable one, as we have found the managers prompt and reliable in their business transactions. See their notice in our advertising columns.

Read the advertisement in another column of I. F. Mills.

## OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

A few days ago we foreshadowed in an article, what appeared to us to be the probable policy of the administration for the settlement of our difficulties with Spain and for the acquisition of the Island of Cuba. We stated at the time that we had no authority from any source to say that such were the designs of the administration, but that we were giving expression simply to the impressions which were resting on our own minds. Since that time various events have transpired to lead us to suppose that the views we then stated were correct.

Below we copy from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* an article upon the subject fully bearing out the opinions we expressed.—The appearance of such articles in the columns of those newspapers, whose conductors are always careful to know that the sentiments they utter will meet the approbation of the powers at Washington, may be regarded as affording pretty strong evidence that a war with Spain, which shall result in the acquisition of Cuba by this country, is one of the measures contemplated by the administration.—*Chicago Times*.

The indications are becoming strong that the United States will be compelled to chastise the insolence of Spain, and that it is only by the strong arm of military force that we can obtain from that nation satisfaction for the many injuries which it has wantonly and gratuitously inflicted upon our commerce and for the insults which it has offered to our flag. For years we have been negotiating to obtain some redress for the Black Warrior and a host of preceding outrages, where our national streamers were fired into by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, captured and overhauled upon the high seas, their mails rifled, and every indignity offered to our flag that Spanish haughtiness and malignancy could conceive. No indemnity, or apology even, has been made, or is likely to be, if we should negotiate for fifty years. It is evident that our leniency and forbearance in the past have been mistaken for weakness, and that the Government of Spain can only be brought to justice and national equity by a declaration of war upon the part of this great Republic, and the castigation and loss which would certainly follow such an event. We do not believe this latter step will be, or can be, long delayed upon the part of our Government. In Spain it is thought a war with the United States is certain.

The *Enquirer* concludes its notice of an article taken from a Spanish newspaper, as follows: "They have no idea of the strength and resources of the United States, and imagine that they are in condition to withstand the assaults of such a power as Spain. It is amusing to think how this conceit and impudence will be taken out of them in a few weeks after the commencement of hostilities. Cuba and the Mora forts would fall quite as easily as did Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, in 1847, before a small army of energetic Americans. The contest between the two countries will be as unequal as was the octogenarian decrepitude and feebleness pitted against youthful energy and manly vigor. It will be followed by the loss to Spain, in a few weeks, of all her possessions in America."

## PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH SPAIN.

General Dix, formerly an eminent Democratic United States Senator from New York, in his late speech at the Democratic meeting in that city, said:

"Our relations with Spain are even more delicate and critical. I venture to say that no nation has ever borne so much of indignity and aggression from another as we have from her. She meets all demands of redress with insulting procrastination and indifference. She should be made to do us justice, or she should no longer be permitted to occupy a position on our coast, which has for years been little else than an instrument of annoyance—a position maintained in defiance of the principles of liberty which govern the intercourse of commercial States."

As soon as the Lecompton question is settled, we may look for very decisive action upon the part of our Administration. Spain should be treated as France was in 1835 by General Jackson's Administration, which vigorous action found in President BUCHANAN, then in the United States Senate, an able and prominent advocate.—A new United States Minister will soon be sent to Spain, in place of Mr. Donce. He will probably go out with an ultimatum upon the part of our Government, that Spain shall, within a limited period, grant a pecuniary indemnity for the outrages she has inflicted upon our commerce, and also make an ample apology for the insult offered to our flag. If she refuses, as she probably will, then our national honor will demand a declaration of war, and the prompt seizure of Cuba and its annexation to the United States. A few months, or perhaps weeks, will see this Spanish difficulty brought to a crisis.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

After all the fuss, the Princess Royal's husband is only a printer. According to an ancient usage in Prussia, all the princes in the royal family must learn a trade. The Prince Frederick William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of compositor in the printing establishment of Mr. Houel at Berlin.

What is the best line to lead a man with? CRIN-O-LINE.  
And the best line to lead a woman with is a MAS-CU-LINE.

We notice that John Hoover has on hand a fine assortment of tinware. His assortment of cooking stoves are the best in the country. He is the only authorized agent for the sale of the genuine Buck's patent stove in Montgomery county. Give him a call.

There will be very little maple sugar made this season.

## THE LEVIATHAN.

It is a long time since the public have heard anything of their old friend the Leviathan, which lately occupied so much of their attention, and the bulletins about which chronicled almost hourly how many or how few inches she had progressed toward her final destination—the water. The fact however, is that very little has been done in the way of actual progress since the vessel was floated off her cradle, and she still remains moored stem and stern in the centre of the river, a little below the old building yard, from which for so many months she kept out the light and air, and in which for so many weeks grave fears were entertained that she would remain, a permanent adornment of the river's bank. But though, as we have said, nothing worth speaking about has been done in the way of actual progress, a very great deal has been accomplished, and we believe the arrangements are being made for her final completion and fitting out for sea. With regard to this point, a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist with the public as to the total outlay necessary to fit her out, and the time it will require to get her ready in all respects for a sea-going service.

As far as the first named subject is concerned, we believe we shall be found correct in stating that the total cost of completing her fittings, putting on board stores, &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea, will not exceed \$120,000, and that the time required to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July.—Four months is estimated as being the utmost time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as the company being obliged to give up possession of the yard at Millwall, which may occasion hindrances that will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. In order, however, to insure the work being done in the shortest space of time, and at the lowest rates consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to subdivide among several contractors. Thus the building of the cabins and saloons will be given to one person, while another contracts for the decks, bulwarks, &c., a third for the rigging, a fourth for the boats, a fifth for the internal fittings, and so on. By this arrangement of course every part will progress simultaneously, and in the best style.

No less than 10 anchors are now required to hold the monster vessel at her present moorings—five at the stem and five at the stern, and each with lengths of cable attached, varying from 40 to 160 fathoms. When first anchored in the river eight sufficed to hold her; but during half a gale which blew shortly after her launch, she dragged at the stern in such a manner as to swing more into the tide-ways, & required two of Trotman's largest patent anchors in addition to the others, since which she has been brought up effectually, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricane would be sufficient to move her. As the fittings of the ship progress, a pair of powerful shears will be fitted on deck for the purpose of hoisting in the iron work of the masts, standing rigging, the intermediate stays, heavy bolts, and other portions of her equipment which are too ponderous to raise by ordinary means. The masts are at present being made at Millwall in pieces, and a good deal of the mainmasts has already been completed—though of course they will not be put together until they are actually on board.

There are to be six masts in all, three square-rigged and three rigged with fore and aft sails. All these masts will be composed of plates of wrought iron one inch in thickness, and riveted together in the same manner as the sides of the ship, or a steam-boiler of the strongest description. They will vary in height from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck, each will be three feet four inches in diameter at the deck, and each will weigh from 30 to 40 tons exclusive of yards or rigging. Each mast rests on a square column of plate iron which reaches direct from the keel to the upper deck, and is riveted and built into all of the successive decks through which it passes. In case of it ever being necessary to cut away the masts, at the base of them all, at about three feet above the deck, will be fixed a peculiar apparatus, which, working by means of a powerful screw, it is made to compress two sides of the mast together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let the mast fall over the side immediately. As, however, all the masts will be stayed by the usual standing rigging, which, in the case of the Leviathan, will be all of wire rope, and of the most massive kind, other precautions have to be taken in order to get rid of the masts when necessary.

To effect this, then, all the shrouds and stays are fastened at the ends through rings in such a manner that as far as any exertion of strength or skill is concerned, a single man will be sufficient to cast loose all the fastenings of each mast in five minutes, though until the rings are opened the sides might be torn from the ship before they would yield an inch. All the main and topmast-yards of the square-rigged will also be of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet long, or about 40 feet longer than the mainyard of our largest line of battle ships, about four times the strength of any mainyard yet constructed, and several tons lighter than if it was made of wood, as is usually the case.

We have said that the Company are about to remove their plans and materials to another yard on the Surrey side of the river, and such is the fact, and all the works of Millwall are in a chaotic state which usually portends a change of location even in small establishments, and which, of course, displays itself in ten-fold intensity in a yard where the largest ship of which the world has ever seen or heard has just been turned out to its moorings.

But great as is the change which these preparations make and imply it is really nothing to what the absence of the Leviathan herself from the yard has already occasioned. In fact, it seems at the first glance as if one whole side of the yard had been taken away or swept into the river by some extraordinary flood tide. The debris, too, of the launching apparatus, the piles of gigantic timbers, masses of rails, hydraulic rams, screw jacks, iron drums, chain cables, groups of piles, windlasses, &c., all huddled together in inextricable confusion, give to the whole place the aspect of some gigantic workshop which has suddenly been leveled with the earth, and ruined by some tremendous catastrophe.—We believe that no attempt will be made to draw out the many hundreds of piles driven into the earth for one purpose or another during the course of her launch. More with a view of satisfying scruples on this subject than with any other object some one or two have been extracted, but the efforts required to draw them involved such heavy labor that the wages of the workmen employed amounted to more than double the value of the piles themselves. They will therefore be suffered to remain where they are, only saving off the uppermost parts level with the earth. In one portion of the yard the men are employed night and day in turning the monstrous intermediate shaft for the paddle-engines. This shaft is probably for its size the finest specimen of forged iron that has ever been produced at any works.—It was made at Glasgow, and in the rough weighed some 34 tons. This is the third that has been forged for the paddle-engines of the Leviathan. In both the former ones, when the manufacture was almost completed, such flaws were discovered in their substance as made them worthless, and from the immense size of the shaft, and the necessity for its being of the most perfect strength and solidity, throughout, considerable anxiety was at one time entertained as to the possibility of getting one made at all in time for the starting of the vessel next autumn. All doubts have however been set at rest by the arrival of the present shaft, which is now being completed in the turning lathe. There are not many lathes in the kingdom of sufficient size and strength, to turn a shaft of this kind, since apart from its own weight it has counterbalancing masses of iron to relieve the strain on the lathe in turning it round, which brings up the whole mass to about 60 tons.

This is turned slowly at about one revolution per minute, the cutters, of which there are two, one at each side, shaving off long thin strips of the cold metal at the rate of about one hundred weight per hour. By the company turning this shaft for themselves, they effect an immense saving per hundred weight in its entire cost, which, in a piece of metal-work of such size, and one in the manufacture of which so many risks had to be encountered, of course amounts to a considerable sum.—With regard to the future of the Leviathan herself, there is perhaps no question more frequently asked by the public than that of where she is to be docked in case of her wanting repairs, or her bottom requiring cleaning. This question, however, has, we are glad to say, been satisfactorily decided, though not quite as regards docking her.

There are some docks, we believe, in Liverpool which are long enough to take in the Leviathan if their entrances were only wide in proportion, but, as they all fail in this latter important particular, the great vessel when she wants cleaning will have to be griddoned, as the screw colliers are—that is, run around on rows of piles laid along the river's side for the purpose, and the tide will of course leave her high and dry at each low water. A spot has been chosen for this purpose in the Mersey, between Woodside and Birkenhead, and to this place the Leviathan will be taken as often as she needs repairs or cleaning. It is almost a pity, however, that no griddron of sufficient length could be formed or made in the Thames or any other river in the Kingdom but the Mersey, which is one of the most rapid and dangerous, and in which, we should think, the Leviathan, even with all the aid which Trotman's anchors give her, must run more or less risk in either navigating or staying at anchor.

The unexpected position taken by JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in the Senate on last Wednesday, seals the fate of Lecompton. The Senator in his able speech uses the following language: "The Lecompton Constitution carries upon its face the evidence of its corruption. Those who framed it knew it contained provisions which the free State men could not consent to, therefore none were allowed to vote unless they swore to support it, slavery provision and all. The 6,000 votes shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhibiting a suitable majority, and in order not to make the fraud too monstrous they went just beyond the line. The fraudulent intent was manifest throughout, and how, he asked, could gentlemen ignore these facts in the face of internal evidence of concurrent testimony. The people of Kansas say it is not their constitution, and ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we refuse them? Can Senators turn from such evidence to legal technicalities and presumptions of law? They ought to look to truth and principles. He could not put his hands to help the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution? What can the South gain by the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution? No Senator believes she can be a slave State. The laws of climate and Geography forbid it."

He said he would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace; but he did not believe it would. It is said that the admission will localize the question of slavery in that Territory. He did not believe it. If that question is to be debated it will be debated here, but it must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends at the North use such invectives, he must say, of a most atrocious kind? Why should we not live in peace and harmony, as our fathers did? We are united in language and in blood. Are not the great duties of the future forgotten while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions?

Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South, and the gentleman from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seemed to him that this was the most natural Union in the world. If either of these sections were apart, it would make a nation of which any man might be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together! Were this discord but lulled, what a summer sea lies before us of boundless prosperity! In conclusion he should vote for the question as the Senator of the United States of America, not as a sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section—the course he would approve would be to pass a law by which the Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people, and if it be ratified he would admit Kansas into the Union.

THE LATEST.  
LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch received by the East India Company says that Gen. Outram has been assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected. Reinforcements have been dispatched to his relief.

LATER FROM UTAH.  
ST. LOUIS, March 15.—John Hartwell, Secretary of Utah, arrived here Saturday night. He left Camp Scott January 26, and reports the troops in a comfortable condition and excellent health. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command. In view of the serious, if not insurmountable obstacles presented by the fortification of the canyons by the Mormons, it was thought that an entrance into the valley would be made by another route, one hundred miles longer, but offering no obstructions of any magnitude. Two hundred of the principal men of the Utah Indians had been in the camp

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer North America.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

## BREADSTUFFS DULL.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM INDIA.

PORTLAND, ME., March 16.—The steamship North America, with Liverpool advices to the 3d instant, four days later, has arrived at this port.

The Arabia arrived out on the 28th ult. Consols closed at 96½@96¾.

The North American arrived shortly after midnight with one hundred and twenty passengers.

The Cunard Company advertised a semi-monthly screw steamer between Liverpool and New York, commencing with the Alps on the 17th March, and continuing every alternate Wednesday.

The steamer City of Manchester had arrived at Plymouth from India, and the ship Donald McKay had arrived at Liverpool, with £100,000 sterling from Australia.

A large number of ships from America, were overdue in England, owing to easterly winds.

The ship Avondale, from Liverpool, bound for New York, had been wrecked at Arklow.

The bark Ireland had gone to pieces, but the crew were saved.

Lord Derby had read his speech to the House of Lords. He glanced at the state of the army in reference to the Indian war, and said that there was yet a most respectable numerical force within the United Kingdom. He had no doubt of the success of Campbell, and when the mutiny was fully suppressed, it would be the duty of government to pacify India.

Though condemning the cause of the Chinese war, he expressed satisfaction at the results, and now that Canton had fallen, it will be the duty of the Government, at the least possible delay, to make a safe and honorable peace, so that commerce be again established.

He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the Emperor's life—indignantly characterized the atrocious attempt at assassination, and made allowance for the indignation displayed by the French people, but did not believe the addresses from the French Colonies gave the true representation of the feeling of the French army.

Malmesbury was preparing a reply to Walowski, which he believed will satisfy public opinion, and that there is nothing in Gibson's resolution which will prevent the Government from proceeding with the conspiracy bill, though further action depends upon the reply from France.

The House of Lords had adjourned until the 16th inst.

Lord Stratford de Radcliffe had resigned the Ambassadorship of Turkey.

The London Star says that the country is to be agitated by means of a Parliamentary Committee forming to oppose any conspiracy bill introduced by Lord Derby.

The Times' money article of the evening of the 2d inst., reports the stock market as heavy and inanimate.

There was a slight increase in the demand for money, owing to the settlements to be made on the 4th inst., but the applications at the bank are limited.

The commercial intelligence from India was regarded as satisfactory.

INDIA.  
Sir Colin Campbell, with a column of fifteen thousand men and one hundred guns, and with at least ten thousand more at other points, ready to co-operate with him, was preparing to march upon Lucknow.

Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the Rebels at Bada Raupatra with a strong field force and after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, he had marched on for Cotal, where disunion reigns.

The authority of the civil power had been restored at Delhi.

Large reinforcements of European troops were still required.

The Rebels at Lucknow, it is said, were losing heart.

Outram had not been disturbed since the 6th.

FRANCE.  
Messrs. Mace, Prabhell & Co., of Martelles, have suspended.

Several other suspensions have occurred with liabilities amounting to over 20,000,000 francs.

ITALY.  
Arrests continue to be made at Genoa, and for fear of a Republican plot, the troops are held ready for any immediate action.

A vessel of-war had taken up a position in front of the town with shotted guns.

TURKEY.  
The Porte has promised full retribution on the perpetrators of the late horrible outrages on the Missionaries at Jaffa.

Generals Changarnier and Bedian have been authorized to return to France.

## AND GAVE ASSURANCE OF THEIR POSSESSIBLE INTENTIONS TOWARDS THE AMERICANS.

The Cheyennes also desired peace. With the exception of along the South side of the South Pass, Hartwell met with no snow on the route, and grass was expected at an unusually early period.

No mail had reached the camp since that of October. The mail of November was met at Green River; that of January at the foot of Rocky Bridge; that of February six miles beyond Ash Hollow.

## THE EXPEDITION TO UTAH—AN IMMENSE TRAIN.

We have made mention that Messrs. Major and Russell, the contractors to transport the army supplies to Salt Lake, have decided on making Nebraska City the starting point. The caravan, when it shall have been fully fixed up and started, will be one of the most imposing and extensive that the Western world has ever witnessed. The Nebraska *News* gives as a skeleton idea of its appearance—two thousand wagons, each hauling fifty hundred pounds of freight, sixteen thousand head of cattle, two acres of ox-yokes to hitch them up with, two thousand ox-drivers; and then it proceeds to imagine what a grand opera the cavalcade would make—

Suffice it to say that a thousand whips are cracking, sixteen thousand tails are gaily snapping the flies of June away, two thousand drivers shrieking, eight thousand wagon-wheels squeaking, all eager to join the Anti-Mormon army, when, at the closing recitative, a herd of buffaloes and six hundred Indians break in upon the train, and a general stampede ensues, then, and not till then, do we show our true musical strength.

Another regulation is alluded to as being a cardinal thing in this expedition—The News says:

Major & Russell will hire nor employ no man who tasteth, toucheth or handleth strong drink. We shall therefore expect to see two thousand teamsters of temperance principles and habits—a spectacle of moral grandeur which, we believe no human eye has yet ever rested upon.

Each man, also, is to be provided with a Bible and hymn-book, so that they shall not want for the food of life while on their dreary journey.

"I do not care whether you call it slavery or servitude; the man who has mental facilities to perform is the slave or the servant, I care not whether he is white or black. Servitude or slavery grows out of the organic structure of man."—[Speech in the Senate of Johnson, of Tennessee.]

The Nashville Patriot quotes this, and says:

The idea that all men who perform menial services are slaves, is abhorrent. It is worse—a gross libel upon hundreds and thousands of industrious, hard-working men in all sections of the country—in the South as well as in the North—in Tennessee as well as in Ohio. Mr. Johnson has worked his way up gradually from what he affects now to consider a servile condition, to an eminent position, by penetrating to the passions and prejudices of the class whom he denounces "slaves." By the votes of these "slaves" he has been placed in high office, and it becomes him now to stigmatize them. The day laborer on the farm, though he may own no land, though he may not be able even to rant, and is compelled to perform menial labor for pay, is not the slave of his employer, or any one else. He is the peer, if he be honest and virtuous, of any man in the State—aye, of the proudest aristocrat that sneers at his title to manhood—or of Andrew Johnson, the Philosopher and Senator! So also are those humble men and women who fill other positions in which menial services are performed. They have neither wealth, nor any great degree of power, but they have control over their own actions, have the same rights, and are as essentially free, as the Senator who disgraces his robes by making such ungenerous flings at them; or who debases his intellect to the servitude and slavery of party. Elevation beyond his deserts has been unfortunate for Andy. If this is the way he is to attempt to make character in the Senate, he will cover his best friends with shame and humiliation.

A COMFORTABLE ESTABLISHMENT.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Independent thus describes the domain of the Duke of Devonshire:

The domain of the Duke of Devonshire would cover one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palace is eleven miles in circumference, and contains 3,000 acres. The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, green-houses &c., is twenty-five acres. There are thirty green-houses, each from fifty to seventy-five feet long. We went into three or four containing nothing but pineapples, ripe; others containing nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measured fifty-one feet in width and fifteen feet high, and bears one thousand peaches. It is the largest in the world.—The grape houses—five or six in all—are 600 feet long; and such grapes! We saw pine-apples weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. One green-house had only figs, another only mushrooms. But what shall be said of the great conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is 100 feet high, of oval shape, and cost \$500,000.