

## Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 12, 1854.

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

### The Election.

By delaying our paper a few hours, we have been able to give more of the returns and better satisfaction to our readers, than if we had issued at the usual time.

As to causes, why and whereof of the different results, our late illness during the prevalence of what little excitement characterized the canvass, totally unfit us for giving an account. We only know that the candidates and voters have had all the fun and congratulations—chagrin and disappointments to themselves, and in their own way. So far as we have been able to procure returns, we give them to our readers, and as fast as they can be procured, we shall endeavor to keep them posted, until the State and Congressional elections are heard from.

**Agriculture.**—Our farmers and mechanics are now making a praiseworthy effort to institute an Agricultural Society in this county, and as it progresses we shall make calculations for devoting a portion of our columns to this subject.

We have frequently spoken of it before and all those with whom we conversed, that would be at all interested in its organization (and we cannot set apart any portion of our community that would not be benefited by it) gave their hearty concurrence. The opportunity is now afforded them to engage in the enterprise in earnest. Further particulars are under the head of "The Banner about home."

**Political Enemies.**—It is certainly the silliest thing in a civilized community, that men could be guilty of, to suffer their political differences to make them personal enemies. They will differ as to the best mode of tilling the soil, about the price of a horse, and hundreds of other transactions in life, and still remain friends. They will differ about the great and important matters of religion—a subject touching their eternal destiny, and of far greater importance than the simple and temporary subject of politics, and yet in the social circle, when the time is "to be merry," all is harmony, love and sociability, because "charity envieth not" with them.

Had men never differed, the old spinning wheel and distaff, the old flax brake the flail for wheat threshing, and the sled or wagon and horses to take it several miles to market, and return with a load of goods for the merchant—the weekly mail and boy on horseback—all would still be adhered to as the prime moving machinery of the present age. But men differed and continued to differ, until a mighty change is wrought. The proud and majestic steamer and the fierce snorting iron horse, with their hundreds of tons—the one breasting the deep current the other with lightning's speed—knowing no mud nor mire—are comparatively but a moment in the performance of long and lucrative trips. The chitter-chatter of the lightning itself is buzzing in our ears the victories won by American arms, and the tidings of new born republics, which were the occurrences of but one hour ago.

A resort to argument to prove the absurdity of becoming personal enemies on account of political differences, is about as silly however, as our first proposition. It is too obvious to every one. It is but the children's play of old men.

### The Fifty Slaves.

In the Journal of August, a letter from Rev. T. C. Herndon, of Virginia, was published, asking the members to defray the passage of an interesting family of nearly 60 slaves, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Love, the father of Mrs. Herndon, and by a brother of Mr. Herndon. We are happy to announce that, in response to a circular on their behalf, issued from Washington, more than enough was cheerfully and voluntarily forwarded, of which nearly \$1000 was from the state of New York. Momentary slave intercourse with these, was permitted by his master to come to New York to ask for aid to redeem himself, that he might accompany his wife and nine children, and has left with more than half the sum secured, and with an assurance from his master that he is free to emigrate. About twenty members of the Baptist Church are thus set free, and go forth to exert an influence upon Pagan and Mohammedan Africa.—*Colonization Journal.*

The American Colonization society, of which the above named journal is the organ, is doing more in a mild and legal way, towards ameliorating the condition of the colored population of this country, than all the Greeley fanaticism and the open resistance of the laws of the land, can do. The journal gives monthly reports from Liberia showing the condition of the Republic as an organized government, and the prosperity and condition of those who have been sent there.

We do hope to see the Colonization creed gain in popularity and strength. There is something sincere and permanent in its design and operations, and its late increased success, is a sure indication of its triumph over all other plans for the eradication of the evils of slavery in the United States.

More of our citizens should be familiar with the columns of this journal. It is a cheap paper, published at New York city every month at 50 cts. per annum.

An Indiana Women's Rights Convention is to assemble at Indianapolis on the 26th inst. The object of this meeting is to discuss Woman's claims to an entire equality with the men in nearly all the relations of life. Too many radical changes of the kind are detrimental to the peace, beauty and harmony of society. Educate them and make them the honored instruments in rendering the domestic circle a Paradise.

**The Sickness.**—The Fort Wayne Times of a late date says, "we are sorry to indicate the fact, that never since the first inhabitants set foot on the banks of the Maumee, has this county been so scourged with sickness as during the few months past."

**Polygamy and Popular Sovereignty.** In the late political canvass for Congress, we independently and unsolicited from any quarter, stepped into the harness for the purpose of adding our little mite to the struggle that was making for the permanent establishment of a noble and patriotic principle amongst the institutions of our country. We love that principle which recognizes the greatest liberty of the American citizen at the ballot-box, especially when his right to vote is so closely connected with a peaceful and satisfactory enjoyment of his home. But blind fanaticism and reckless agitation we have as freely condemned.

All precedent in the enactment or execution of either National or local laws in this country, leads to the irretrievable conclusion that this great privilege was not conferred upon us either in states or territories, to be exercised without proper restrictions. A man has the right to do as he pleases to a certain extent, but he is required to recognize that right in his neighbor, and the established claims that his country and the general good of society has upon him.

In our advocacy of the popular sovereignty doctrine, we have not been willing to admit the right of any citizen to abuse this glorious privilege in the establishment of creeds so contaminating and beastly as that of polygamy! The very nature and spirit of our institutions condemn it, and men in their advocacy of a good and wholesome measure, may render their noble and praiseworthy efforts worse than ineffective by going to extremes.

The law maker is bound by every principle of the entire catalogue of our institutions to recognize and legislate for the protection and promotion of the moral and social welfare of the whole people. The English code (and it is useless to say we are not indebted to that) from its very inception, as a code of criminal and civil law, recognized the revealed will of God in its provisions for the regulation and control of the people as a social compact. See Blackstone, 1st part vol. 1.

The commandments in the Bible and our full recognition of, and conformity to them, in the original establishment of the institutions of this country, so clearly establish the principle that our entire code from first to last was intended to adhere to this great principle, that there is no ground for cavil.

"Thou shalt not kill," and we make laws for the punishment of the offence. "Thou shalt not steal," &c. &c. "Thou shalt not commit adultery," &c. &c. our whole code—extending broad cast over the land, and the hearts and consciences of our entire population—hold guilty and they provide for his punishment. Polygamy holds such a relation to this condemned practice or wrong, (only that it approximates nearer brutal customs and habits) that American citizens never did and surely never will, recognize or legalize it in a law-making capacity.

We regretted to see this subject introduced into the canvass, as it bears no comparison to the institution of slavery in a political sense.

The ill health of workmen and proprietors in several of our neighboring offices, as well as our own, during the past month, has rendered the regular issue of their papers a difficult task. At Peru and Wabash, the Gazette and Sentinel have encountered some troubles. Our own experience teaches us how to sympathize with them. Brother Graham of the Sentinel is still prevented from attending to his Editorial duties.

The Kalamazoo Bank is again down, down, down. Don't touch it, unless its bills are in your pocket book.

**Kansas Emigration.**—The second party of emigrants, sent out to Kansas territory by the New England Aid Society, has reached its destination all in good health and spirits, and pleased with the prospects. A steam mill was purchased at Rochester, and has been sent out for them.

A would be prophet down south, said lately in one of his sermons, that he "was sent to redeem the world and all things therein." Whereupon a native pulled out two five dollar bills on a broken bank, and asked him to fork out the specie for them.

Mrs. Ann Royal, who was somewhat conspicuous upon the public stage during the administration of Gen. Jackson, died in Washington city on the 1st inst., at a very advanced age.

### Post Office Revenue.

The revenue received by the General Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last was—from letter postage, \$4,479,227; newspaper do, \$611,333. Total, \$5,090,560. Last year the amounts were—for letters, \$4,236,702, and for newspapers, \$789,246. Total, \$5,025,948. As compared with last year, there is this year an increase in the total amount of \$64,612. The excess from letters this year over last year is \$246,435; while the decrease in the amount received from newspapers is \$177,913.

**Hogwash.**—A hog was exhibited at the State fair, weighing but little short of 2,000 lbs. This does not very well sustain the reports of the drought in the south part of this state and Kentucky, if this big grunter got his "broughten" up down that way.

Many bears have lately made their appearance in the fields and villages in St. Lawrence county N. Y., frightened probably from their usual course by fires in the woods. Seven were captured near Pierpont in a week. In many cases they got into the door yards, and almost into the houses.

**CHOLERA IN NAPLES.**—Late European advices state that there have been ten thousand deaths in Naples from cholera since the disease first made its appearance there this season.

**NEW YORK.**—At the last annual State election the relative strength of political parties, as shown by the vote for secretary of state, was whig 160,943; 'hard' 99,839, 'soft' 96,137.

Wheat is selling at Peru at \$1.05—a decline of 40 cents within the last week.

**Horrible Atrocities upon Americans in Mexico.**

From the San Antonio Texas Sept. 7. Five gentlemen arrived in San Antonio Sept. 4th, who are just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific.

From these persons we learn the following painful disclosures. In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner, that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance-way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former places of residence were as follows: William Shirley, Broome county, N. Y. William Rogers, Stark county, Ohio; John Gaines, Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. These men have in this filthy dungeon four years and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one that fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains round their ankles and wrists had worn the flesh off to the bone, and such was their horrible condition, that their chains were required to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer.

The flesh is partly healed over these wounds, leaving the most heart-sickening scars which were all seen by the five persons mentioned above. They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money, and they state also that from some facts which they were in possession of, the person who committed the murder escaped. They have been trying to get a trial, but a hearing is refused them. They have written letters to the American Minister in Mexico several times, and they have reason to believe that he never received them. Our informants learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them; and the mass of the people believed them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, John Gaines, of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old.

The above statements of the most reliable character; these persons witnessed it with their own eyes, and they are persons of undoubted veracity, and some of them have long been known to some of our citizens.

Let the alarm be sounded in the ears of every American citizen, that three of their brethren confined without cause and are famishing with hunger, and dying in chains, in a dark, loathsome dungeon, in the city of Durango Mexico. A celebrated writer on the sight says that wearing bells permanently weakens many naturally good eyes on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibration of that too common article of dress.

### The National Baby Show.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5. The National Baby show took place at Springfield, Ohio to day, and one hundred and twenty entries of babies were made.

The first premium, for the finest baby of two years old or under, was a tea set with a silver, valued at three hundred dollars.

The second premium for the next best baby, was a tea set valued at two hundred dollars.

The third premium was two hundred dollars for the best child under one year of age.

The fourth premium was a Parian marble group.

The first premium was awarded Mrs. Rommer, of Vienna, Ohio; the second to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati; the third to Mrs. Arthur, of Philadelphia; the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati.

A letter was received from "Fanny Fern," and read to the edification of all concerned.

Letters were also received from Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Mott, and Horace Greeley, Esq.

Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been admitted to this exhibition, and had an equal chance with the whites.

Among the exhibitors was an old woman who with her seventeenth child, she claimed a premium on that ground.

### Election Returns.

#### Marshall County—Official.

	Dem.	Rep.	Whig	Union	Prok	Funk
Congress.	78	78	83	31	57	10
Edly.	57	29	49	47	170	78
Rep'te.	58	29	45	41	182	72
Wheeler.	76	79	83	37	47	200
Trout.	58	29	45	41	182	72
Greer.	56	6	10	31	52	98
Vinnette.	28	21	4	3	43	31
Klinger.	21	7	6	145	10	52
Barber.	66	28	47	39	50	171
McDonald.	66	28	47	39	50	171
Dunham.	66	28	47	39	50	171
Shelf.	66	28	47	39	50	171
Packard.	66	28	47	39	50	171
Thompson.	66	28	47	39	50	171

O. W. Morris is elected Surveyor, L. Matteson Corner and Jacob Barnes Assessor for this township.

We were unable to procure a list of the Assessors for this week's paper.

**Starke County.** We have not received the official returns from Starke, but give the reported majorities for Congress and the Legislature, which will be found near correct and the successful candidates for County officers.

Congress—Edly, 56 maj. Representative—Wheeler, 46 " Sheriff—W. P. Chapman, Elected Commissioner—A. Welsh do Coroner—Adam Lambert, do

#### Fulton County.

A friend at Rochester has placed us under obligations for the following returns:

Colfax has a majority of 12 votes. Shryock, Whig, has a majority over Lawhead, Democrat, of 37 votes.

For County Auditor Pershing and Kiehl are tied. It is believed, however, that there is a mistake of a few votes in Newcastle township, in Pershing's favor. The official returns will tell to-day.

With the other County officers, the democrats have succeeded.

#### The Result in the District.

In addition to the reported returns from the Counties mentioned in our lists, we have enough to assure us that Colfax is elected in the district by from 800 to 1000 majority.

St. Joseph Co. is reported to have given Colfax about 600 maj., and La Porte has given him about 350.

Pulaski County gives Edly about one hundred majority, and elects the balance of her ticket Democratic.

Porter Co. reported 100 maj. for Colfax.

**Little Starke.**—In the canvass for Congress, whilst the Democrats of Fulton and Marshall claim to be some in the way of putting in the "big ticks" for the popular sovereignty doctrine, yet little Starke had the weight to do. Dr. Edly lost Fulton by 12 votes, and Marshall by 32 and our little neighbor—sitting off to one side, calmly looking on—when the hour of trouble arrives steps up and beats them both, and taking the three counties together, Dr. E. leaves them with a majority of 12 votes. We do not know that Starke is under any obligations to shoulder the sins and misgivings of Fulton, but she is otherwise identified with Marshall. Well, how stands the matter in this relation? Our candidate for the Legislature would have been slightly the worse of the race, had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the noble workers in Starke. Such fidelity to the cause, is not to be forgotten.

**Don't Miss It.**—That sale of Edly's at his residence, on the 14th. See Advertisement next page.

A new and very dangerous five dollar spurious note has appeared, on the Phoenix Bank, Chicago, Ill. Vignette, female reclining with left arm raised, anchor, raised, vessel and rainbow.

A celebrated writer on the sight says that wearing bells permanently weakens many naturally good eyes on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibration of that too common article of dress.

**The Revolution in Northern Mexico.** From the Austin Times, Sept. 9.

Col. Lane arrived in this city on the 3d inst. on route for his residence from the Rio Grande. He confirms the intelligence of the revolution in Mexico. He had a conversation with Col. Capistran. It is the determination of the revolutionary leaders not to make a great sacrifice of life to gain possession of Matamoros, but to establish garisons at the passes of the Sierra Madre, keep out reinforcements, cut off supplies, and force Gen. Woll to capitulate, or evacuate the city, with a regular investment. This is the plan we proposed in the revolution of Gen. Carravallo. It will succeed. His said that Gen. Woll sent an express to Santa Anna, asking for reinforcements and money. He was told by his Secretary that he would have to rely upon the men and the resources he had on hand, and could obtain in his department.

The General opinion in Mexico is, that Santa Anna is preparing to leave the country. He is represented as having invested much of his disposable means in foreign securities. It is thought he will abandon Mexico on the receipt of the \$7,000,000 under the Gadsden treaty. There is no guessing at his movements.

#### LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.

Presley Ewing, member of Congress from the Second District, died of cholera, at Mammoth Cave, on Wednesday.

Wm. C. Allen, an eminent artist of this city, died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, on the 23d inst., of yellow fever.

A man's own conscience is his sole tribunal, and he should care no more for that phantom opinion, than he should fear meeting a ghost if he crossed the church yard at dark.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—9 A. M.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, has arrived. Flour—Prices are considerable higher; advanced 25 per bl. Wheat advanced 4d. Corn advanced 12s.

The weather has been very unfavorable for agricultural purposes.

The Allies landed unopposed on the Crimea, and are proceeding to attack Sevastopol.

It is officially announced by the French and English Governments, that, on the 14 58,000 men landed without opposition at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sevastopol. The transports returned to Varna for 14,000 more Frenchmen.

The Russian fleet had again run into Sevastopol, and part of the allied fleet arrived off Varna.

It is stated from Constantinople, but yet unconfirmed, that the Car at the last moment assented to terms, and a steamer was dispatched to postpone the landing, but at last advice had not reached the fleet.

It is reported that the batteries of Odessa are again bombarded.

Anapa and Kensch are closely blockaded.

The evacuation of Moldavia is now complete. Guyon has been recalled from Asia. Greece makes submission to the Porte and offers a treaty of commerce.

The rupture with Persia is officially contradicted.

Spanish affairs are unchanged. The Belgian ministerial crisis is over. Ministers remain.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Broadstuffs—All articles are buoyant. The Broker's Board reports 2s advance on flour, 4d on wheat, and 1s, 2s, on all descriptions of corn. The supply is light.

Richardson Bros' quotations are—white wheat 9s. 6d. a 10s; Canadian 9s. 9d. 6d. red 8s. 9d. a 9s. Western canal flour 29s. 6d. a 30; extra 30s. 6d. a 31s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s. 6d. a 32s. 6d. Indian corn, white and yellow 34s. a 37s.

In American stocks, a fair business is doing. Baring Bros. report the London money market dull.

The Canada brings 133 passengers. The instructions issued to the troops at Varna at the moment of their departure have been published, and display evidence of the most minute care and forethought, and indicate that the intention is to make an immediate push upon Sevastopol.

A dispatch dated Varna, 23d, says it has been ascertained from Russian sources that the Russians did not oppose the landing of the allies, because their entire force in the Crimea was only 34,000 men besides the garrison at Sevastopol. The Russians have 30,000 men and 48 guns on the heights from St. Crimea; to Sevastopol, and will defend the heights to their utmost. The allies marched on Sevastopol by way of Simperpol. The first encounter was anticipated about the 21st or 22nd, unless the Russians advanced from their positions to meet the allies.

Ships with troops were off the fortress of Kiburno, and the island of Tauris, near Odessa, doubtless with the view of intercepting Russian reinforcements.

The English are said to have captured a Russian express steamer, with important dispatches, off Sevastopol.

**VIENNA, Wednesday.**—The Tremendous Blatt states that, on the 13th, all the strand batteries recently erected at Odessa were destroyed by part of the allied fleet.

A powder magazine had exploded at Perehok. There is said to have been a great loss of life by the Russians, and a number of vessels of the allies were also damaged.

**St. Petersburg, 19.**—A number of regiments have been inspected by the Emperor, and have left to join in the campaign in the south.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.**—Whilst the embarkation was proceeding at Varna, an English vessel upset; two gun boats and twenty lives were lost.

**ATHENS, 16.**—The French commander has demanded that 14,000 troops should be received at Athens. The King refused, declaring he would leave his capital.

The cholera was abating at Madrid. The English officers have been sent to Kart.

Prince Napoleon has sent 12,000 muskets to Schamyl.

Persia is threatened by the Turkomans who have taken fortresses of Moro and Metchik.

The Grand Duke Constantine was expected at Simperpol.

The cholera was abating at London. The Emperor of the French it is rumored, is to visit England shortly.

A most diabolical outrage had been perpetrated in Ireland. About 950 inhabitants of Enniskillen and neighborhood, including the Earl of Enniskillen, proceeded to Derry on the 13th by railroad, and had a grand Orange celebration. As they were returning, the train came in contact with a large fragment of rock, placed upon the rails near an embankment, throwing the train off the rails, instantly killing the stroker, and wounding numerous others, including the Earl. It is stated to have been a deeply laid conspiracy, and suspicion of it was entertained before; so unusual precautions were taken, and the train was going at a very slow rate, otherwise the loss of life would have been frightful.

**DANTZIG, Thursday.**—On receipt of dispatches, all the Admirals met on board the Duke of Wellington. Swarborg and Cornstalk are not to be attacked this season. The French Admirals and fleet sailed for France on Monday. The Austers got on Stockholm rocks, threw off 21 guns, and got off again.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 6.** Kossuth has informed the committee who invited him to visit Newcastle, that he will await the result of the attack on Sevastopol before again addressing the public.

Mr. Buchanan has been staying a few days at Manchester, on a private visit. Mr. Steel, of the firm of Crofts & Steel, Election returns come in slowly.

**KANSAS.**—A letter from Kansas to Gen. Pierce's home organ in New Hampshire, says that not one southern man is found to ninety-nine northern and western German emigrants, and that not a doubt exists among the emigrants, or in the neighboring slave states, as to the future character of Kansas. When admitted as a State, its manifest and glorious destiny is Freedom.

**POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.**—No FORGIVENESS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.

The Syracuse paper says that the Milleries have recently been holding a series of meetings in that city, and have labored somewhat earnestly to make converts. The day now fixed for the end of all things earthly is the 19th of May, 1855. These fixed last days having so often come and gone without the occurrence of any unusual phenomena, we hardly think there can be many so unwise as to be disturbed by the prediction.

### A Rich Case.

Some years ago, an Irishman was knocked down and robbed. He accused a man of having committed the robbery, and in due time the case came up for trial. The Irishman being upon the stand, was cross-examined, after having sworn positively to the guilt of the prisoner, by one of our keenest lawyers, and something like the following, was the result:

"You say that the prisoner at the bar was the man who assaulted, and robbed you?"

"Yes."

"Was it by moonlight when the occurrence took place?"

"Divil the bit of it."

"Was it starlight?"

"Not a whit; it was so dark that you could not have seen your hand before you."

"Was there any light shining from any house near by?"

"Divil a bit in a house was there anywhere about."

"Well, then, if there was no moon, no starlight, no light from any house, and so dark that you could not even see your hand before you, how are you able to swear that the prisoner is the man? How did you see him?"

"Why yer honor, when the spalpeen struck me, (my the divil fly away wid him) the fire flew out in my eyes so bright ye might have seen to pick up a pin, ye could, be jubburs!"

The court, jury counsel, and spectators exploded with shouts at this quaint idea and the prisoner was directly after declared not guilty.

**GOOD REBUKE.**—A very good lady in Boston, a short time since, had in her employment a young man from her country. On certain occasions, he was instructed to inform any company who might arrive at the door that Mrs. ——— was not at home.

One day John made this reply to an intimate friend of the lady, who shortly went away, leaving a card and a promise to call again.

As the card was handed to Mrs. ——— she said: "John, what did you say to the lady?"

"I told her you were not at home."

"Well, John, I hope you did not laugh."

"On no man's word, I never laugh when I tell a lie."

Father, did you ever have another wife beside mother? "No, my son; what question?" "Pa, cause I saw in the old family Bible where you married Anna Donnelly, 1825, and that ain't mother's name, for her name is Sally Smith." By destined for the presidency.

**A LITTER OF BARES.**—A German woman passed through Dayton, Ohio, on the first, having with her six children, all boys, born at the same time. They were six months old, small but sprightly. It is supposed that this case is almost if not quite unprecedented.

**NEW ORLEANS** papers of Tuesday are received. A steamer has arrived at that port with Brownsville dates to the 15th ult. The revolutionists in Mexico have had considerable success, and have obtained possession of several towns including Monterey. The government troops will be unable to check them. I did not deprecate the American side of the Rio Grande were very numerous.

**BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.** At the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, for the week ending Sept. 26, there were 145 deaths and the disease is increasing among private practice.

At Augusta, for the week ending the 25th, there were 32 deaths. The disease was raging and the alarm subsiding. The telegraph office has responded.

At Dayton, (Ga.) the fever has made its appearance, and the inhabitants are flying from the place panic-struck.

The Charleston telegraph office will reopen on Monday.

**COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 30.** There were 23 deaths at Augusta, Ga., yesterday, of which 6 were from fever.

At Charleston, on Friday, there were 6 and at Savannah, on Wednesday, 5 deaths from fever. Hon.