



**The Jeffersonian.**

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1854.

**WHIG STATE TICKET.**

FOR GOVERNOR.  
**Jas. Pollock**, of Northumberland.  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
**George Barsie**, of Allegheny.  
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.  
**Daniel M. Smyscr**, of Montgomery.

**The late Storm and Freshet.**

The late storm extended over a large district of country, and proved very destructive. The Belvidere Delaware Railroad was damaged in a number of places between Easton and Lambertville; but was soon put in running order. The Morris Canal was considerably injured, but has been repaired. The Delaware Division was broken in several places, the most serious between Ublersville and Durham, and a great quantity of earth washed into it, besides extensive washings of the tow path. The Legislature has appropriated \$15,000 for repairs, and we have been informed that a large number of hands are at work upon it. It will not be ready for business before the first of June.

**The Conspiracy Case at Easton.**

Is not yet ended. The testimony was closed on Thursday last, 4th inst., since which time the counsel have been engaged in their arguments. It is now over three weeks since the commencement of this trial; and the verdict, which is looked for with great anxiety, will probably be rendered to-morrow. A large number of witnesses were examined on the part of the defence, chiefly to establish three points—the bad character and want of veracity of Stevenson; that what he testified to have taken place at certain times and places did not take place at those times and places; and that the defendants have always borne a good character for honesty and integrity.

**The End of the Gardiner Trial.**

The case of John Charles Gardiner, brother of the late Dr. Gardiner, indicted on a charge of perjury, and also for false swearing, was called up in the Criminal Court of Washington, on Monday, but as the defendant failed to make his appearance, his recognizance was declared forfeited. Dr. Thomas Miller was his surety in the sum of \$8,000, and Hudson Taylor and James McCleary in the sum of \$4,000; but the Union says they are simply indemnified. Should Gardiner appear before the close of the term of the court, the forfeiture of the recognizances may be stricken out.

**Our Roads.**

The country roads were never in a worse condition at this season of the year than they are now. The supervisors appear to defer their repair until they have nothing else to attend to, when, by a large amount of wear and tear of the spring travel, they are worn into a tolerable condition. Road taxes generally, under the present system, so far as our experience goes, is very nearly so much money thrown away.

**An Artificial Man.**

The Memorial Bordenais states, that not far from St. Sever, there is living an old military man who has a false leg and a false arm, both movable by means of springs, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance perfectly resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of the skull. He bears on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honor, won in the campaigns of Egypt, Italy and Russia, at Friedland, Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram and Waterloo.

**The Wheat Crop.**

The Rochester (N. Y.) American, on this subject says: During a recent trip through the central and southern portion of this county, on both sides of the river, we made observations and inquiries respecting the condition of the growing wheat crop, as we had opportunity. Very little appears to have been damaged by the frost of winter and spring. (In the clay lands of Gate, Ogden and Greece, appearances are not so favorable.) An intelligent farmer from Caledonia informed us that throughout that town and York, on the beach and maple lands, the crop is even more promising than on the oak land in Wheatland, Rush, &c. So, on the whole, we think, there is good reason to expect at least an average yield. Farmers are in high spirits—as is natural when land sells at \$100 per acre, and wheat at \$2 per bushel.—An unusually large breadth will be planted to corn and wheat this season, in expectation of high prices during the next twelvemonth.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on Tuesday last, the 8th inst.

*Four at a Time.*—A Mrs. Ellen Sarver, wife of John Sarver, residing on a farm near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, presented her husband on Friday morning last, with four sons. The mother and children at last accounts were doing well. The names chosen for the children were Charles M. Burnett, William Rankin, George Washington and William H. Harrison.

**Judge Pollock will not Resign.**

We are sorry to see a paper in the Western part of the State, which has heretofore been looked upon as a reliable Whig paper, report that Judge Pollock is going to resign his nomination as the candidate of the Whig party for Governor, and urging the propriety of the Whigs running David Wilmot. We have reference to the *Pittsburg Commercial Journal*. The idea was suggested by our neighbor of the *Independent Whig*; but he has seen the folly of his suggestion, and has very wisely gone to work in favor of the regular Whig ticket. The *Journal* took the idea from him, and to his discredit be it said persists in his suicidal policy. Our private advices of a perfectly reliable source, inform us that the course of the *Journal* is censured by the whole Whig party of Allegheny county.—Some of our Locofoco contemporaries are making an "awful fuss" over this refusal of the *Journal*, to acquiesce in the action of the convention. We hope they may reap all the consolation possible from it. They and the *Journal* are welcome to all it will profit them. In regard to Judge Pollock resigning we say once for all, that he informed us last week, that he had no idea of it, but was getting ready to go to work and give Gov. Bigler, the hardest fight he has ever engaged in. Even had he any desire, we would not let him resign, as we are determined to elect him. Governor Bigler's political grave has been dug, and we are bound to bury him in it next October. So make ready, for we are in good earnest.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph*.

**Extraordinary Discovery at Cincinnati.**

Yesterday afternoon, as some workmen were engaged in excavating a cellar on Linton st., a short distance below John st., they came in contact with a hard substance about nine feet below the grade of the street, which, after some trouble, was excavated and brought to light, and proved to be a human body in a perfect state of petrification. This extraordinary specimen of the human race is a male about five feet seven inches in length. The hair is cut very short, and seems to have been shaved in several parts, as its formation is perfect and apparently unimpaired by time. The face is singularly formed, and differing in shape and expression from any of the races of present age. What is more remarkable, the body is perfect in all its parts, every muscle, fibre and sinew being perfectly developed. The color is rather of a light grey, and in some parts approaches very near to the white man, although this may have been produced by the action of the soil in which it has been buried, perhaps for ages. A number of eminent scientific gentlemen visited this remarkable and strange exhumation yesterday afternoon. But nothing of a definite character was arrived at relative to the cause, or what length of time it had lain there although all agreed that several hundred years must have elapsed since it was buried. The body will be removed to the City Council Chamber, in the City buildings, this morning, where it may be seen by those of our citizens who are desirous of witnessing one of the most wonderful freaks of nature. On Monday it will be shipped to the National Institute at Washington, where it will remain permanently for the inspection of the world at large.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*, April 1st.

**Battles on the Western Plains.**

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence (Mo.) on the 23d ultimo. It brings intelligence of a fight on the 5th of March between a detachment of twenty-six men under the command of Lieut. D. BELL, of the second dragoons, and a party of Jicarilla Apache Indians, unknown. The loss of the United States troops was two killed and four wounded; the Indian loss nine killed and twenty-one wounded. The celebrated Apache chief Lobos was among the killed.

On the 30th of March another fight took place, twelve miles from Loos, between a company of sixty dragoons, commanded by Lieut. J. W. DAVIDSON, first dragoons, and a party of nearly three hundred Jicarilla Apache and Utah Indians. The soldiers suffered severely, losing twenty-one killed and eighteen wounded. The Indian loss is unknown, but supposed to be very great. Another report gives the number of soldiers killed at forty. A strong force, under command of Col. Cook, went in pursuit of the Indians.

The St. Louis republican mentions the receipt of some private despatches relating to these sanguinary battles, and says that "the troops under Lieut. DAVIDSON seem to have fought with great desperation, and it has seldom happened that a command was so completely cut up. It cannot be otherwise than that the Indians sustained a much greater loss." Kit Carson accompanied Lieut. Davidson on this expedition as a guide, "and, knowing the country as familiarly as the Indians themselves, he of course took good care not to permit them to entrap the command in a perilous position."

Twenty United States soldiers deserted their post at Fort Albuquerque on the 27th ultimo, taking forty of the best horses and all the Colt pistols belonging to their company. Gov. MERIWETHER of New Mexico has returned, on a visit to his late residence in Kentucky.

M. JAS. MILLIGAN, one of the Fremont party, has arrived at Westport, (Mo.)

**Excursion on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.**

The opening of the tunnel on this road was celebrated on Monday last, by an excursion to Great Bend, which was attended by the employees of the Company, and a number of invited guests. The celebration, which was to have taken place the previous Saturday, had the weather not proved unfavorable, was arranged by the able and gentlemanly Superintendent of the Road, Mr. D. H. DOTTERER, under whose judicious management it was conducted in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon him. The train left Scranton between 8 and 9 A. M., carrying some 400 persons, of whom more than 100 were ladies. They were accompanied by the Seranton brass band, whose excellent music gave an additional charm to the occasion. The party was increased by constant accessions from the several stations on the road; and after passing through the tunnel, the train stopped for a short time, and we had an opportunity to examine this stupendous work. All around were steep, rugged mountains, whose frowning brows and stony hearts seemed to forbid the further advance of man. But even these immense barriers have been overcome,—a passage 2,500 feet in length opened under the mountain, and the iron horse now rushes triumphantly through amid the rock and wilderness which, but a short time since, presented such formidable obstacles.

About 1 o'clock we arrived at Great Bend, where we were welcomed with music by the brass band of that place.—On leaving the cars, a procession was formed, and the party proceeded to the "Lusk House," where a bountiful dinner had been prepared by the landlord, Mr. CARPENTER, of which upwards of 500 persons partook. Much credit is due to Mr. JENKINS, under whose supervision it was conducted, for his attention to the wants of the numerous guests.

After dinner the party assembled in front of the Hotel, where, after a few introductory remarks by Mr. LATROPE, of Seranton, letters from GEO. D. PHELPS, President of the D. L. & W. Railroad Co., and W. E. WARREN, Esq., the Treasurer, speaking in highly complimentary terms of those who had been engaged in the work, the completion of which was that day celebrated; and expressing regret at their inability to attend, were read by Mr. JESSUP, of Montrose. JOSEPH H. SERANTON, Esq., was expected to deliver an oration, but, much to the regret of those assembled, the state of his health rendered it impossible for him to be present. In his absence, Mr. JESSUP made a very interesting speech, in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by cheers; and when he had closed, the directors of the road, Mr. DOTTERER, Mr. NOYES, the gentlemen to whose energy the early completion of the tunnel is owing, and others who had taken an important part in the enterprise, were loudly cheered.

Shortly afterward the party returned to the cars, and commenced their return homeward. About 5 o'clock P. M. they reached Seranton, and sought their homes, well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

Owing to the prudent regulations of Mr. DOTTERER, the day passed without accident or disorder, and will long be remembered by those who participated in the pleasures of the excursion. Much praise is also due to the conductors, for the efficient manner in which they performed the duties connected with their stations.

**Important Arrest of Counterfeiters—Recovery of \$1,000 Bogus Coin.**

For some month past a large amount of spurious United States coin has been put in circulation in Utica. The whole affair was enveloped in mystery until last Saturday, when the police made a descent upon an old frame building on Third street, and not only seized \$1,000 in bogus coin, but caught three persons in the very act of coining it. The parties who made the arrest were United States Marshal Mott and three policemen of Utica. The weather was quite stormy on that day, and there were but few persons stirring about in that section of the city, which enabled the party to get into the house unobserved. A gentle tap was given by one of the party on the door of a room in the rear part of the building.—It not being promptly answered, and hearing a slight movement inside, with one blow the door was forced in, and was thrown upright against the mantel-piece, when the officers rushed in and caught Mr. Voories, his wife, and Dr. Way, not only in the act of manufacturing spurious coin, but found a large amount of it on the table, around which they were at work.

The party being secured, a thorough search was made, which resulted in their finding \$1,100 in spurious coin, consisting of 10c., 25c., 50c., and \$5 pieces, part of which was ready for use, part in a rough state, and part not galvanized.—They also found three dozen plaster-of-Paris moulds, a galvanizing apparatus, and all the smaller tools necessary for carrying on the counterfeit business. The party are almost strangers in Utica.—Voories came from Otsego, about three years since, with his wife and two children, and located where he was arrested. Dr. Way came from the same place, and had scarcely been in Utica a week.

He was indicted about two years ago, charged with passing bogus coin at the State Fair, and is now under five thousand dollars bail for his appearance at Rochester at the next session of the United States Court, to answer to that indictment. Among other articles found on the premises, was a set of instruments, which, although not strictly surgical, are said to be used by female physicians of Madame Restell's school, which the doctor acknowledged belonged to him. He is also a married man.

Owing to the absence of the United States Commissioner at Utica, the party was taken to the cars, conveyed to Troy, and locked up in the jail at that place.

**The Liquor Bill.**

The committee of conference, appointed by both houses, have reported, and the Senate and House have adopted, the report, leaving the question of a prohibitory law to a vote of the people at the ensuing election in October next.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized, at the place for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against a law which shall entirely prohibit by proper and constitutional regulations and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical, and artificial purposes.

§ 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough and township of the Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required, at the places fixed by law in the several districts for the holding of the general elections in said districts, on the second Tuesday of October next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter of the said district, a ticket written or printed on the outside, "prohibitory liquor law;" and the tickets in favor of the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "for a prohibitory liquor law;" and those opposed to the proposed law, shall contain in the inside the words, "against a prohibitory liquor law;" which votes shall be counted and returned to the court house of the counties or city, in which the said election shall be held, on the following Friday, by the return judges, who shall cast up and certify all the votes polled in said county or city, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are required to be directed and transmitted; and the said Secretary shall, on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the said returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are opened and counted, and considered as the prayer of the voters of this Commonwealth relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

§ 3. That all election laws of the State prescribing the hour of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the punishment for illegal voting, the defraying the expenses of publication and holding the general elections, and return of the same, and all other matters incident thereto, be, and the same are declared applicable to the election above authorized.

§ 4. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert a copy of this act in the proclamation for the general elections to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

It was adopted in the Senate 22 to 7 as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Crab, Darlington, Ferguson, Faulkrod, Frick, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Jamison, Kinzer, Kunkel, McClintock, M. Fairland, Mellinger, Platt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Skinner, and Wherry.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Backalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodeman, Haldeman, Heister, and M. Caslin, *Speaker*.—7.

And the House 60 to 33 as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Bigham, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Elred, Ellis, Evans, Foster, Gallentine, Gibbons, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Hiestand, Hiller, Hills, Hummel, Harit, Jackson, Kilgore, Lowery, (Toga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, McConnell, McKee, Meilly, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Mosier, Muse, Parke, Parmalee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Scott, Smith, (Crawford,) Strong, Zeigler, and Chase, *Speaker*.—60.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Beans, Beyer, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Collins, Eckert, Edinger, Fry, Gibmore, Gray, Groom, Herr, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, Johnson, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Palmer, Rowe, Sallada, Sidle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Stoetale, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wilson and Wright.—33.

**Removal of the Main Bone in the Leg of a Boy.**

John Baja, a lad 15 years of age, son of a widow lady of Allegheny city, had received, some six months ago, an injury of the right leg by a fall, in consequence of which the whole shaft of the bone had become decayed. To save the limb Dr. WALTER removed last week, while the boy was under the influence of chloroform the main bone of the leg from the knee to the ankle by extirpation. Incrédible as it may appear to the non-professional, that a limb could be saved and be made useful by the removal of the whole of its main bone, still experience has taught that new bone will be rapidly regenerated in childhood, and that the shape, length, and usefulness of the limb will be preserved. This is a triumph of modern surgery thus to save a limb, while it is a blessing to the afflicted to be restored without mutilation. The boy is doing well, free from pain, and his recovery appears to be certain.—*Pittsburg Journal*.

**The Nebraska Bill.**

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Montrose, Pa., held lately, a unanimous protest against Douglas's Nebraska-Kansas bill was adopted, especially on the ground that it renders slavery possible in those territories. The Presbytery consists of thirty churches, and more than 2500 communicants, occupying the whole or part of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Susquehanna, Bradford, Wyoming and Luzerne.

**Artificial Leather.**

Arnold James Cooley, of London, patented. This patentee takes gutta percha, gutta turban, gutta girack, or catamandi, or any of the substances having properties like these of such a hydro-carbon as gutta percha, and reduces them to fragments by cutting, planing, rasping or grinding; he then heats them in an iron vessel, stirring them frequently until they are reduced to a soft dough. The dough so prepared, is then allowed to rest some time without stirring, but the heat is kept up for about an hour. After some time this mass separates into two parts, the impurest remaining at the bottom. The purest part is then taken out and heated in an iron pot or boiler for about half an hour, at 250 deg. Fahrenheit, it being forcibly stirred all the time. It is then mixed with about 100 per cent. of soda ash, or any salt freely soluble in water, and volatilized by a moderate heat, to which is added about 15 per cent. of tar oil, turpentine, benzole, or resin, and the whole is kept stirred and heated in the same vessel at about 175 deg. for 40 minutes longer. While it is still a doughy mass, it is rolled into sheets of different thickness, to be used as a substitute for leather. The qualities of toughness and smoothness are obtained by the application of a high and long-sustained temperature. The sheets of artificial leather so made, are, after this, exposed a short time to the air, then steeped for 12 hours in vats containing water. After this, they are passed between smooth iron rolls, until they become soft and pliable, when they are again steeped twice in succession, in vats of clean water, the last water being slightly acidulated (moderately sour to the taste,) with sulphuric acid. After this they are exposed to the air and dried, and afterwards all the rough parts are polished down with pumice.

**Trouble.**

Read what the *Clinton Courier* man says on this subject:—Baby's got the measles, second boy is drooping; third one down on the trundle bed, with dreadful cough is whooping. Mercury down to zero, woodpile some below it; man tries to be a hero, but feels he cannot 'go it.' Wife is busy washing, a host of dirty 'duds,' whilst ever anon a tear, falls silent in the suds. Husband rocks the cradle, 'second' on his lap, soothes the 'third' one with a kiss and hits the fourth a slap. So from melancholy moans, and starting, troubled dreaming, the tune is changed to groans, stifled sobs and screaming. Patience all exhausted, he roughly speeds the rocking, and jolts the little sufferers, with a rudeness that is shocking. Confusion worse confounded! A neighbor opens the door and with voice and face astounded, says, 'Have you heard the price of flour?' No! husband loudly halloo; what's the latest news? 'Flour's thirteen dollars! twelve has been refused.' A scream! 'tis Sissy's voice; something comes awhirl her. In she comes, all covered o'er with blood and dirty water, 'Old Brindle's gored the heifer, broke the yearling's thigh, knocked Sissy down and cut her, and scared a passer by.' Wife sits her down despairing, weary of her life; husband nothing caring, for the quadruped strife—wonders whether Job, the man of many sores, when his wife bade him give up, led such a life in doors.

Meantime, the *wealthy* mother, sits in her easy chair, on its rich embroidered cover, mid comfort everywhere, and wonders what they mean—these people that are poor—prating of their troubles, which they think they endure. 'If they only had her trials—knew what she underwent they'd think that all the vials of wrath were on them spent; which sets us thinking, reader, that if rightly estimated, one-half of all our sorrows, are sadly overated. And the moral of our rhyme, tho' proselyt it runs, is, never borrow trouble but take it as it comes.

**The Terrible Tragedy at Lynchburg, Va.**

We stated, yesterday, that Mr. John W. Lambeth had murdered his own wife at Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday last, and then committed suicide. It appears he had been in bad health for some time, and returned, about three weeks ago, from Philadelphia, where he had been in search of medical relief. He was a resident of Halifax county, Va., but his wife was on a visit to his mother at Lynchburg, at the time of the sad tragedy. The Virginian says:

"On Saturday, while sitting with his wife, in company with members of the family, without warning or sign of any character, he seized her and inflicted a frightful gash upon her throat with a pocket knife. She attempted to escape, but he rushed after her, and succeeded in inflicting two other cuts. She staggered out of the house, fell in the yard. His attention was then arrested by the children of his brother, Dr. Lambeth, and he made an attempt to seize them, but was thwarted by a negro woman, who threw them over the railing. He then made at his uncle, Mr. Bingham; but he escaping, the murderous but unconscious mania returned to the spot where his wife lay, and tore the bloody knife across his own throat—killing and dying almost instantly. It is believed that while engaged in the struggle with his wife he inflicted one or two cuts upon his own throat. His mother, having interposed to shield his wife, received an accidental gash upon the hand. "Dr. Murrell was soon in attendance, and succeeded in arresting the hemorrhage from the wound of the unfortunate wife, and restoring consciousness for a while—during which time she engaged in conversation, and, true to the instincts of the wife, exclaiming to the last, 'O! my dear husband!' But the loss of blood had been so great before the Doctor's arrival that it was impossible to save her, and she died in three quarters of an hour.

The Ohio Legislature passed a stringent Liquor Law on the 28th ult., and it requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law. It provides for punishment for selling liquor to parties intoxicated. It also renders them liable to civil suits for damages.

**Foreign News.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.**

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived at this port this morning. Her dates from Liverpool are to April 22d, three days later than were received by the Pacific. The Franklin, from New York, arrived at Cowes on the 30th ult. Cotton advanced in the Liverpool market 1-16d. for grades above ordinary. The sales of the week were about 40,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and 2,000 for export. Flour had advanced sixpence. Western Canal was quoted at 39s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 39s. Wheat had advanced two-pence. Corn was unchanged. Money was easy at previous rates.—Consols had declined, and closed on Friday at 87½ for money and 87½ for account.

Trade in Manchester was improving.

**England.**

The English operatives at Preston have resumed work. At Stockport an attempt was made to reduce their wages, but it had been resisted, and some fifteen thousand operatives turned out. All the English men-of-war had left the Roadstead for Copenhagen.

The utmost anarchy prevailed at Barcelona and Sardogosa.

Numerous incendiary fires had occurred. The Church of San Francisco de Paula had been consumed.

The leaders of the late outbreak had issued an address to the operatives and called upon them to stand firm.

They are well supplied with arms.

**The Black Warrior Case.**

The correspondence of the *London Times* says that the affair of the Black Warrior, so far from being settled, has been urged on with extreme violence by Mr. Soule, the American Minister, and at present wears a threatening aspect. It is stated in a letter from Madrid, that Mr. Soule has demanded the recall of the Captain General of Cuba, and that an officer succeeded him having full power to settle, upon the spot, such disputes as may arise with the American government. It is also stated that he has demanded an immense amount of money by way of indemnity. The result of these demands is not known.

**The War.**

Austria and Prussia have signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. The news from the Danube is interesting. There had been three battles, during which the Turks retreated, according to orders from Omar Pasha. They fought valiantly, however, during the engagements.

The French squadron, under Admiral Deschènes, consisting of twenty-seven line-of-battle-ships, frigates and corvettes, had left for the Baltic.

Letters from Constantinople states that the soldiers at Prevesa had sallied out, burnt fifteen villages, massacred the men, violated the women, and carried off everything valuable.

The French navy has now 56,000 sailors afloat.

There was still some ice in the Gulf of Finland, but not enough to interfere with cruising.

The frigates were watching the Russian movements closely.

All the Russian ports in the Baltic are now under blockade.

There have been, altogether, ten Russian merchant ships captured.

A decree has been issued in England, prohibiting the export of iron to all parts of Europe.

The Journal of St. Petersburg, of April 13th publishes a manifesto replying to the English and French Declarations of War.

It throws the entire responsibility of the war on France and England, and says that the generous confidence of the Czar has been abused.

The convention between the French and English governments, which was signed a few days ago at London, has already been ratified.

It is asserted at Copenhagen that the Swedish government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an absolute enactment forbidding more than four ships to enter a harbor has been restored, and the same extended to Norway.

The matter is, however, taken up by the Swedish Parliament.

Complaints are made of a want of sufficient accommodation for the allied troops at Gallipoli.

The Russians have advanced within one hundred and twenty miles of Verna. The export of arms from Austria to Montenegro has been prohibited.

A Greek conspiracy has been discovered at Constantinople for attacking the Turks during the holidays.

Count Nesselrode, the Russian Premier, has issued a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents favorable to the Greek insurrection.

The English fleet was off Gotland on the 19th of April.

Eighteen Russian frigates are lying at Helsingfors, and Admiral Plumridge has been watching for them with four frigates, waiting for Admiral Napier to come up with his squadron to attack them.

**The Greek Insurrection.**

Accounts from Athens state that an Anglo-French note of a menacing nature has been received.

A Greek ship with ammunition has been captured off the Island of Negropont.

It is rumored that Thessaly, Macedonia and Salonica are in a state of revolt.

Horrible.—A little girl, daughter of John Kyle of Indianapolis, had her hand chopped off the other day by her little brother playing with a sharp broad-axe in her fathers shop.