

# THE BANNER.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, May 11, 1854.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

The St. Jo. Forum of Saturday last announces that the friends of Mr. JOHN BROWN have determined to present his name to the Democratic State Convention in connection with the office of State Treasurer.

If it is not an unpardonable sin to live north of the Wabash in Indiana, would it be an improper suggestion to our Democratic friends to mention the propriety of a more equal distribution of the State offices? Or, will they, as has heretofore been the case, allow Lafayette and other Wabash towns to continue the practice of elbowing Northern Indiana off the track?

The Detroit Free Press is getting in a terrible stew about the Free Banks of Indiana, the issues of any of which Editor would gladly receive in exchange for his paper. The system has never been a favorite measure with us, but as it has been recognized and in successful operation in New York and other States for several years, and had escaped the bray arm of our neighbor of the Free Press, we, of Hoosierdom, presumed to venture upon its recognition—especially as it was the legitimate offspring of a Democratic Legislature; and upon the principle that "any thing that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," we have a "right smart chance" of free banks in Indiana.

We have probably devoted more space in this paper to the exposition of the nefarious doings of a Kentucky court, than was necessary. But satisfied of the recognition of the rotten and anti-republican principle of pandering to wealth and aristocracy, backed by perjury and the basest of villainy—of which no State in the Union is so justly chargeable as Kentucky—we anticipate a generous acquittal at the hands of our readers. We deeply feel that a flagrant wrong has been committed—that American jurisprudence has been grossly misrepresented, and worse than a mockery upon our pretensions to justice and equality, has resulted in the acquittal of the Murderer Ward.

Another reason for our hearty disapproval of the verdict of the jury, is, the precedent it establishes. We already have Young Americas enough in this country, but if the exercise of a proper authority by school teachers, is to insure them the reward meted out to Prof. Butler, our schools would soon be taught by slavish sycophants, and our courts of justice the recognized nurseries of villainy and murder.

We insert the following that the closing paragraph of the remarks of the Detroit Free Press, shall have our most hearty approval:

## Sectional Prejudices.

Commenting on the manner in which ex-President Fillmore is received by the people of the South, among whom he is now travelling, the Detroit Inquirer says: "Mr. Fillmore took a course, after the death of Taylor, eminently to call forth feeling at the South, of which these demonstrations are the legitimate exponents, and he now seeks naturally enough, an interchange of the courtesies and amenities which spring from his relations with that section. We hear it asked if he has not ulterior designs—we think not. Mr. Fillmore is not personally ambitious—and if he were, he would hardly seek from the south, at this time, an endorsement which must ruin him at the north."

The course alluded to, which Mr. Fillmore took "eminently to call forth feeling at the South" was to sustain the compromise measures, and insist upon the faithful enforcement of the fugitive slave law. For doing so he was respected at the South, and by all good citizens in the North.

But our purpose in making the foregoing extract is to condemn the spirit of the last sentence. It is wicked to propagate the idea that the endorsement of a man by the South must "ruin" him at the North—that a statesman can entertain just, liberal, and national views, only at the sacrifice of his political reputation and prospects in one or the other section of the country. We are tired of this constant effort to excite sectional prejudice—this everlasting clamor about slavery. It is time that Mr. Fillmore, and every other statesman, should be able to plant himself upon the principles of the constitution without danger of "ruin" in any quarter.

John J. Crittenden.—In some parts of Kentucky, those of her citizens who have taken the pains to learn the whole facts, very justly censure Mr. Crittenden for volunteering his defence of the murderer Ward, and are inviting him to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, to which he has but recently been elected. His term commences on the 4th of March next, but we to hope he will never disgrace the seat to which he has before been an honor or an ornament. His great lack of sagacity in this instance, has, in our humble estimation, betrayed a weakness with which we never before thought him troubled, and disqualified him for any public station of consequence. He can never

wash his hands of the foul stain which his influence and talents—together with a perjured jury, have fastened upon their own State and constituents. We say amen to the political death of John J. Crittenden of Kentucky.

Mat F. Ward—A Murderer.—Our readers will recollect enough of this villainous and disgraceful affair to obtain the necessity of a recapitulation of its origin, and in common with the almost universal sentiment of the whole people and the press, express their deep indignation at the verdict of acquittal by the Kentucky jury which tried the guilt or innocence of Mat F. and Bob Ward, in the murder of Prof. Butler.

From a similar scene enacted at Holly Springs, Miss., a few years ago, in which circumstances of a peculiar character made us a deeply interested though distant observer, we were induced to watch the progress of the Ward trial with a deep but silent interest. Men from northern States are so coolly and deliberately slaughtered and murdered in the South upon such slight pretences, that it is daily engendering a feeling of hate, which we fear may be hard to suppress in days not very distant.

Before the acquittal of the Wards for the murder of Butler, with becoming forbearance we have overlooked similar transactions, and have respected Kentucky as still possessing redeeming traits, but only insult is heaped upon injury, innocent and inoffensive citizens are brutally murdered, and although a Kentucky jury have rendered a verdict of "not guilty," yet

## MAT F. WARD, OF Louisville, Kentucky, IS A MURDERER.

The evidence at the trial so clearly establishes his guilt that we hope to see ensconced in black lines, the name of the loathsome villain continued in the entire press of the country until he is totally expelled from all society. It is the only way to indignantly spurn the principle recognized in his acquittal—that money is justice!

We have rather extensively copied from our exchanges, articles expressive of the deep indignation felt by the press generally. We believe this murderer should be punished even to death. If the press of the country will thus continue to hold him up to public scorn, and thus, to a certain extent secure an expiation of his damnable crime, it may tend to settle up on the minds of the rising generation, the conviction that money is not justice, but it may be power. We do not envy Ward the life he has before him. The efforts made to rescue it from the hands of justice, were worthy of a better cause. The bitter pang of a conscience steeped in guilt—added to the continued recurrence to the transaction, will render the condition of this troubled and tormented soul, any thing else than enviable.

## Shelbyville.

On Wednesday evening, our neighboring little City of Shelbyville, was in a state of fermentation. It is said that the ladies of the place had held a meeting and resolved that the liquor establishments should be closed. A Committee of the ladies had that day gone round to all the establishments, and had given them notice to close in ten days, or suffer the consequence. One or two men having expressed a determination to swear out a warrant against the ladies, to require them to keep the peace, caused considerable feeling, and if carried out will accuse more than women.—State Jour.

## For the Banner.

### COME HOME.

BY LILLIE.

Dear brother come home, at the fireside we're lone,  
When you are absent so long;  
No longer now roam, but return to thy home,  
Where the bonds of affection are strong.  
O brother come home, we've waited so long,  
That weary with watching we've grown,  
But still we hope on and think you will come,  
Ere the blossoms of hope shall have flown.  
O brother come home, thy mother doth mourn  
To hear the dear sound of thy voice;  
Then why not return to thy own happy home,  
And make her sad heart to rejoice.

O brother come home, thy sister doth wait,  
For the sound of thy footsteps to fall;  
She doth anxiously wait both early and late,  
In hopes thou wilt come at her call.  
O brother come home, at morn and at noon  
We list for the sound of thy voice,  
And when twilight approaches and the pale silver moon—  
"Tis then thou art first in our thoughts.  
We would thou wert here, when at the altar we bend,  
We miss thee still more than elsewhere;  
For there to our Saviour our hearts do ascend,  
As we mingle our voices in prayer.  
PLYMOUTH, IND.

## Starke County Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democratic party of Starke county, Indiana, met in Convention at the court house in the town of Knox, on Saturday the 29th day of April 1854, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 24th day of May 1854, and to appoint a standing committee of said county.

On motion of C. S. Tibbitts, Charles Humphreys was called to the chair and Willoughby M. McCormick was appointed secretary.

Moved and unanimously carried, that the chairman appoint the Standing Committee, by selecting two of said committee from each township in said county. Whereupon the chair appointed the following persons as said committee.

North Bend township, C. S. Tibbitts and S. O. Whitson.

Washington, Wm. Swartzell, J. Wyant, Oregon, Geo. Felden, Edward Smith, California, Abr'm. Welsh, Wm. Shilling, Centre, Jacob G. Black, J. S. Shilling, Wayne, Monroe Tucker, Matthias Hepper, Rail Road, Amasa Green, Joseph Wilson. Moved and unanimously voted that W. M. McCormick be appointed corresponding Secretary, and Charles Humphreys Chairman of said committee.

Moved and unanimously voted that C. S. Tibbitts and Willoughby M. McCormick be appointed delegates to the State Convention at Indianapolis.

Moved and unanimously carried that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Plymouth Banner.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die. C. HUMPHREYS, Pres't. W. M. MCCORMICK, Sec'y.

## Counterfeit Money in the West.

Clothing, who was executed last week at Tontoon, for murder, in partial confession to Sheriff Sherman, made the following singular disclosure touching the abundance of counterfeit money in the West: We copy from the report in the Boston Times:

Sheriff—Well, James, you say you received a part of the money as wages; have you any objections to tell me how you got the remainder?

Clothing—(hesitating) No, I don't know that I have now, but I would not have told you before. (Again he hesitated, and struggled with his feelings, and finally proceeded.) For the last five or six years I have dealt a good deal in counterfeit money.

Sheriff—And in that way did you come by the remainder of the money and the jewelry?

Clothing—Yes.

Sheriff—In what part of the country did you operate chiefly?

Clothing—Principally through the State of Michigan. I used to buy the money.

Sheriff—How much did you pay on a dollar?

Clothing—(smiling) Oh, I used to go into it upon a more extensive scale than that; I was in the habit of buying five or six thousand dollars at a time, and usually paid from twelve to fifteen dollars per hundred.

Sheriff—Did you pass it yourself?

Clothing—Not very often. I usually sold it and got from twenty to twenty-five dollars on the hundred.

Sheriff—Upon what bank was the counterfeit money in which you dealt?

Clothing—It was chiefly Indiana money. Some of it was exceedingly well done. The prisoner went on to say that this kind of money was circulated extensively throughout the West; that a great many honest people took it and passed it again, without knowing that it was bad. He had dealt in counterfeit money, the State Bank of Ohio. He said that he was in the habit of traveling on the Lakes as a sailor on the boats, and in that way sold large quantities. Most of the bills he bought were manufactured in Cincinnati, and some upon the Canada line. He says all classes of men are engaged in it. He intimated that he could divulge some startling facts relative to the transactions of certain rich men in Michigan, who had suddenly built up large fortunes trafficking in counterfeit money. "A rich man well dressed," he remarked, "can pass a hundred dollar bill without being suspected, but a poor fellow cannot."

He says about every third man he met traveling in Michigan was more or less dealing in counterfeit money. That he stated as his own calculation after an experience of six or seven years. He says that men who are engaged in passing counterfeit money, employ a large number of females as tools to do their villainous work, and pay them so much on the dollar.—Providence Jour.

CHOLERA.—We learn from a private source that there have been good many cases of cholera at St. Louis last week. We also hear reports of it at other places on the river, but nothing serious.—Are we never to get rid of this dreaded scourge?

THE ACQUITTAL OF WARD.—Mat. Ward, the murderer of Butler, has been acquitted. It has been decided by a jury that murder can be committed with impunity in Kentucky, provided the murderer has rich and influential relatives. We cannot too often express all that we feel on this subject or give expression to the deep indignation of this community at the outrage committed on justice and the dead by the Hamilton County jury.—Poor Butler was a native of Indiana. He married a sensible lady in a neighboring county, where many of his and her relatives now reside. He was well known and equally well loved here. He had obtained a liberal education, and went to exercise his profession as a teacher in Louisville. In the discharge of his duty he was ruthlessly shot down in the prime of life by a wretch whose only claim to the toleration of society, was his supposed wealth.

This verdict will be, as it should, a lasting and damnable blot upon the escutcheon of Kentucky. We wish to excite no unjust prejudices against our neighboring city. We will do Louisville the justice to say her citizens are right on this question—that public opinion there is indignant at the influence brought to bear in favor of the murderer. But the deceased was an Indian, who had gone to Kentucky to pursue a peaceful and an honorable calling. Every citizen must deeply feel the wrong committed by their State by this verdict, and will and should take the proper means to show their resentment.

The following are the jurymen who have rendered their names forever infamous by this verdict.—N. Y. Ledger.

Thos. H. Yates, James Crutcher, Asa Buckles, Geo. O. Stump, R. McIntire, Abram Neighbors, Richard Pierce, Thos. Thurston, John Young, J. C. Chenoweth, Green Walker, W. Eison.

Money and perjury have done the deed.

A new palace has been uncovered in the ruins of Nineveh, whose beauty excels any yet found in Assyria.

# Eastern & War News.

FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC.

New York, May 1. The Pacific arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings dates to the 19th of April, and four days later news. Flour—Western Canal 39s; Ohio 40s. Corn—Yellow 41s, white 42s.

No new incidents of war, except that 5 Russian merchantmen were taken in the Baltic.

LIVERPOOL, April 19th.—The news was still altogether indefinite. Napier's fleet of 37 sail left their anchorage at King's, and out to sea eastward, opposed to attack the Russian squadron. The Frigate Tribune had rejoined. Napier from Admiral Plumridge's division, having captured the first prizes, namely, three ships loaded with lead and sulphur from Lubec, bound to Russian ports in the Gulf of Finland.

Admiral Deschamps has sailed with the French squadron to join Napier in the Baltic.

The allied fleets, which were at Varna April 1st had sailed in the direction of Sebastopol; since which no account of them had been received, excepting rumors that they were preparing to attack Odessa.

From the Danube, the substance of news is, that no great operation had taken place, but sanguinary skirmishes occurred daily. Mustapha Pasha has his main force of 50,000 men at Rassewa, and likewise holds Tchernowila and Kostendj north of Trajans wall. The Russians maintained themselves in the Dobrudzha. Omar Pasha would not hazard an attack until he had the allies in his rear. About ten thousand of the allies had reached Gallipoli.

There has been a great absence of authentic information for some days past.—The Austrians, it is said, are marching into Servia. This report is supposed to be true, but it is not confirmed.

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey is being enforced.

The Greek insurrection is feeble, but still exists.

Dates from Asia are to March 6th. No operations had taken place at Erzerum owing to unfavorable weather. Zetifa Pasha, commander in chief of the Asiatic Turkish troops, had arrived. The Russians were concentrating at Gumrie, which they were fortifying early in March.—The Circassians had gained a victory over the Russians, compelling them to evacuate several ports and return to their ships. Some of the prisoners were cut to pieces.

The English Parliament is not in session.

Great Britain demands that Spain shall refuse the admittance of Russian privateers into Spanish ports. Broadstairs will be admitted into Sweden until the 24. Daily negotiations continue between Austria and Prussia. The Prussian Minister has been recalled from Sweden for personal, not political reasons.

The Austrian Consul General at Alexandria notifies Russian subjects that his protectorate over them ceases April 29th when they must leave Egypt.

The Danish Cabinet remains in office, but the Parliamentary leaders will be dismissed.

The five vessels seized in the Baltic by the English cruisers, were laden with sulphur and lead, bound from Lubec to Cronstadt. Duke Constantine has assumed the command of the Russian fleet, and hoisted his flag. Advice from Constantinople of the 10th, say that the garrison at Varna had asked for reinforcements from the fleet. The English and French troops at Gallipoli, will, it is said, be ordered there.

At Motchinn, there was a sanguinary engagement, three Russian and three Egyptian battalions remained dead on the field.

## FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

New York, May 5—3 P. M. The Africa arrived this morning, bringing dates to the 21st. She brings 110 passengers.

Richardson & Bros., the agents for the "City of Glasgow," say they are not afraid of that vessel being lost. She had water for 40 days, provisions for 65 days, and coal for 26 days, had 373 passengers.

The treaty of close alliance between France and England is ratified.

A treaty of alliance, defensive and offensive, has been signed by Austria and Prussia.

The war news from the Danube and the Baltic and Black Seas is unchanged.

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkish territory was rigorously enforced.

The Greek insurrection assumes the aspect of guerrilla warfare. Lord Stafford has published a long manifesto against the Greek Government favoring the insurrection. A massacre of the Greeks by the Turks at Bolo is reported, but supposed doubtful.

Accounts are still vague in relation to the violation of the Servian territory.

Prince Daal is reported to have summoned Montenegro to arms against the Turks.

The campaign in Asia is expected to be opened in April.

Spain.—Mr. Soule is still urging the settlement of the Black Warrior affair.

The Journal de Petersburg publishes the Czar's reply to the declaration of war. Nesselrode favors the Greek insurrection.

Philadelphia 39s 64s 39s; Ohio 39s 39s. White U. S. wheat 11s 94s 12s 64s; red and mixed 11s 11s 94s. Corn—Yellow and mixed 39s 64s 41s.

Richardson & Co. quote white common at 41s 42s; white wheat 12s 12s 34. Gardner quotes market for beef steady, the present high rates offer no inducements to dealers. Sales mostly at retail. Pork—Inquiry only for immediate wants.—Bacon more active at recent reduction.

Barrington & Bros. quote money for short periods easier. Consols closed at 87 1/2.—O her accounts say foreign exchanges have not improved.

## STILL FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris the 18th, says: "Private letters state that the Black Warrior affair was far from being settled. It had been urged on with extreme violence by Mr. Soule, and at present, wears a very threatening aspect. Another letter, dated Madrid, 13th, contains these words: 'It is stated that the American Minister has demanded the recall of the Captain General, Pezuela, and has further demanded that the officer who shall succeed him shall have power to settle upon the spot, such disputes as the Black Warrior. A large sum is said to be demanded, but the amount is so disproportionately large that we forbear to mention it.'

Accounts from the scenes of the late disturbance are not satisfactory, and mischief is still brewing at Barcelona and Saragossa. Numerous incendiary fires had occurred in the former city.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Elizabeth was to be celebrated on the 24th of April.

The Russian ship Troja has been captured in the English channel, and taken to Portsmouth.

HAMBURG, 20.—Yesterday four more merchant vessels belonging to Russia, were captured by English cruisers, and taken to Copenhagen. The number of prizes there amount at present to 14. [All the English men of war have left the roadstead of Copenhagen.]

## A Determined Woman.

The Rev. Mr. Fortin, in a lecture at Richmond, Va., related the following incident connected with the early history of Texas. A General Long, formerly to revolutionize that country in 1819.—The General had married, when 22 years of age, a Nashville heiress and beauty of sixteen years. When he formed the design to invade Texas, Mrs. Long enticed fully into his plans, and placed at his disposal her immense wealth. With this he armed and equipped three hundred men, entered the country, and was every where successful.

"Near the Gulf coast he formed a fortification, where he established his headquarters. He was elected president of the republic; a full cabinet was appointed and a regular government organized. At the time the tide was overrunning Mexico with the design of making himself supreme ruler of that State. Being jealous of the success and power of General Long he proposed to him, through an agent, that they should unite their forces which would enable them to strengthen and confirm their authority—the one over Mexico the other over Texas.

General Long unwisely heeded the traitorous proposition. Before leaving the fort he assigned to his wife seventy-five men, with directions to hold the place until his return. He soon after, with the remainder of his small army, reached the headquarters of General Long who, as soon as he got possession of his rival's camp, caused him to be assassinated. Time passed on, Mrs. Long heard nothing of the sad fate of her husband. The 75 men under her charge became dissatisfied; provisions were well nigh exhausted, and they became clamorous to return to the "States." She told them that General Long had directed her to remain until his return, and that she would do so "dead or alive."

"Every man deserted her to retrace their steps to their homes, leaving her with an infant and nurse, a young negro girl twelve or fourteen years of age, the sole occupants of the fortification. She kept the flag of stripes floating from the walls, fired the morning and evening gun, and lent the daily reveille. The Mexicans and Indians thought the place was still garrisoned, and kept a respectful distance. Time sped, a year elapsed, and still no tidings of her gallant husband reached her lonely abode. During all this space she subsisted by gathering oysters from the beach and shooting birds that flew about the fort. In 1821 General Austin invaded Texas, and seeing a flag floating from a fortification near the Gulf, supposed the noted Lafitte had established himself there.

"He sent in a flag of truce, and what was his surprise to find this place, in the midst of inimical Mexicans and savage Indians, manned by a solitary woman!"

STATU QUO.—During the war of 1812 an old gentleman who was always on the alert to obtain the latest news from the army, made his usual inquiry of a wag. "The latest news from the army," replied the wag, "is that they are in statu quo."

"Ah—how far is that from Montreal?" asked the gentleman.

The following is the advice of an examining judge to a young lawyer on admission: "Sir, it would be idle to trouble you further. You are perfect; and I will dismiss you with a few words of advice which you will do well to follow. You will find it laid down as a maxim of civil law never to kiss the maid when you can kiss the mistress. Carry out the principle, sir, and you are safe. Never say 'boy' to a goose that has the power to lay golden eggs. Let your face be long—your bills be longer. Never put your hand into your own pocket when any one else's is handy. Keep your conscience for your own private use, and don't trouble it with men's matters. Plaster the Judges and butter the jury—Look as wise as an owl and be as accurate as a town clock. But above all, get money—honestly if you can my dear sir, but get money. I welcome you to the bar."

EURKAL!—The edition of the New York Evening Post has found a remedy

for the little pest known as bed bugs.—We copy the receipt for the benefit of the habitues of boarding houses.

"Many persons complain of being pestered by bed bugs;—it is easy to avoid the inconvenience. On going to bed, strip off your shirt, and cover yourself from head to foot with boiled molasses. Let every part of the body be thickly covered with it. On coming to bite you the bugs will stick fast in the molasses, and you can kill them in the morning—Just as easy."

The Louisville Journal, which has labored assiduously to bring about the acquittal of Mr. Ward, and whose editor was a witness in his behalf at Elizabethtown, expresses itself as "sorry that the law cannot be enforced against those persons who broke Ward's windows, and threw eggs at Wolf's house." The man who goes into another's house, calls him a liar and a scoundrel, and shoots him down, the editor of the Journal thinks ought to go free of punishment, while the indignant multitude who break a few panes of glass, destroy a few flowers, and disfigure the walls of a house with rotten eggs, ought to be sent to the penitentiary.—Some people have queer notions of justice.—Ledger.

The excitement at Louisville has apparently died away, though through the country it becomes stronger. The Madisonian says that a meeting was held in that city on the 2nd inst., and the following resolutions among others were adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting approve the manly and independent course of the Courier and Democrat at Louisville, and that the editors of those papers are entitled to our warmest commendation for their zeal in the support of public justice, in the late and affair in which the lamented Butler was murdered.

Resolved, That this meeting request the Board of directors of the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair, to withdraw their invitation to Governor Crittenden to deliver an address at the next annual Fair of Jefferson county. The action of Governor Crittenden in the Ward case, having volunteered his services and prosecuted his great talents in an unworthy cause, viz., the covering of public justice, which has occurred since the invitation was given, is deemed a sufficient excuse, if one is necessary, for this public withdrawal of that invitation.

J. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

## Important Movement in the Senate on the Cuban Question.

The significant speech of Senator Slidell, Louisiana, delivered yesterday morning in the Senate, will be found in the morning's Union. It takes that view of the Cuban question, and suggests that remedy, which the imperative nature of the case demands. The thorough exposure of the glaring designs of the monarchies, England, France and Spain will astound the country, & show how steadily and yet how stealthily the most unscrupulous schemes have plotted in regard to Cuba, whilst at the same time, all three have professed to be friendly, and one at least denied the very plot which has now clearly been fastened upon all. Let Spain hold the key to this magnificent island, (intended by nature not to be the head quarters of despotism, but the neighbor and brother of the American Republic); let Spain hold the key if she chooses, not to be turned upon by our ships, as if they carried disease instead of health into her harbors, but in the spirit of a humane and liberalizing policy. While she does this, we are content. Thus far she has acted not only as the oppressor of the people of Cuba, but as the insouler of the flag of this country. And yet even in the face wrongs she has inflicted upon our citizens, much has been conceded to the apprehensions which the tyrant always feels. But in addition to her persistent outrages upon our commerce, she attempts to put herself under the joint protectorate of England and France. We do not now propose to discuss the humiliating attitude in which the speech of Senator Slidell places the British Government. Suggestive as it is of the severest censure, it does not astonish us that she has been detected in the act of plotting against the United States, nor yet that her protestations to the contrary, should have proved to be, to say the least of them, mere deceptions. We have fully realized, on more than one occasion heretofore, the insincerity of the English Government when over that Government comes into collision with the extension of American institutions. Our purpose now is to call the attention of the country to the speech of Senator Slidell, and to the extraordinary disclosures he makes upon authentic and unanswerable evidence, and at the same time to repeat that the administration of President Pierce will stand by their pledges made to the world, let the consequences be what they may.

In the mean time, we cannot refrain thanking Senator Slidell for his able, well considered, and most opportune speech.—Washington Union.

## Great Flood and Storm in the East.

ALBANY, May 1.—A destructive fire occurred in Pearl street, New York, on Saturday night. Nos. 178 and 180 were destroyed.

The flood has been increasing here since Thursday night. It reached a height this morning seldom if ever, known in this city.

The whole lower part of the city was under water. Thousands of basements and cellars were filled. All the streets running by the docks were navigable for skiffs, as also was Broadway.

No trains on the Hudson River Railroad have reached here since yesterday.

At Troy, the flood is nearly as great as here.

The loss of lumber is incalculable.—The river has been covered all the morning.

Some twenty light canal boats are on the flats near the city. Half a dozen more have gone past the city. A sloop was also carried down with two men on board.

The lumber district has been swept of piles of lumber and small cottages.

A grocery store in the lumber district, occupied by D. E. Williams, was carried off bodily.

But one boat was cleared on the canal, the C. W. Bentley. The weigh lock is flooded to such an extent that it is impossible to weigh boats.

The water is now receding slowly. Railroad communication is entirely interrupted with New York.

DUNKIRK, May 1.—Heavy freshets occurred in the Passaic, Hackensack, and Delaware rivers, caused by the melting of the snow and the heavy rains on Saturday evening.

The Delaware Division of the New York and Erie railroad was rendered impassable.

There is a break of 100 feet in width at Steiway Brook, and another between Clarkstown and Blauveltville. Some small bridges between Suffern and Jersey City were also carried away.

No train has left New York since Saturday night. The trains are now running regularly, but for the loss of seven laborers at the break at Steiway Brook the damage might have been considered light.

Temporary repairs sufficient to allow trains to pass without detention, have already been made.

The Allied Fleets in the Black Sea. The London Times is extremely disgruntled with the dilatory and inefficient course of the allied fleets in the Black Sea. Russian vessels are transporting troops, ammunition and provisions in all directions, and no effort has as yet been made to check these movements. The wrath of the Times is especially excited by a recent expedition of the Russians, in which five thousand men and a large stock of provisions were embarked on board a squadron of twelve vessels, almost under the eye of the allied fleets, and transported without molestation, to a place of safety. The proceeding is thus referred to by the Thunderer:—

"It is time we should know whether we are masters of the Black Sea, and whether the fleet we sent there is to leave the Russians an unlimited license to range at will over the waters which we so lately pretended to close against them. The country will require to be told what condition of weakness that could be which rendered the Black Sea inaccessible to our fleet, but oppositely an obstacle to the sailing of France's ships. Are the English become such fresh water sailors that they are forced to permit an enemy to snatch a prize from their grasp, because they dare not trust themselves to the elements which he braves with impunity? We have taken on ourselves the blockade of the Black Sea, and the manner in which we seem to execute that duty is by lying snug in harbor ourselves, and vainly hoping that our antagonist will do the same. It was not by such timid and sleepy proceedings as these that the reputation of the English navy was made, nor is it by these that it can be maintained."

## M. N. Manlove, D.D.E.

Will be in Plymouth on Monday the 22nd day of May, on a professional visit, to remain one week only, and will be prepared to attend to all operations pertaining to the Teeth in the most scientific manner. Rooms at the Danham House.

May 11, 1854.

## NEW GOODS!

Now receiving, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies at the People's Cheap Store. C. C. NELSON.

May 11, 1854.

## Just Received A Fine Lot

Real pure Linen Cambric, Hanks, Sails and Mull Edgings and Insertings, which will be sold cheap at THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE.