

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, May 25, 1854.

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

Interesting—The little narrative on the first page of this paper—"A Story for Young Folks," by Alice Cary—will deeply interest all those who read it. Not only young folks should read it, but the old, that they may be prepared to impress upon the minds of those who may never have the opportunity of reading it, the lovely moral it inculcates. After the perusal of such productions, who would throw it aside and say they don't care about a newspaper in a family.

Prepare your specks for astronomical observations on to-morrow, (Friday,) as the eclipse may prevent your seeing much without them.

The unusual amount of foreign news has crowded out several articles we had prepared for this paper.

We believe it is universally conceded by our merchants and others, that the affairs of the R. R. depot at South Bend, are managed by MARK WHINNERY to everybody's entire satisfaction, and that "the rest of mankind" are not disposed to grumble. A few days ago we saw him too busily engaged in writing to the different depot agents, to reclaim some lost household goods of a poor widow woman, to swap a pun with his best friends—a trick that but few of the agents are guilty of. Exit—dead heads!

It is stated that the several breaks in the Wabash and Erie Canal, occasioned by the late rains, will cause a suspension of navigation between Peru and Lafayette for some two weeks.

NICHOLAS McCANNY, an old and much esteemed citizen of Indianapolis, died at that place on the 17th inst.

The June number of Godey's Lady's Book—a beautiful number—has come to hand; but we have not received the M—number.

Supreme Judge.—Alvin P. Hovey has been appointed by the Governor, as judge for the 4th District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. A. L. Roache.

New Court House.—Our neighbors of South Bend are now erecting a beautiful stone Court House upon a portion of the site occupied by the old one. The stone is brought from Chicago, and from the appearance of the work so far as it has progressed, it will be a lasting testimony to the wisdom and taste of its projectors. Tax payers may slightly feel the pressure of its cost for a year or two, but afterwards they will be proud of the work.

The Tremont House at Chicago, by Gage & Brother, is a model Hotel. There is less confusion and mismanagement about it, than is found at most houses doing such an extensive business.

Our enterprising neighbors of Fort Wayne are making preparations to light their thriving city with gas. We hope it will not terminate as similar efforts of other neighbors—all gas! and no light.

Delirium Tremens.

On the 8th inst. John Little alias John Post, a young man a native of this city, and known to the older citizens, was taken aboard a canal boat at Roanoke in Huntington county, and being in a drunken situation known to our doggerel keepers as *delirium tremens*; it was difficult to secure him safely.

At length near Ruffins 10 miles West of here he escaped from the boat and secreted himself in the woods, where he was left. It appears that after the boat had gone, he blundered into the canal and was drowned. An inquest was held over his body and a verdict rendered according to those facts. Rumor on your skirts is the death of John Post. You have gone to keep an orderly and reputable house and to identify parties against damage which you might do. Have you done it?

Pl. Wayne Times.

"Mother, what is a hush?" A hush child! I do not know—what makes you ask?

"Cause the other day I asked Jane, what made her dress stick out so and she said, hush."

An Appeal.—Mat F. Ward has published an appeal to the Editors of the U. States, begging them to suspend judgment in his case until the publication of the testimony in an accurate form, which publication, he says, will be done by the Messrs. Appleton, of New York, very shortly.—Unfortunately for Ward, too much testimony has been published already. He killed a brother man without any sufficient provocation. The evidence as to that point—and that is all the point there—is—was full and uncontested.

But after all, we do not know but the press and the public are pursuing Ward too mercilessly. He stood trial, and was acquitted. As any murderer would, he used all possible means to escape conviction. Public censure, at the close of the trial, it strikes us, might well have been transferred from his shoulders to those of the twelve men who, by their verdict, wiped his guilt away. The jury should be deemed the murderers of the Louisville schoolmaster.—*Det. Free Press.*

Eastern & War News.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, May 15—2 P. M.

It is authentic that Odessa was bombarded 10 hours by the allied fleets.

Part of the city was laid in ruins, and 4 gun fortresses were dismantled.

Three Russian and Austrian merchant ships were burnt in the harbor, and three British bombarding steamers, badly damaged, and the attempt of the British, with 1800 men, failed.

The Russians were expected to assault on the 1st of May, with 30,000 men.—They had erected seventeen heavy batteries under cover of which they will cross the river. The passage at Olenetz is expected at the same time. Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, we must not forget that Silistria is too strong a place to be carried without a severe and perhaps a prolonged struggle.

THE BALTIC.

The British fleet came out to Sebastopol during the fight, and threatened the allied fleets, but retired without battle. Details of the bombardment are not yet received. The Russians have completely evacuated Lesser Wallachia. The Russians' back wing now rests on the Aluta river, with headquarters at Bucharest; therefore the interest of the campaign is again concentrated on operations below Nicopolis. The Turkish troops have come out of Kalafat and are occupying all towns in the track of the Russians.

The Russians are besieging Silistria, and would assault it about May 1st. The allied troops are idle. The Greek insurrection unchanged. Nothing from Asia. France has ordered all Russian Consuls to leave.

The War in Europe—Intelligence of the Steamship Atlantic.

LONDON, May 3.

It was prematurely announced in most of the English and French papers a week before the event took place, that the allied fleets had bombarded the City of Odessa.

Without stopping to comment on the remarkable circumstances that the intention of the English Admiral evidently leaked out in advance of his acting upon it, we have now to announce that a portion of the allied fleet has actually bombarded Odessa.

An account of the bombardment is officially promulgated at Vienna, whence it has been telegraphed to the French and British press. It seems but a half measure after all, but perhaps the accounts yet to arrive by mail may show it in a more satisfactory light.

At all events, on the morning of the 23d nine steamers of the allied fleet took up a position before the forts that command the entrance of the harbor, and immediately commenced to throw bombs and rockets upon the forts and the city.

We have, as yet, to glean our information from telegraphic scraps and dying rumors, consequently do not know what steps preceded the bombardment—whether the British Admiral made any formal demand upon the city which was refused or whether the Russians at once acted upon the aggressive. Not unlikely both these circumstances occurred.

One statement says that the bombardment was over in two hours; another that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed with the night.—The Austrian official account published at Vienna, 30th, states as the result of the action, that "a battery of four guns was destroyed, and the Austrian ship (the St. Catherine,) and eight 'Russian' (merchant) ships in harbor, were burned."

The Russian telegraphic account is significant. It is in these terms:

"The English and French Admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa. This being refused, bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city is destroyed. An attempt to land 1,800 men failed. The bombardment has produced no effect."

Three of the English steamers were badly damaged.

A dispatch to the *London Daily News* states that on the 23d a partial bombardment took place, but not much damage was done except setting some buildings on fire. On the 23d hostilities were suspended, and a summons was sent to the port to surrender.

In the event of a refusal, the Admirals, French and British, threatened to destroy the city on the succeeding day. On the 24th, was the attack. It was further stated that the Russian fleet sailed out of Sebastopol and advanced against the allied fleet, either with the hope of drawing the latter away from Odessa, or of getting it between two fires, but, on a portion of the British ships offering battle, the Russians withdrew to their stronghold.

It may be remembered that on the 6th ult. the British steamer *Furious* was sent with a flag of truce to Odessa to bring off the British ex Consul and some seventy British subjects. The Russians refused to permit the steamer to enter the harbor and, on her presenting, fired some six or seven shots from the walls, and sent out some ships to chase her. The *Furious* escaped, and brought back to the fleet a report of the treatment she had met with. This was on the 6th of April, and the next we hear of was the arrival, off Odessa, on the 14th or 17th, (for accounts differ) of several ships of the allied fleet. The last advice from Odessa, received here by steamer *Canada*, was to April 20, at which date, although some English steamers were in sight, all was quiet.—Consequently the account in the papers that the city was bombarded for one hour on the 18th, is manifestly incorrect.

LATER.

Prince Woronoff's palace at Odessa was entirely destroyed by the bombardment. Four English frigates were badly damaged. A private dispatch states that the whole of the allied fleet left Odessa on the 26th, and was to cruise off Sebastopol to prevent the egress of the Russians.

English officers had gone to Asia Minor, and French to Tunis to purchase horses.

A circular had been addressed to all the Consuls at Trebizond, informing them that the Porte will be at the cost of removing the Piraeus the Greeks who were too poor to bear their own expenses. The Greeks had nearly all left Constantinople, and a further delay of sixteen days had been granted merchants and domestic servants. This respite has been granted at the intercession of the United States Legation.

A million of paper roubles are just issued at Warsaw.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

The important position of Silistria is closely invested, but a telegraphic dispatch of date 26th says that up to that time the fortresses had suffered no damage.

Accounts from Bucharest, April 16th, mention that Silistria had been hard pressed since the 14th, and would be then

fallen, but for the determined valor of its defenders who express themselves able to hold out until aid shall arrive.

The Russians on the contrary, expect to reduce the place in a few days.—Mustapha Pasha has a strong garrison, but it is said not to be well victualled nor properly supplied with ammunition. The fort is in the possession of the Russians, as are also the entrencheds at the junction of the Dristra, the Turks having retired within the defenses.

The Russians were expected to assault on the 1st of May, with 30,000 men.—They had erected seventeen heavy batteries under cover of which they will cross the river. The passage at Olenetz is expected at the same time. Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, we must not forget that Silistria is too strong a place to be carried without a severe and perhaps a prolonged struggle.

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The state of feeling in Persia is reported by a recent traveler to be generally favorable to the Turks.

Some fears are expressed that the Bulgarians will rise against the Turks.

There was some talk of Mehemet Ali returning to the Ministry of War. Omar Pasha is on bad terms with Reshid Pasha; and it is said that Omar wrote to the Sultan strongly against Reshid's appointment.

A Polish Legion, to operate against the Czar, had been established in Turkey.

The Russian fleet is said to have left Sebastopol.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Legren.

The Austrian troops will enter Lesser Wallachia.

France has called into action, on land and sea, 80,000 men.

The loss of the allies at the bombardment of Odessa was only six.

Russia has proposed to Prussia a very liberal commercial treaty.

The Turks have captured Peto, the principal point in the Greek insurrection.—The insurgents had 150 killed.

The Russians have been defeated in an encounter near Silistria and Krajova.

The Turks had made a gallant attack upon Silistria, but were compelled to retreat, owing to the overpowering strength of the Russians.

The bombardment of Odessa has been officially announced in Parliament.

It is stated that Omar Pasha advanced 17,000 men towards the Dobrogea on the 17th and 18th of April, and a battle took place between Silistria and Rass