

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.
PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 19, 1854.

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

The Elections.

Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania held their State elections on the 10th inst., and from present indications the fusionists have succeeded in them all. To this decision of the popular voice, we most cheerfully submit. It is a delightful illustration of the popular sovereignty doctrine, and to murder a syllable of objection to its full and free predominance, would be to the reverse of what we have contended for during the canvass. Although the decision was against a cherished principle of many, we delight to see a general and willing submission to the majority.

In principle, however, there is a palpable error just here in this connection, provided the declaration of Independence is not a self-evident lie. A voice of the people of the States, thus expressed, controls Congress, and the laws of the National Government are necessarily required to be conformable to this expressed will. But how is it with the expressed will of the people who happen to inhabit a territory—and although "created equal and free"—when their voice is as clearly and unequivocally expressed, in relation to a domestic institution that concerns them more than any other portion of the Union? Congress must control them instead of their having a voice in the control of Congress, and the authority of that body is directly delegated from the people of the States. Thus it is perceived that the people of the States dictate to the people of the territories what kind of a constitution and laws the territorial pioneer shall have to govern and control the destinies of himself and his children. This position is true and cannot be controverted, though it carries the broad assertion upon its face that the people of the Territories are incapable of self-government.

State Fair.—We have received various accounts of the doings and success of the late State Fair held at Madison, and they most generally concur in the statement that it was a creditable affair, considering the unfavorable season in the south part of the State, from which, it was expected would be the principal competition in many departments. The fair grounds and every necessary arrangement had been attended to and arranged in a manner highly creditable to the superintendent. The hospitality of the citizens of Madison, is alluded to by all who speak of the manner in which they were entertained, as truly commendable, and although it was quite perceptible that the attendance was not so large as at the fair of the previous year, yet ample arrangements had been made for the accommodation of full number, and more than attended the fair at Lafayette in 1853, and without just cause for grumbling.

It is said the display of horses and cattle exceeded anything exhibited at any of our previous State Fairs. There were 1075 entries made in all, and 206 of them were horses.

A School boy named Samuel Easton, was murdered in Covington Ky., a few days ago by a German named Fortman, for the trifling offence of disputing in the street whilst passing from school, with a German boy of his own age. The citizens became so incensed after the arrest, that fears were entertained that he would be taken from the hands of the authorities and hung by the mob.

The Homestead Act.—The reader will find in this paper the act which was passed by Congress at its last session, graduating the price of the public lands to actual settlers, in proportion to the time they have been in market. In Illinois, land is being entered at a rapid rate in conformity to this act. See another column for the law.

Squatter Sovereignty.—If ever there was a greater deception played off in a political canvass, than the fusions played off during the late race, it must have been before our day. With considerable anxiety and bitterness they opposed and anxiously anticipated the idea of squatter sovereignty, but the sequel is rather funny. They (the sovereigns, we suppose) have squatted into every office within the gift of the people of the State. The old liners are emphatically on the under ground route, and from every indication they are so badly beaten, and have lost so much of their rhine in betting on the election, that they have not enough to pay anything like reasonable fare, and with packs on their backs they are footing it up Salt River. "Go it Boys."

This is not the result in Indiana alone. In Ohio they have squatted all over the State—in and out of office, and even in the old Keystone, the returns have it rather jag-handled, and we look for no other result in New York. But Michi-

gan will be along directly—she'll settle the hash. Hail Columbia!

Election Items.—It would be time and labor lost to fill our paper from week to week with the returns of each county in the State as they are received. It is certainly enough to know for a week or two, that the Fusion ticket has carried everything before it, and when we hear from all the counties, we will give the list entire, with the majority it presents. The returns received by our exchanges differ so widely, that there would be no certainty in relying upon them as the correct result.

Good winter Apples carefully gathered, are selling in this market at \$1.00 per bush. How can we afford to furnish the Banner one year for 14 bush. Apples?

The proprietors of the Daily State Journal have been compelled to diminish the size of the paper in consequence of the high price of paper.

Green Beans for Dinner. Decidedly the best joke of the season was told us yesterday, two of the Methodist Ministers attending conference being the innocent subjects of it.

A lady in the lower part of the city, who is somewhat of a wag, remarking to a female acquaintance that notwithstanding the scarcity in the vegetable market, her aunt had been able to have Green Beans at dinner nearly every day during the conference.

"La," says the other, "I wish we could get some green beans for our table!" This brought out a hearty laugh from the wag, and the elder lady saw at once that she was told. The fact is, that Green Beans consisted of two preachers who were stopping at the house of the aunt, one named Green and the other Beans.

New Albany Tribune. A few years ago a similar speculation was made of the names of certain ministers by a Bishop whilst presiding at a Conference in this State. Their names were Wood, Burns, Badley, Beach and Green. A committee for some purpose or other, was called for, consisting of five members, when the Bishop announced it as follows: "Green, Beach, Wood, Burns, Badley."

New Graduation Law. AN ACT to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That all of the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upwards, prior to the time of application to enter the same, under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for fifteen years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or more, shall be subject to sale at twelve and a half cents per acre: *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to extend to lands reserved in the United States, in acts granting lands to States for railroad or other improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act, the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of pre-emption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations, upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of pre-emption until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased, shall again be subject to the right of pre-emption for eleven months, as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act granting pre-emption to actual settlers upon public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit before the register or receiver of the proper land office, that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation owned or occupied by him or herself, and, together with said entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

Approved August 4, 1854.

The largest pane of glass that has yet made its appearance in New York has taken its place in one of the windows of Taylor's celebrated Restaurant in Broadway. Its dimensions are fifteen feet in height, six feet in breadth, three quarters of an inch in thickness, and a thousand dollars in cost.

A gentleman of African extraction who used to display his grinning combination of ivory and ebony about the streets of Indianapolis, was asked by a white gentleman.

"How old are you, Sam?" "Twenty-five, Massa, was the reply, 'but if you counts by de fun I've seen, jest call me seventy-five.'"

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER! LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC!

Dreadful destruction of Life.

New York, Oct. 11. The Collins steamship Arctic was lost off Cape Race on the 27th. She came in collision with an unknown propeller. Only 32 persons are known to be saved; 18 have arrived here. Capt. Luce, Mrs. E. K. Collins and family, are among the lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The Arctic came in collision with the propeller at noon on the 27th, about forty miles off Cape Race, in a dense fog. The speed of the Arctic at the time was about 13 knots, an hour, and the propeller had all sails set, with a strong fair wind. It was supposed at first that the Arctic had sustained little or no injury. Assistance was immediately rendered to the propeller, which was frightfully damaged, but it was soon discovered that the Arctic was also leaking fast, and it gained so rapidly that the fires were soon extinguished.

Every effort was then made to save those on the Arctic, but as four or five boats had left to render assistance to the propeller, there was only one left which was soon filled, and a raft was hastily constructed. A panic took possession of those on board the Arctic, and they crowded the raft. Large numbers reached it; others were drowned in the attempt. All this time the vessel was fast filling, and of a sudden, she, with all remaining on board, was engulfed in the sea. All on the raft, except one who clung to it for 24 hours, were drowned.

At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, the barque Huron, of St. Andrew New Brunswick, Capt. Wall, bore in sight, and took those in the boat on board 32 in number; 18 of them were subsequently transferred to the ship Lebanon, and arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. The most of those who were saved belonged to the crew.

THIRD DISPATCH. The following is a list of the saved taken to Quebec by the Huron: Jas. Avery, cook; Luke McCarthy, fireman; Jos. Connolly, do.; Q. Makindoo, do.; Christian Moran, do.; Jas. Ward, do.; Christian Callagher, do.; Thos. Wilson, asst. engineer. Robt. Bryan, do.; David Barry, do.; Ernest Miller, do.

Arrived at this port on the Lebanon—Edward Bryan, fireman. Patrick Mahon, do.; Thos. Garlan, do.; Patrick Casey, do.; Patrick Logan, do.; Duffin Carnegie, do.; Thomas Brennan, assistant engineer; steward; Thomas Stanton, officers' steward; James Corman, Michael McLoughlin, a boy; Peter McCabe.

Picked off the raft—A waiter, Wm. Nichols, of Genoa, Sicily Island. Passengers—Henry Jenkins, James Thompson, New Orleans; Capt. Paul of Gramme, New York; Geo. H. Burns of Philadelphia, Francis Dorian, of New York, 3d officer.

It is not known whether the five boats have reached land or been picked up.—They are known to have contained Mr. Garley, first officer; Thos. Wild, boat-swain; Mr. Halan 2d officer; Mr. Graham 4th officer; Mr. Moore, of N. Y., passenger; Mr. Rogers, chief engineer; Mr. Walker, 2d do.; Mr. Willett, 3d do.; Dan Kelly, fireman; Jno. Moran, do.; Jno. Flanagan, do.; Patrick McCaully, do.; Mr. Bignell, Engineer; Mr. Kelly, do.; Mr. Thompson, do.; and a young man, named Robinson, under instructions in the engineer department besides sailors and quartermasters.

The Arctic had 236 passengers, and a crew of 175. Upwards of 200 persons were also seen on the propeller, whose fate is unknown. Capt. L. Wall, of the Huron, states however that, on the morning of the 28th, he saw a singular looking vessel in the distance which it is conjectured may have been the wreck of the propeller.

Among those last seen on the Arctic or the raft were Capt. Luce and son, Mrs. E. K. Collins, Master Collis Collins, Miss Collins, Mr. Brown and family, a connection of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool; Mr. Thomas, importer of Coal, New York; Mr. Adams, Brooklyn; Mr. Bowlin, Cincinnati; Mr. Chas. Springer, Cincinnati; a nephew of Mr. Bloodgood hotel keeper, Philadelphia, residing in Albany; the Duc de Grammont, of the French embassy with many others.

A Mr. Comstock, brother to the Commander of the Baltic, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat whilst being lowered.

The foregoing particulars were furnished by G. H. Burns of Adams & Co's. Express, Philadelphia, who had in charge government dispatches from France or England, which he could not save.

Intense excitement exists over the city, and heartfelt sympathy is expressed especially for Mr. E. K. Collins, whose whole family is lost. Hopes are however, entertained that some of the missing boats may have been picked up or reached land, and that the list of saved may be greatly increased.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Arctic.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.

No advices have been received of the missing boats of the Arctic. In addition to the brigantine Ann Eliza dispatched by Warren & Brothers, under an arrangement with the American Consul, and the vessels we are happy to state that the Right Rev. Mr. Field has placed his yacht Hawk at the disposal of Mr. Newman, who lost no time in engaging a crew and fitting her out for sea.

She left at P. M. yesterday, with instructions to cruise for six days to the southward of the Island. It was generally expected that Mr. White, of the N. Y. Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company's steamer Victoria in search of the Arctic. The steamer arrived from the westward yesterday. We understand the reply to Newman's application for her was, that she could be had for \$500 per day. She is about 200 tons burthen.

The following statement of the loss by Mr. Balham the 2d officer appeared in an extra on Tuesday.

Mr. B. and the other officers and crew saved in the boats, arrived at Broad Cape and reached here on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the 27th, at noon, Cape Race,

bearing north-west 65 miles, while running in a very thick fog, the Arctic was struck on the starboard bow, about sixty feet abaft the cut-water, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship, two below the water, one of which was about 51 feet in length and one and a half wide leaving the whole cut-water and stern of the iron steamer clear through the Arctic's side. So dense was the fog that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The helm was put hard a starboard, the engine was stopped instantly, and backed at full speed until clear of the other steamer which occupied a couple of minutes.

The iron steamer seemed to be sinking bow first. Capt. Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Gourley, chief officer, left the Arctic in charge of the starboard boat. In lowering the port boat, the Captain exclaimed, "Hoist up that boat again, Mr. Balham," and beckoned me to go to him; doing so, he told me, "We have now to ascertain, if possible what damage has been done." I then found the holes above mentioned. Upon informing him of the fact, he gave orders to get all ready, for the purpose of endeavoring to stop the leak, which was promptly done, but to no advantage whatever. There was so much of the bow and iron broken off the other steamer projecting, that the sails could not be brought close to the side. The carpenter was then lowered down over the vessel's side, and pillows and mattresses passed down to him, to try if possible, to force them in, but the leak was found to be so far below the water line that they could not be got in, and every exertion to stop the leak proved unavailing.

Capt. Luce then ordered the ship's head to be kept ahead, which bore N. W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the chief officer's boat and the other steamer, which we supposed had sunk. We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before we ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished, with the exception of one, who caught hold of a rope hanging over the bow. Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine which the chief engineer said could not be done as the ship was fast sinking.

In about 30 minutes, all the lower fires were out, and at least three feet of water in the ship, fore and aft. By this time, the confusion among the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist the crew in keeping the deck pumps going, and in lighting the ship forward, for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from the inside, which was found to be useless. Numbers of them went into the boats, which were still hanging to the davits.

In 45 minutes after the collision, I came up from the fore hold and informed the Captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her. He then told me to see to my boats. On going to those on the port side, I found them completely filled with men, women and children, and there was no possibility of getting near them. I immediately went to the starboard side and ordered the crew to lower the guard-boat, and asked the captain what were his intentions. He replied that the ship's fate should be his. I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go, as I intended to take a boat, but he returned me the answer that he should share his fate.

It was soon discovered that there was no hope of saving the Arctic, and the lady, daughter, and son of Mr. E. K. Collins, with several ladies, were put on board a boat, in the act of lowering when one of the tackles gave way, and all except one lady, who clung to a sailor holding fast to a boat, were precipitated into the sea, and lost. I then jumped into a boat, and was ordered by the captain to cut away the tackle fall, and drop a stern. I did so, and at the same time about twenty persons, I suppose, jumped over board of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. We fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side and lighted.

I am informed that he sent off two vessels which he had employed about his ship. Mr. Allen Godefrich, of Renaw, sent away a vessel on Saturday evening. It is with the greatest regret I have to report that no trace of the Arctic or the boats could be found, but as there were many vessels in the neighborhood of the disaster, it is not improbable that many lives may have been saved. No doubt, however is left in my mind, as to the total loss of the Arctic. The following is a list of the passengers saved: Messrs. Ward, Duparen, W. A. Young, George Donds, E. M. Jones, J. Bogart C. Dulan.

List of crew saved.—John L. Cribb, Purser; Wm. Balham, 2d mate; Mark Graham, 4th mate; John Deignan, 1st Assistant Engineer; David Reed, boat-swain's mate; and the following sailors: Allen, Weeks, Linn, Davis, Humphrey, Tupper, Page, Jones, McGee, McKath, Blake, Fleming, Bailey, Thomas Smith, Henry, and Bailey; carpenters and firemen, Messrs. Lardin, Maton, and Mercer; Hancock, a bedroom servant; Warrington, Kaul, and Baker, waiters.

[Signed.] Wm. BALHAM.

The Arctic Disaster.

It will be perceived by the following that the vessel with which the Arctic came in collision has arrived safely in port, and that hopes are entertained of the safety of many of the Arctic's passengers who were supposed to have been lost.

HALIFAX, Oct. 12. We have received Newfoundland dates to the 4th inst. The French screw steamer Vesta arrived at St. John, Newfoundland, on the 30th ult., with her foremast and bows shattered to pieces—she being the vessel that came in collision with the Arctic. She had on board 31 of the Arctic's crew, which she had picked up. She lost 13 of her passengers in the collision.

Three of the Arctic's boats have not been seen, but being life-boats, it is supposed they may have been picked up by passing ships. Vessels sent in search of the boats returned on Tuesday, 3d inst., without finding any of them or any portion of the wreck. All the passengers and crew saved as advised yesterday, left here for Boston in the Europa.

New York, Oct. 12—2 P. M. After carefully sifting all the testimony bearing upon the disaster of the Arctic, the agents of the company here entertain strong hopes, amounting almost to a certainty, that Mrs. Collins, and a large number of other ladies were placed into one of the boats, and safely landed under the immediate supervision of Capt. Luce; and there appears to be strong reasons for the belief that the three missing boats may be yet heard of with many more passengers.

A gentleman who left New York, Oct. 12, and who arrived here to-day, informs us that there was a report at Fall River this morning, that a vessel laden with railroad iron had arrived at Warren, R. I., with 40 passengers picked up from one of the missing boats of the Arctic.

Boston, Oct. 12. A gentleman who left New York, Oct. 12, and who arrived here to-day, informs us that there was a report at Fall River this morning, that a vessel laden with railroad iron had arrived at Warren, R. I., with 40 passengers picked up from one of the missing boats of the Arctic.

John M. Clayton on Foreign Influence and Nationalization.

D. Rodney King Esq., of Philadelphia, in July last, addressed a letter to Mr. Clayton, on foreign influence and the nationalization question, also intimating that there were many citizens who were desirous of electing him (Clayton) President of the United States, to which Mr. Clayton returned the following answer, which has just been published in the Philadelphia Enquirer. It possesses considerable interest:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1854.

D. RODNEY KING, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Protracted and severe sickness since the receipt of your letter of the 31 ult., has prevented me from keeping up my correspondence. But for this your letter would have received an immediate answer. Let me begin then by replying to your principal question. I respond to that by declaring frankly that I never was, am not now, and never shall be, a candidate for the Presidency. I have seen enough of it to form a decided opinion, that for me, there is no position in this country less desirable. I shall be content with the seat in the Senate of the United States, which the kind partiality of friends in my native State have assigned to me. Indeed, I would not exchange it for any under the government.

The year 1856 must decide a momentous issue in this country. Are the American people prepared to share with aliens the right of governing this nation, at the ballot box, as soon as these aliens can make a declaration of intention? They may, and often do make such a declaration, within a week, or even a day, after landing on our soil. Again, are the American people prepared to share with aliens, every blessing and benefit conferred upon them as American citizens, and even to give them a share of the public domain? By the Nebraska Bill, Congress has conferred upon them the right of voting, and by the homestead bill, which is still pending, and to be decided upon next winter, they are to have an equal share of the public domain, on the same terms with native and naturalized citizens. Again, the American people must decide whether, other circumstances being equal, the native citizen is or is not fairly entitled to a preference in the distribution of honors and offices, in the country which gave them birth.

The state of my health will not permit me to discuss these questions in a letter. Our naturalization laws are unquestionably defective, or our almshouses would now be filled with paupers. Of the 144,000 paupers in the United States, 68,000 are foreigners, and 66,000 natives. The annals of crime have swelled as the jails of Europe have poured their contents into the country, and the felon convict, reeking from a death in Europe, or who has had the fortune to escape punishment for any other crime abroad, easily gains naturalization here, by spending a part of five years within the limits of the United States. Our country has become a Botany Bay, into which Europe annually discharges her criminals of every description.

I have no prejudice against the honest foreigner who comes here to seek an asylum from the tyranny of rulers abroad. All my sympathies are with them, and when they become naturalized, I will defend them as American citizens, in all their rights, as fully as those born on the soil. I would inculcate and practice religious toleration, in its broadest sense, but I would see to it that no men of any sect, whose creed teaches them to deny religious toleration to me and my countrymen should ever hold office here, or power of any kind to persecute us for our religious opinions. No man who acknowledges allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, or who holds himself under obligations to obey the edicts of any such potentate or power, shall be by my vote placed in any post or office under the American Government. I would defend the rights of men of all religions to the full extent to which those rights are guaranteed by the American Constitution. But while I would give every American citizen to defend the religious rights of all others, even at the hazard of his life, I would at the same time advise him to peril his life not less freely in defence of his own.

I do not undertake to enter into the subject how far foreigners, who are not naturalized in this country, should be permitted to hold office. You will find that you can lay down no general rule upon this subject, to which there will not necessarily be exceptions. It is sufficient for my purpose, standing as I do, without the power, and without the wish to have the power, to confer offices upon others, to say, that in my judgement, a native American citizen, under equal circumstances of qualification and merit, is better entitled to the honors and offices of the country than a foreigner, whether naturalized or not.

And now, seeking no office from you or your friends, or any body else, I have the honor to subscribe myself, very sincerely and respectfully, your friend.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.
D. Rodney King, Esq., Philadelphia.

CLAIM OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—An important case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of this City, as between the State of Indiana and the late North American and Trust Company. It appears that among the claims presented for liquidation to the Receiver of this Company was one on behalf of the State of Indiana for \$175,000; this sum, in eighteen certificates of deposit, being the outstanding balance of \$1,200,000 of State Bonds purchased. The Court ruled that the State was entitled to recover.

Miraculous Escape.—An Infant Floating on a Buffalo Robe.—The Putnam County Courier states that a Mr. Smith, of Pecksville, was crossing a bridge near Patterson near the line of Kent, in that County, on Wednesday of last week, when he was thrown from his wagon in consequence of his horse taking fright at an opening in the bridge. His wife and infant child were with him, and all escaped without injury, although the child and buffalo robe were both precipitated into the stream, the child falling on the robe which floated down the stream bearing its precious little burden onward until both were drawn ashore by gentlemen who were returning from a picnic excursion. The horses shied off and went over the bank of the stream down a precipice of thirty feet, and were drowned. They and the wagon were drawn out about an hour after the occurrence.

Arrival of the Union—later from Europe. New York, Oct. 11. The steamer Union brings London dates to the 27th Sept. The Washington arrived out on the 23d the Europa arrived on the same day. The frigate San Jacinto left Southampton for the Baltic on the 27th. The Baltic arrived out on the 27th. Everything connected with the Sevastopol expedition is going on favorably for the allies. The actual landing place was twenty miles south of Sevastopol. The allies marched on the latter place on the 18th Sept. A general engagement was expected before Sevastopol on the 20th. The Tartar population of the Crimea sympathize with the expedition. Menschikoff advanced with troops to Bursk, on the River Alma, there to give battle to the allies. It is reported that the Russians had re-entered the Ebrochuda with 60,000 men, and would try to take Varna. The British government has ordered the bombardment of Revel before the Baltic fleets return home. Liverpool cotton market quite steady; sales for two days, 14,000 bales at previous rates. Corn market firm, with slight further advance in wheat and flour. Money market stiff. London corn market steady. American flour firm. The Viceroy of Egypt has given orders to dispatch 1000 troops with corresponding artillery, to take part in the war of the East. The Austrian General Hess entered Bucharest on the 22d September. The Emperor of Austria telegraphed him to make no impediments to the operations of the allies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11. The Secretary of the Board of Underwriters has received information that the vessel sunk by the Arctic was the steamer Cleopatra, bound from Quebec for Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10. The loss of life by the burning of the steamer Princess, near Natchez, on Sunday last, is supposed to have been 12 or 14 persons.

TROY, Oct. 13. A skiff, containing 17 men, upset this morning near the steamboat landing, and only six were rescued. They were employed in a chair factory at West Troy, and were going to their work. Eight of the bodies have been recovered.

Pennsylvania Election. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13. Pollock's majority, which had been nothing, 30,000; Mott, Canal Commissioner, democrat and know nothing, 80,000; Black, democrat, Supreme Judge, 20,000. Prohibitory law doubtful. Congress—whig and know nothing, fifteen; democrat, eight; not heard from two.—Legislature unknown—probably majority for know nothings and whigs.

A shoemaker notorious for his propensity to tease small children, once got the worst of it, while engaged in his besetting sin. A little boy passed into the room where he was engaged at his work, and stood eyeing him very attentively. Finally, he asked him why he looked at him so steadily.

"I was looking how black you are," said the urchin.

"O," replied wax end, "my mother was chased by an Indian!"

The boy stood for a moment, with a fixed gaze, then retreating to the door, and as he was about to go out said, with great earnestness—

"And I guess he caught her!"

Why are seeds when sown like a gate post? They are planted in the earth to propagate (prop a gate.)

There was a slight fall of snow at Wheeling, Virginia, on the 6th inst.

MARRIED. On Sabbath evening last at the M. E. church, by Rev. N. L. Breakman Tros. J. PATTERSON to Miss MARY BARRELL, all of this place.

The compliments and cake of the bride were thankfully received, and may happiness and prosperity ever be theirs.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. A. Fuller Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS to Mrs. MARY E. GRIFFITH all of this place.

In this instance also a snug cake, dressed in its Sunday-go-to-meetings accompanied the notice. The whole Banner crew join in extending their

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9. The bankers of this city to-day threw out the paper of the Indiana Free Bank and the brokers also refused to purchase them. Their notes are also refused in trade.

The Revolution in Mexico. New York, Oct. 13. The Mexican Consul at this port has received a dispatch from New Orleans, to the effect that the revolution in Mexico is entirely at an end.

THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE!

F. RIMPLER, HAVING purchased the entire interest in this establishment, and added to it a splendid assortment of the

Cheapest CLOTHING

Ever brought to this market, he invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call at the old stand in the north room of Rusk's new building. His stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

Is Extensive and Complete. Winter Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and in fact every thing in the line of trade, together with Yankee Notions, Jewellery, &c. He is now preparing to sell cheaper than any other establishment west of New York City. His stock of

Furnishing Goods,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and all other kinds of Winter Goods, can't be beat in any portion of Northern Indiana, and his variety of Trimmings for Tailors and others making up clothing, will be found more extensive than at any other house in this place. Don't go somewhere else and get cheated before you call at the People's cheap clothing store, where you are sure to get the most of your money, and leave the proprietor of the establishment with the warmest thanks for your patronage.

Oct. 19, 1854. F. RIMPLER.

Taxes for 1854.

THE undersigned Treasurer of Marshall County Indiana hereby informs taxpayers that the property for State purposes fifteen cents, and two cents sinking fund, and fifty cents on each poll; on each \$100 valuation of taxable property for county purposes thirty-five cents, and on each poll fifty cents for road purposes.

The following taxes were assessed by the Township Trustees, to-wit: Union Township, road tax, one cent on each acre of taxable land; Township and school tax, twenty-five cents on each poll.

Center Township, twenty cents on the \$100 valuation for road purposes, and fifteen cents for township and school purposes.

Greene Township, thirty-five cents on each \$100, and thirty cents on each \$100 for township purposes, and one cent on the acre for road purposes.

Fourteen Township, 15 cents on each \$100, for township purposes, and 15 cents on each acre for road purposes.

Tippecanoe, the same as in Bourbon.

Germania, twenty cents on each \$100, for township expenses and school purposes, thirty cents on each \$100 for school purposes and one and three-fourths cents on the acre for road purposes.

North Township, fifteen cents for township purposes, twelve cents on each \$100, and ten cents on each poll for school purposes, also one cent on each acre for road purposes.

Polk Township, 25 cents on the \$100, for school purposes, and 10 cents for township and 1 cent on each acre for road purposes.

Franklin Township, 20 cents township, 10 cents school on each \$100.

West Township, 10 cents for school, 10 cents for township, and 5 cents for road purposes on each \$100 valuation of real and personal property in said township.

And I hereby give notice that according to law, I shall in person, or by Deputy attend at the usual place of holding elections in the several Townships, on the days specified below, for the purpose of receiving the taxes for the current year from such taxpayers as prefer paying in their own townships.

In Franklin Tp. on Wednesday, November 7 "Germania" "Thursday" 8 "North" "Wednesday" 9 "Polk" "Friday" 10 "West" "Saturday"