



# THE COMPILER.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.:  
Monday Morning, May 4, 1857.

**Democratic State Nominations.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming,  
CASAL COMMISSIONER,  
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

**Reassembling of the State Democratic Convention of 1857.**  
In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, the delegates to the State Convention of March 24, 1857, are requested to assemble at the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to complete the State Ticket, and transacting all other business pertaining to the original authority of the Convention.

CHARLES B. BUCKALEW,  
CHAIRMAN.  
J. N. HUTCHINSON,  
R. J. HALDEMAN, } Secretaries.

President Buchanan has not, it is stated, entirely recovered from the effects of the National Hotel disease. The "States" says he has had another, though not very severe, attack. He was, however, out on Thursday, in apparent good health.

Ex-President Pierce.—It is stated that ex-President Pierce has purchased 60 acres of land in the northern part of Concord, N. H., where he intends to erect a splendid mansion.

The Democrats of York borough have nominated PETER M'INTIRE, Esq., for Chief Burgess. A better choice could not have been made, and it deserves to be endorsed at the polls.

Snow Storm in the Pennsylvania Coal Region.—During the storm on Sunday and Monday, April 19th and 20th, snow fell 18 inches deep at Weatherly, 30 inches at Rockport, 37 inches at Beaver Meadow, 40 inches at Junesville, and 42 inches at Hazleton.

Cuba Guano.—Letters from Havana state that Capt. Green and the Commissioners appointed by Governor Concha to explore the guano islands on the south side of Cuba have returned and bring a favorable report. The quantity of guano is undoubtedly great; but there is still an important question to be decided, viz: the quality of the article. Upon this the whole value of the discovery depends.

Look Out! Hold Fast!—A Missouri astronomer announces the startling fact that the great comet, which is now pursuing its erratic course through the fields of space, will strike the earth on the 16th of June, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock in the morning, at a point near Carondelet. The astronomer appears to be a bit of a wag, and notwithstanding the seriousness of the event which he predicts, indulges in some humorous remarks. He says that although "you cannot see stars through" the comet's tail, "they will probably be seen by many individuals at the time of the collision." Undoubtedly they will. Look out for stars, and hold fast!

Religious Toleration.—The half-civilized King of Siam, in the East Indies, who recently issued a decree allowing the free profession of the christian faith in his dominions, expressed the following language: "Persecution is hateful; every man ought to be free to profess the religion he prefers. We cannot tell who is right and who is wrong; but I will pray to my God (Buddah) to give you his blessing, and you must pray to your God to bless me, and so blessings may descend upon both."

The Black Republican and Know Nothing editors are glazing over a statement that "the liquor league of Philadelphia" (is there such a thing?) had solicited Col. Straub, Senator from Schuylkill, to become a candidate for Governor. The whole statement is a first of April hoax, and was got up to have some sport at the old Colonel's expense.

Utah and the Mormons.—We invite attention to an article in our columns relative to the government and conduct of the Mormons and the resignation of Judge Drummond. Is it not a marvel and a disgrace that there should be tolerated in our enlightened country such a nest of outlaws? If there be any virtue in gunpowder, it should be used in subjugating these people to law and decency. Village Record.

It is possible that, if the present administration were to point the "peace marker" at the nest of outlaws in Utah, a goodly number of those who now declare loudly in favor of coercive measures, would be found sympathizing with the poor deluded wretches before the "subjugation" took place.—West Chester Jeffersonian.

An arbitration was held in West Chester last week, on a claim for damages growing out of the following circumstances: Taylor Brown, of Pennsylvania township, Chester co., in company with his uncle, had been at a Lyceum Meeting, at Longwood, on their way home, driving a spirited horse, they were overtaken by a company of young men, some on horseback, and who were proceeding at a rapid pace, and attempted to pass by Brown. The noise made by the horses caused Brown's horse to become fractious; and he commenced kicking, got his leg over the shaft and broke the leg. Brown brought suit against the young men for damages in causing the loss of his horse. The arbitrators after a hearing, awarded damages to the plaintiff in the sum of \$125.—Record.

Ten dollar bills, altered from ones of the Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I., are in circulation.

**The Legislature.**  
On Wednesday, the Senate adopted an amendment to the Appropriation Bill, increasing the salaries of the members of the Legislature \$200. Mr. BREWER voted against it. On the same day, certain proposed amendments to the Constitution were passed finally. In the House, the Apportionment Bill was resumed, and the vote by which the whole bill was negatived on Monday night was reconsidered. Mr. Struthers offered an amendment to re-apportion the State according to the present apportionment. This was negative. The bill then progressed and was finally passed—yeas 56, nays 29. If this is the same bill which passed the Senate, (a synopsis of which was given in our last,) then is it a most infamous gerrymander of the State.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works is exciting a great deal of public attention, and no little public indignation. Bribery is almost openly practiced by the holders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Harrisburg, and the integrity (or rather the want of it,) of certain members of the House is not sparingly dwelt upon. But so palpable are the evidences of fraud becoming, that the Senate may be induced to stay the progress of the bill, and save the State from so gross an outrage upon her interests.

**"Don't Give Up the Ship."**  
"While there is life there is hope." The defeat of the Sunbury and Erie scheme by a tie vote, in the House of Representatives, gives us some ground to hope that the whole iniquitous scheme for the sale of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, may yet be defeated. In this hour, when nothing but the rottenness of corruption is discernible—all eyes are turned toward the conservative branch of the Legislature, for rescue from the impending ruin. Nor do we believe that we shall look in vain for relief. One week ago, the bill might—nay, we believe would have passed that body—but there has been time for reflection, the "subar, second thought" is operating on the minds of Senators; they have had time to examine the bill in all its bearings; and it cannot be that men sworn to perform their duties, as legislators, "with fidelity," will give their sanction to a measure which cannot be justified by either reason or policy.—Har. Union.

**Black Republicanism Always the Same.**  
The adjournment of the Black Republican legislature of New York is the occasion of the following remarks in the Albany Atlas and Argus. They cannot be too carefully read, or too extensively circulated.

"The Black Republicanism commenced with an overwhelming majority. They passed 500 laws. They emptied the treasury. They anticipated the resources for years to come. They sanctioned hundreds of illegitimate unions. They overrode the votes of their own chief magistrate. They rejected his nominations. They assailed the constitution of the United States and of the State; declared a defiance of the courts and overturned the charters of the chief cities. They reversed the rules of the common and commercial law, and unsettled every vested right in the State. While doing this, they cried 'Liberty, liberty, liberty—the negro, the negro, the negro!' But they passed no liberty bill. They tossed the measure from house to house, and abandoned it. They voted for vapouring resolutions; but the lover of liberty will look in vain through the immense statute-book of the year for a single word in protection of human rights. He will find nothing but acts of spoliation and disorganization.

"Black Republicanism is the same everywhere—corrupt, hypocritical, impudent, and false."

And its co-worker, Know Nothingism, is in the same boat—everywhere bigoted, intolerant, and corrupt.

**A Sign.**—The call of the Black Republicans of Massachusetts for a State Convention has been withdrawn, and the reason assigned for the withdrawal is, that no interest is felt in the subject by the people, not a single town or district having elected delegates, or taken any of the steps necessary to secure a representation. This must be extremely mortifying to the Kallecks and Parkers.

**Feasible.**—The National Era, the leading anti-slavery paper in the country, published at Washington, came out last week with a long article against the course of the free state party of Kansas, in refusing not to take part in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. The Era advises the party to "reconsider" their plan, and make immediate efforts to show their strength at the polls. The Era says that no test oaths are required of voters, and every inhabitant can vote, and if the free state men do not vote they will prejudice themselves in the eyes of the people and be placed at a disadvantage with the Democratic party.

**Died of Poison.**—The Danville (Pa.) American says that a post-mortem examination of Mr. Montgomery, the member of Congress lately deceased, exhibited extensive abrasion of the mucous or lining coat of the stomach, and the entire destruction of the membrane, both at the cardiac and pyloric orifices, with a general loss of tone, or disorganization of the fibrous and abdominal viscera. The physicians ascribe his death to poison. Mr. Montgomery stopped at the National Hotel, Washington, during the inauguration.

**Explosion of a Steam Propeller.—Five Lives Lost.**  
TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—The steam propeller Fauny Garner, bound from this place to New York, via the Delaware and Raritan canal, exploded this morning near Millstone. The destruction of the boat is nearly complete. Five men employed upon her were instantly killed.—The affair has created much excitement.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor signed, a bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Two hundred persons are said to have been frozen to death in the United States during the past winter.

Shad on the Susquehanna are selling at \$14 per hundred.

**The National Hotel Disease.**  
The death of another distinguished victim of the late National Hotel disease, Hon. JONAS G. MORTON, of this State, and the continued illness of the new Collector of the Port from the same complaint, re-directs public attention to the origin of this terrible epidemic. There are certain coincidences connected with this subject which are suggestive of the most horrible suspicions, but for the honor of human nature, we hope they may be unfounded. Mr. BUCHANAN arrived at the National Hotel on the 25th of January. On the 26th, Dr. HALL was sent for to see the first case. A few days afterwards he had thirty-five cases, and quite a large number took sick, many of them after leaving Washington.—Mr. BUCHANAN was among the latter. The symptoms in all cases were the same—violent, copious purging, inflammation of the large intestines, with a constant disposition to relapse.

During an interval of several weeks previous to the second of March, no new case occurred. On the evening of that day, Mr. BUCHANAN returned to Washington, and about that period the hotel was crowded with visitors. On the 4th of March the disease broke out with increased violence and many hundreds were effected. The symptoms uniformly indicate poison, which some physicians consider of a miasmatic, and others of a mineral nature—probably copper. No satisfactory elucidation of the mystery has yet been made.—Pennsylvanian.

**Truth vs. Fiction.**  
The Lancaster Examiner and other Black Republican papers have been circulating a story that the New York Democratic State Central Committee had been sued by a darker for an unpaid grog bill, incurred during a jollification over the result of the Presidential election. The Albany Argus says, in reference to this story:

"It is a Black Republican paper that gives this twist to this story; but the fact is that the gentlemen who were sued are John A. King, Governor of the State; Charles A. Dana, editor of the Tribune; C. C. Leigh, Chancery Schaffer, Judge Colver, John Bigelow, editor of the Evening Post, Geo. W. Curtis, and others. The question can a Negro sue, is to be tried by the colored brother against these leaders."

"This puts the 'boot on the other leg, and shows that the Black Republicans are mean enough to cheat the very class of persons whose liberty they pretend to be fighting for. Think of that. Mean enough to cheat a nigger! Faugh!"

**The Pacific Wagon Road Expedition.**  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The War department has completed arrangements for the establishment of a wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Mojavi river, under the superintendance of Edward P. Beale, assisted by G. H. Kemp and Dr. James P. Hamilton, physician.

**The Hog Cholera.—Terrible Fatality.**  
Since we last wrote on this subject, a large number of hogs have died in this country, from the prevailing sickness, a kind of cholera. Messrs. P. A. & S. Small, at their grist mill, about two miles from town, are the heaviest losers. Up to noon on Saturday, the 18th inst, one hundred and nine out of two hundred and fifty hogs, had died; and from Saturday till Monday evening, fifteen more died. The hogs have for some time been running at large, in the woods, but that does not seem to check the sickness.—Some of the dead hogs, though not many, weighed over two hundred pounds; the general average is about one hundred and twenty pounds, each. Most of these hogs have been bought from Western drovers; the rest were home raised. P. S. We have a report from the mill up to Thursday noon, at which time there were one hundred and forty dead hogs; or, thirty-one in the five preceding days.

Jacob Myers has also lost a number of hogs not heretofore alluded to; and we are informed the whole remnant of his three-hogs have died. Like Messrs. Small, Mr. Myers' loss is severe.

A Mr. Free, distiller, in Manchester township, lost the next highest number—some accounts say two dozen.

Next comes Joseph Ruly, in fellam township, who lost ten or twelve. We think some were his own raising.

Six hogs of his own raising, fed for Mr. John Hiestand, in Spring Garon township, two miles from York.

Besides the above, other persons in the county, about whom we have no record, have no doubt also lost some of their hogs.

It is singular how quick after an attack the hogs die. In numerous instances, while eating the hog falls, and in a few minutes is dead.

**Judge Taney Supported by the Supreme Bench of Connecticut.**  
The Black Republican presses, have, since the Dred Scott decision, poured upon the head of the venerable Chief Justice Taney sluices of wrath, to use the words of the New Orleans Delta, only surpassed by the seven vials of the Angel of the Apocalypse. The solemn verdict of that august tribunal is declared to be the opinion of the "slaveholders" of the supreme court; and the unprincipled leaders of that party, disdaining to concur in the views of the majority of the judges, openly counsel organization upon the false and harmful doctrines pronounced by the two dissenting justices. And for what? Simply because Judge Taney, delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court, decided that "we are the people," in the federal constitution, does not embrace the slave population as well as the whites, and, therefore, the irresistible conclusion is that slaves are "chattels."

Now, if the New England Black Republicans will but refer to the opinion of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, it will be found that the same principle was enunciated from the superior bench of that State. Says the New Haven Register:

"When the preamble of the constitution of the United States speaks of 'we the people,' to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, &c., it cannot be seriously contended that it included that class of people called slaves, and the term people in the bill of rights must have been used in a similar sense."

Then as to the human "chattels" and the right of "property" of man in man. The same court says, in the East Hartford case, 8th of Connecticut, where the question was as to the legal condition of Flora, a colored woman, as follows:

Peters, Judge.—"Upon the death of her master, Flora, not being specially devised, was transferred to the defendants, and, being a chattel, vested in them."

Williams, Judge.—"Upon the death of Elisha Pitkin, this slave did not vest in the heirs, but, being personal property, was assets in the hands of the executor."

This was not the language of outside barrators, but of our own judges in deciding a case upon our own laws. Nor was it in ancient times, but comparatively of modern date; and those of the members of the court who took part in the first case referred to—Judges Williams, Bissell, and Waite—are yet living.

Here is a choice slice of history for Hale, Collier, and Hamlin to digest. The "high law" had not in the days of these judges tumbled the throne of reason into the vortex of political insanity.

**Affairs in Kansas.—Address of Secretary Stanton.**—The telegraph, some days ago, furnished a brief abstract of the address to the people of Kansas published by Mr. Stanton, the new secretary of the Territory. Speaking of the coming election for delegates to form a State Constitution, he says:

"I need scarcely say that all the power of the territorial executive will be exerted with entire impartiality to prevent fraud, to suppress violence and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of the elective privilege; and it will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the Governor or acting Governor of the Territory to carry out, in good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right to each individual must be preserved, and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all foreign influence, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

He earnestly invokes the confidence of the people in the declared intentions of the territorial executive, and deplores the events that have marked the previous history of the new territory. In order that all heart-burnings and ill-feelings engendered by the past may be obliterated, and be succeeded by peace and harmony, he recommends that a general amnesty be granted to all those in anywise involved in the previous difficulties. Such a measure, he thinks, would be one of conciliation and peace, leaving the people free from apprehension in the future; so they can securely devote themselves to those important labors which are destined to make the territory a great, prosperous and happy State.

**Presentation of Swords.**—Three elegant and costly swords have been received in Washington, to be presented, at the request of the British government—one to Captain Hartston, who commanded the bark Resolute, which our government made a present of to England; one to Lieut. Tremachard, of the United States surveying vessel, the Vixen, and the other to Mr. Marston, master of the Vixen, for prompt and efficient services rendered to the British Bark Adina, in 1856. The Union says, the heads of the hilts of these swords are surrounded by an eagle's head of gold, exquisitely carved, and the guards are ornamented by anchors and cables. The blades are very handsomely carved, and the scabbards of blue velvet, mounted with gold. Congress at its last session passed an act allowing the officers named to accept the presents.

**Tunnelling New Jersey.**—A correspondent of the New York News, who is evidently grieved at certain "evils of the State," suggests the idea of tunnelling New Jersey from the Hudson to the Delaware, and thus save the \$1 tax imposed upon travelers crossing her territory.—Another suggestion is, that the Jersey dues be capitalized as the Danish dues are—each State of the Union to pay at once their respective proportions of the expense for "keeping and supporting" gates at the entrance of her territory.

**"War" on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.**  
—Quite a riotous state of things exists on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the freight conductors being on a "strike." The difficulty originated in an order of the company, requiring the conductors to seal the freight cars in such a way as to prevent or detect pilfering, by which the company has of late sustained losses—and in the event of loss under the new system, the conductors to be responsible for it. The conductors refused to carry out the order, alleging their too great responsibility under it, and leaving their posts, have gone so far as to stop trains, under new conductors, by violence, thus disorganizing the business of the road. A number of trains which started out from Baltimore on Wednesday and Thursday, were compelled to return, and on Friday afternoon bloodshed resulted. The sheriff of Baltimore county, with a good force of determined men, accompanied a train, having the U. S. Mail on board, which a short distance out of the city was met by a large body of the conductors and their friends, who pelted the train with stones, and fired a number of shots at those in the cars and on the engine. The firing was returned, and a number were wounded. The train passed on until near Ellicott's Mills, where another fierce attack was made with firearms and stones, but hotly returned, wounding five or six. Several arrests were made. The train then passed on unmolested.

Telegraphic dispatches were sent to Baltimore, that the train had "got through," when two more trains were started out, but before proceeding far, they were met by the rioters, and not being provided with a sufficiency of armed police, compelled to return to the city.

The Governor of the State has been applied to in the premises, and he has authorized the calling out of the forces of the State to secure the company against such lawlessness. The affair may become even more serious than it now is.

**The Difficulty Between the U. States and New Granada.—War Apprehended.**  
New York, April 29.—P. M.—The following are the demands of the United States upon New Granada, in view of the late difficulties and murder of American citizens upon the Isthmus:

First. To constitute the cities of Panama and Aspinwall two independent municipalities and invest them with the powers of self-government, extending over the territory ten miles wide on each side of the railroad—rest free from the transit route—its neutrality and liberty guaranteed—the sovereignty not to be changed, and other nations to be invited to join in the guarantee.

Second. To cede to the United States the full sovereignty of two small groups of islands in the bay of Panama for a naval station, and all rights and privileges reserved in the railroad contract, for ample considerations.

Third. To pay the damages occasioned by the outbreak of the 15th of April.

Fourth. The sum to be paid by the United States.

All these demands Granada absolutely rejects, and claims one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the United States for damages done at Panama to New Granadian citizens by Americans on the 15th of April, and that the United States owe reparations to New Granada for the rule protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21st, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodore Merwin and Captain Bailey. The notes of Louis Pombal and Gonzalez are long, and full of false assertions and incorrect deductions.

In the House of Representatives it had been proposed to raise a loan of five hundred thousand dollars in case New Granada should be invaded by the United States.

A letter from Aspinwall, dated the 20th, says: "The alarming aspect of our relations with New Granada is creating great excitement. Immediate war with the United States is apprehended. The property holders of Panama had begun already to calculate the chances of loss during the scenes which may yet transpire before the settlement of the difficulty. For some weeks they have openly declared that no negotiations could settle the matter—that there certainly would be a rupture, and the result would be the temporary posting of United States troops on the Isthmus."

**Enormous Embezzlement.**  
The New York papers contain the following startling account of an embezzlement practised in that city. It hardly seems possible that such protracted dishonesty could have been carried on, and it is to be hoped that it will be "swamped" by the courts of justice, and that speedily.

John McKeen, cashier of the firm of J. Beck & Co., extensive dealers in dry goods at No. 255 Broadway, was recently arrested, charged with having, during a series of years, in which he has been in their employ, embezzled money to the amount of upwards of \$120,000. The firm failed some months ago, and wished to ascertain the cause, if possible, of their deficiency in funds; they instituted an investigation of their books for several years past, and the discovery of the above enormous deficit in their cash account has been regularly balanced, but the balances had been forged, and the difference between the true and false balance had been embezzled. The cashier had enjoyed the fullest confidence of his employers, and until the discoveries recently made was not suspected.

It is stated that he has made confession to his employers in regard to the disposition made by him of the embezzled funds, and has already made over to them a house and lot on Fourth street, opposite Washington Square, which he purchased with their money. It is expected, also, that considerable more property will be delivered up to them.

**Singular Divorce Case.**—A person in rather a high position has just obtained from the civil tribunal of the Seine (in France) a separation from his wife, with the right of keeping his child, in consequence of the following circumstances: The child had the measles and the medical attendant declared its life to be in danger; but the mother nevertheless, continued to prepare her toilet for an evening party, to which she had been invited. "You cannot leave the child, who is dying," exclaimed the husband. The wife replied that it was impossible for her to remain away from the party without breaking her promise, and being guilty of a want of politeness.

**The "Great Eastern."**  
We find in the last number of the Scientific American a description of the new steamship "Great Eastern" (now being built near London,) with drawings of her machinery. It is confidently expected that this immense vessel will be launched in July or August next, with all her engines on board, and will make her first trip to Portland, Maine, soon after. We extract the following paragraphs from the description of her:

"The ship is novel in every important respect, aside from her very extraordinary dimensions. The length entire is 680 feet—more than an eighth of a mile; the breadth, at the widest point, exclusive of the paddle-boxes, etc., is 83 feet, and the depth, from the upper deck, is 58 feet. Unlike other vessels, whether of wood or iron, she has no keel, and, strictly speaking, no ribs. The hull does not diminish in thickness or strength from the bottom upwards, like other vessels, but of equal strength throughout, like an immense tube. The lower portion, however, up to a line eight feet above her deepest immersion in the water, is constructed of two thicknesses or shells 3 feet apart; the space between being traversed longitudinally by 33 continuous strong and water-tight partitions, thus forming 32 separate iron chambers, each provided with suitable cocks, by which it can be filled or emptied at pleasure, to maintain the proper trim, or to ballast the vessel. There are four decks, each of which strengthens the hull laterally, in the ordinary way, and water-tight partitions, each capable of resisting the full pressure of the water in case the hull should be damaged and either compartment filled. There are ten such transverse partitions, sixty feet apart, and the hull, in fact, designed to be separable, by violence, into several separate vessels or sections; and, in addition, there are, through a large portion of the distance, two longitudinal partitions, thirty-six feet apart, and extending up to the lower deck.

"The Great Eastern will be propelled by both a pair of paddle-wheels and a screw. The paddle-wheels are to be fifty-six feet in diameter, and are to be provided each with twenty-eight paddles, thirteen feet in length and three in depth. These will be driven not simply by one engine, as is common on our coasting steamers, nor again by two, as in common on most of our ocean steamers, but by four engines coupled in pairs, one pair for each paddle-wheel. The diameter of each cylinder is seventy-four inches—considerably less than those of most of our large steamers. The engines are oscillating, with slide valves, and the general arrangement of each pair is shown in the engravings. These engines will work with a nominal power of 1,600 horses. The screw is twenty-four feet in diameter, with a pitch of thirty-seven feet. The propeller shaft is twenty-four inches in diameter. This will also be driven by four engines, to subdivide the power, and either may be disconnected at pleasure in case of disarrangement. Screw engines are necessarily of short stroke. These have a stroke each of four feet, while the diameter of the cylinders is eighty-four inches.

"There will be in all 22 engines, including all sizes: 4 for working the screw, 4 for working the paddle-wheels, 2 for working the capstan, getting up anchors, and pumping out ship, 2 for revolving the screw, (to prevent its creating resistance when uncoupled and the ship is working under sail and paddle wheels,) and 10 donkey engines, or steam pumps, for filling up boilers. The large screw engines are also fitted with a separate steam cylinder, to aid in starting and reversing, which cylinder might almost be rated as a still additional engine.

"The tonnage of this ship, by our government measurement, would be about 22,000 tons. The displacement of water, or the actual supporting capacity, will be about 27,000 tons. The weight of the hull, rigging, and machinery will be about 7,000 tons, and a sufficient quantity of coal for a full Australian voyage is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 tons, leaving a clear capacity for freight of about 14,000 tons.

"A very gigantic clipper ship (Great Republic) of the same steamship of war Niagara, and the Collins steamer Adriatic—at this date the largest steamships afloat—were each to be fully loaded, and then transferred bodily, with their loads, into the hold of the Great Eastern, it would appear from the figures that the whole would make but a fair cargo for this novel craft."

**The Indian Massacre in Minnesota.**  
Further particulars.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer, of April 16th, gives some further particulars concerning the Indian troubles in that territory. A party of soldiers who had been dispatched from Fort Bigely to the scene of depredations on the Des Moines river, on arriving at Springfield, on the 4th inst., found that a band of Sioux Indians had attacked the town the 2nd inst., killing seven persons, wounding three, and carrying four women into captivity. Among the killed were William and George F. Wood, Josiah Smart and a Mr. Church. The names of two of the women who were taken prisoners were Mrs. Marvel and Miss Gardner. The Democrat says:—

The attack was without provocation, and was unsuspected by the settlers. Mr. Wm. Wood, a trader and an old settler of Mankato, had been proceeding to have a talk with the Indians on the bank of the river, when he was shot dead and his body burned. After this a general massacre took place, in which all who were not armed suffered more or less. Those who were armed barely escaped. Two Indians were killed—one having been shot by Mrs. Church, who loaded guns for the men in one of the houses.

Thirty-eight volunteers left Mankato, under Capt. Lewis, immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the massacre. The company reached Sibleum, on the Watonwan river, on the evening of the 11th, where they met a body of Indians evacuated, who, on their approach, fled, throwing their hatchets in the air, firing back as they ran. The company killed four Indians. This, however, was but an outpost, for immediately afterward 150 armed Indians made their appearance and showed fight.

Gen. Shields, Gen. Dodd, and one or two others, had raised companies of volunteers and proceeded to the scene of war.

**Telegraphic Cables.**—The Magnetic Telegraph Company between New York and Washington city have just succeeded in laying two large and very fine cables from the foot of Thirtieth street, New York city, to the Jersey shore. Each of the cables contains three conducting wires, and although very heavy, the cables were laid by Mr. Heiss, without difficulty or accident of any kind. This, with the telegraphic cable recently laid across the straits of the Chesapeake, makes the connection between New York and Washington less liable to interruption, and will ensure, with other improvements, the working of the line at all hours, day and night, according to the recent orders of the company.—Sun.

A fellow who had undertaken to serve some subpoenas, finding the roads in a shocking condition, wrote a note to each of the parties, stating that a sum of money was deposited in his hands, which they could have by calling on him. They called and got a subpoena and 12 1/2 cents each.