



See advertisement of AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION, in another column.

WASSON & STUBBS—These gentlemen have received another addition of Boots and Shoes. Their stock at present is immense. They enter the field against all competitors, determined to make others "look to their laurels" in selling Boots and Shoes cheap. See their advertisement.

CLEVELAND MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of this Institution in another column. The recitation rooms, we understand, have been refitted for the Winter Session, and are acknowledged to be superior to those of any similar Institution in the State. Mr. Foslow, the Principal, is an experienced accountant, and stands at the head of his profession as a teacher. We have no hesitation in recommending this Institution as one of the very best in the State.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court commenced its sessions in this place on Monday last, Hon. JAMES STEWART presiding. The members of the Ashtland Bar are all in attendance. Among the foreign lawyers in attendance, we notice Col. GREEVES, KIRKWOOD, SHELLEY, JOHNSON, and GARDNER. But few cases, yet, have been decided. The docket is not as large as usual, yet there are many important cases, involving a considerable amount. In our next issue, we shall give some of the most important.

The following are the names of the Grand Jury for this Term: N. D. SWARTZING, Foreman; STEPHEN EWING, HAYNES JONES, JOHN DOUGHERTY, HENRY BERRY, D. G. TRIPLETON, GEO. HAYS, JOSHUA THOMAS, JOSEPH STRICKLAND, ROBERT WILLIAMS, D. C. DEANE, JOSEPH SHELLEY, and THOMAS SUTHERLAND. Regular Jurors, and JOSEPH C. BOLLES, Talsman.

The following are the names of the Petit Jurors in attendance: CEPHAS PARKER, JONATHAN YOUNG, JONATHAN DOTY, B. L. FULTON, WM. D. EWALT, DAVID BIDDINGER, JOHN MCCORMICK, THOS. COFFELT, and VALENTINE EBERET, F. W. COFFIN and JACOB BARWELL.

TAKE YOUR COUNTY PAPER.

Winter, with its winds and frosts, is coming on. The forest trees are stripped of their green foliage, and the autumnal tints are fading. Dark lowering clouds obscure the sun's rays all day, and the world looks dull and dreary. The days grow short and the evenings long, and the leisure hours of the laborer increase. Brighter glows the fire upon the hearthstone, and the time for the boys' gatherings and family circles has come. Now is the time when the paper of the County paper, especially fresh from the press, teeming with news and sparkling miscellany for the home circle, is a welcome messenger. Who of our readers would not rather willow away the long winter evenings reading their county paper, than to sit like sluggards with their elbows on their knees and their faces in their hands, playing "hoop-peep" with the fire? How much better would it be for every young man in the county, who is just starting in life, instead of spending his evenings at the saloons and places of amusement, to set down with his young and blooming companion, and peruse his own county paper, thus forgetting the cares of the world amid the joys of his own private fireside?

We think we can safely say, that our paper will compare favorably with the best of its contemporaries, either in quantity or variety of reading matter. We endeavor to get in something to suit all classes of readers—the farmer, mechanic or the man of business. Our reports of the markets are strictly reliable upon, and our general selection of news matter is as extensive as our paper will admit. We can say with pleasure, that our efforts to print a good family paper have been fully appreciated by the people of this county. When we commenced the publication of the Union its circulation did not reach eight hundred, while now it has increased to just one thousand. Scarcely a day passes, but we receive new additions. Our circulation, however, is still too small for a county paper like this. It should be at least twelve hundred. We have had charge of the Union now nearly one year, and without increased efforts its circulation has been increased at least two hundred. Our readers can now form a more definite idea as to what kind of a paper we shall print hereafter, and we hope if they can conscientiously recommend it to their neighbors, that they will not fail to do so. It would be a very easy matter for each of our subscribers to induce a neighbor to take our paper, and while it would be a small matter with them it would be a great gain to us. As an inducement to our friends to make an effort, our belief, we will send the Union one year gratis to any person who will get us up a club of ten good, responsible subscribers. We shall be happy to return our thanks publicly to any who shall thus favor us. Who will be the roll of honor?

THE MONEY PANIC—THE CAUSES.

Never, within our recollection, has there been such a general scarcity of money, as at present. It is not confined to our own State by any means, but prevails generally. "Misery loves company," it is said, and never was it more fully demonstrated than at present. Our exchanges—North, South-East and West—vie with each other in inflicting upon their readers lengthy dissertations upon the scarcity of money, and the distress which prevails in their commercial circles. Each, of course, assigns his own cause for the difficulty.

One general cause, which has operated to produce commercial distress every where, is the failure of the crops. Indeed, it is the great cause—all others growing out of it. Had we but had an average yield in field crops the past season, times never would have been better. The war which is now going on in Europe has created an extra demand for breadstuffs there, and Europe has always looked to America for her supplies.

Another leading cause of the distress which prevails in commercial circles is, the abuse of the credit system. Our importations have exceeded our exports. When money was plenty, American speculators, "Young America like," rushed headlong into all sorts of speculations. The country was drained of its specie to pay these foreign importation bills, and now, when pay-day has come, there is nothing to pay with. The vaults of the Banks are drained of their specie, and, consequently, are compelled to wind up, because they have nothing with which to redeem their issues.

Advantage is taken of the present distress which prevails in this State, by the fusion Whig politicians, to foster feelings of hostility among the people against the Democratic party. The Whig presses, the state over, are loud in their denunciations of the Small Note Law, and ascribe to it the cause of all our difficulties. This is in keeping with their former history and policy. Now the fact is, and every sensible man upon reflection must see it, that the Small Note Law has been the salvation of the people of Ohio. Had it not been passed, our people would have been roundly flogged by the foreign shaving shops which are every where winding up—especially those which have been doing a large business upon a small capital.

Does any person suppose that our Small Note Law has caused the failure of the Banks of New York and Maine? We trot not. And yet it has driven the whole of it out of the State, and our people have suffered nothing by their failure. If there is to be a general winding up of rag-factories, had we not better be swindled by our own banks alone, than by those of other States also? The idea that real money is any scarcer now than it was three months ago, is a sheer humbug. The supply of money has not diminished—on the contrary, it has increased. Our Small Note Law has driven home a large amount of foreign bank paper, for redemption, and has put specie in circulation in return. All that is wanting to make money plenty is our usual supply of produce, to call the specie into circulation. The change cannot be effected soon, but when it is effected, the people will have cause to admire the wisdom of the Democratic policy.

In conclusion, we give the following remarks of the Cincinnati Price Current, and commend them to the sober reflection of our readers: "We have a money panic, and there is a want of confidence in financial and commercial circles. These are facts, the existence of which no one will deny. Now what has caused this? Money is scarce, we are told, but the truth of this depends on the meaning that is attached to the word scarce. Literally this is not true, for if any article is plenty to-day, it cannot be scarce to-morrow, unless the supply in the meantime is diminished. The supply of money in the country has not diminished, but, on the contrary, it has increased. There is more money in the United States to-day than there was a year ago, or at any former period. But if by the word scarce, it is meant that money cannot be obtained for commercial uses, then we can readily admit the truth of the phrase 'money scarce,' which is very common at this time. It follows, therefore, that the money panic is the result of errors in trade, or, if you please, 'over trading.' This has been going on for years. "A while ago we were rushing on with locomotive speed on the road of 'progress.' The credit system was created, and as debts were being paid, creation of new obligations, few seemed to feel that the day of actual payment was approaching. Because difficulties were not experienced then, it was supposed that every thing was working well—that we were growing rich rapidly; and that the surplus capital of the world was being concentrated in the United States. The war in Europe would destroy confidence there, and build it up here; it would depress the shipping interests of other nations, and advance those of ours. The state of things that exist at present, show us to be a shortsighted set of mortals. "The result of our 'progress,' and of the 'war,' is as opposite to what was generally expected, as night is to day. The folly of our anticipations in this respect is only equalled by the readiness of the ideas that are advanced now by those who think they can make money easy by legislation. It is true, that evils may be aggravated, or in a measure averted by legislation, or by the proper use or abuse of privileges; but one principle of the ideas that are advanced of any such power. The cause is deep rooted, and to move it will require time, and the intervention of the great regulator—the law of trade."

THE PROMISE-LANE.

We have received the first number of the Herald of Freedom, published at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory. It is about the size of our own paper, and printed on new type. It is well filled with interesting reading matter in regard to the Territory, and is edited with decided ability. We advise all those wishing information in regard to Kansas Territory, to subscribe for the Herald. Terms \$2 per annum, in advance. Address, G. W. BROWN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. The Herald is devoted to the cause of freedom, and the editor manifests a firm determination to stand upon his rights and maintain them. He says:—"Our great object is to make Kansas a free State; and to that end we shall labor by encouraging emigration. It is not our purpose to engage in a crusade against our southern brethren, nor upon their institutions, so long as confined within their legitimate sphere. Our field is KANSAS, here we shall labor, and here shall erect our altar of Liberty." Speaking of the meeting at Weston, Missouri, at which certain citizens of that place proffered their assistance in removing any Emigrants who might go to Kansas under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Societies of the North, the Editor talks after this fashion:—"We have no purpose of waging a war on Missouri, or of invading any of their guaranteed rights, neither shall we submit to any invasion of ours; and as to being 'removed,' from this Territory, we have only to say: our business detains us, here, and it will be exceedingly inconvenient for so many to leave at the same time; consequently we shall wait our own convenience before perpetrating such a piece of folly. The truth is, the country is too rich, and quite too valuable to be surrendered to any 'removing' party which may come among us, desiring the homes we have selected along the banks of the Kansas and its tributaries, and we shall not give them up. That fact may as well be understood at the outset." After reading the above, who can entertain a doubt that Kansas will be a free State?

We regret that we have not space to give extensive extracts from the paper before us. We have only room for the following well written article, which is replete with information which cannot fail to interest our readers: SETTLE IN KANSAS.—Five hundred thousand settlers can be accommodated with the best lands in the world by locating immediately in this Territory. The soil is of the richest character, varying from eighteen inches to five feet in depth; the climate is salubrious, the thermometer rarely or never rising above 105 degrees in the shade. In Pennsylvania, where we resided during the last summer, it stood for days in succession at 106 deg. from ten o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon. The winters are comparatively mild with us, though subject to frequent changes, on account of the high altitude of the country. The productions of Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio, grow here in great abundance. Apples, peaches and pears seem well adapted to the soil. Mr. WALKER, the provisions Governor of the Wisconsin Territory, and formerly of southern Ohio, says he raises annually the most luscious peaches he ever saw. Melons grow of mammoth proportions. "The agriculturist who seeks a new home in the West should not stop to inquire as to the climate of the Territory. The organized migration of the world is now turned towards it, and it possesses advantages on this account which are not offered by any western State. "In his annual report, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Indian Territory, in his annual report, said, in substance: "Aside from the government agents, troops and missionaries, there are not at this time, three white inhabitants in all that region lying west of the Missouri River, and embracing the limits of Kansas and Nebraska." But ten months have passed since then, and now, instead of a population enumerated by a monosyllable, there are many thousands settled all over the country, and hundreds are pouring daily, settling in nearly every county, there are movements Kansas-ward, and frequently the numbers are so great as to deteriorate the value of property, particularly real estate. And why not? Lands in many parts of the Territory are not favorably located for a market, or peculiarly productive, command from thirty to fifty and seventy-five dollars per acre. "Here the government price is but one dollar and twenty-five cents, and the title deeds are from the government, hence no question as to their validity. "The cost of turning over the prairies ranges from two to three dollars an acre. The first crop—usually of corn—will pay the expenses of culture; and the farmer who has a hundred acres of the richest land in the world, perfectly subdued, and capable of raising any species of vegetation, finds it costing him but from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred dollars. It is in a condition which twenty years of hard labor and the hands of a hundred slaves could not make it; and he finds himself enabled to produce a luxuriant crop of vegetation with nearly one-third the labor required on the 'hardpan' soil of most of the northern and middle States. "It is true many of the conveniences of a timbered country are wanting here; but these can all be supplied by the hand of labor. 'But,' says the inquirer, 'what will be done for fences? You have no timber, or not sufficient, to be used for fence purposes, and it appears to me impossible to do along in such a country.' In some of the western prairie States they have got along very well without timber, and here, in Kansas, we expect to get along still better. Kansas Orange, which is used for hedges, grows in great quantities, and produces a natural fence capable of turning aside the largest animals. The severity of the winter in more northern latitudes makes this useless to the prairie farmers of Iowa and Wisconsin; but here it will increase in value from year to year, and

THE MONEY PANIC—THE CAUSES.

It is worth more than a dozen rail fences which cost such an immense amount of labor to erect. "It is objected that our market is too far removed. To those who are not at all acquainted with our position in the Republic, the objection is insuperable; but to those who have observed that we have an excellent water communication with all parts of the world; and that in two years, at the furthest, we shall be banded with iron, and a railroad connecting us with Boston and New York, along which the steam horse will be propelled at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour, the objection is worthless. The whole valley of the Mississippi will furnish us a market, as will the government trains which cross the plains to New Mexico and the Rocky mountains, to Utah, California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Besides this, we expect a large home market; for mechanics have already commenced pouring in by thousands, and the numerous articles which are imported into our western States will be manufactured among us. Agricultural implements of every species which are usually made in the eastern States, will be constructed in the Kansas Valley. We are already talking of our commercial city, which we claim is to rival the growth of any western town. Chicago, with its population of 70,000 in twenty-two years, will find her growth less rapid than the great City of the Plains, which is to be the half-way house between the Atlantic and Pacific, and the commercial emporium of the North America.

The Pacific Railway will be completed during the next two years. It must necessarily pass through the southern bank of the Kansas and up one of its principal tributaries. While this road is being constructed the surplus products of the rich farms which fancy speculators have already covered with gold and silver, will be needed to supply the wants of the laborers, and the money will be required in return to meet the incidental wants of the Kansas farmer.

Again we say, send on the five hundred thousand farmers, mechanics and artisans, and we will pledge them the most beautiful farms and the richest country in all the bounties of nature which the sun of heaven ever shone upon."

A LARGE DEMOCRATIC ARMY.

In the recent elections in the three great States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, the Democratic party, although defeated by a combination of all the isms, factions and parties in the country, polled a vote of which it may well be proud. In round numbers the case stands thus: Pennsylvania, 160,000 Dem. Ohio, 129,000 " Indiana, 90,000 " Total, 379,000

The above shows that while a few thousand of the members of the great national Democratic party have wandered off after "strange gods," the great bulk of our party are still true to their ancient faith. No one of the various factions which composed the Fusion party, could make any show against such an army. The Whig party sinks into insignificance when compared with it. These figures show how utterly vain and futile is the hope of the fusionists, that the Democratic party has received any permanent check. It could only be defeated by the united strength of all the parties and miserable factions that the country could produce, and the fact now stands forth, clear and indubitable, that the Democratic party is the great party of the country. Our party changes neither its name nor its principles. It stands to-day where it has always stood, maintaining the liberty and equality of the whole people. The correctness of its policy is evidenced upon every page of the country's history. Defeat to such a party must be momentary. It will again rise in its majesty and its strength, while its enemies will melt away before it like the dew before the golden rays of the morning sun.

Complete Returns.

Since writing the above we have received the vote of Van Wert county, the only remaining county. The Van Wert Democrat gives the vote for State officers as follows: For Supreme Judge, Shephard F. Norris 345; Joseph R. Swan 456.—Swan's majority 111.

Board of Public Works, Jacob Blikensderfer 45; Alex. P. Miller 344.—Blikensderfer's majority 109.

So that the complete returns will figure up thus: Swan, 186,437 Morris, 110,912 Swan's majority, 75,525 Blikensderfer, 183,655 Miller, 109,263 Blikensderfer's majority, 74,392

We shall publish a complete list of the vote of all the counties.

Hubs.—In the Madison market we understand \$4 net is offered by the packers. The Louisville Journal, having derived its information from the most reliable sources, says: "The prevailing rates now seem to be \$3 gross along the lines of railroads, \$4 25 on time. This is about equal to \$3 50 net. It is proper to say that some dealers engaged in the provision trade are of the opinion that the market will open at \$4 75 net, and an advance.

"Good corn-fed hogs will doubtless be scarce, while poor and stunted hogs will be largely in excess of any previous year, and will in numbers, make up the deficit which may be caused in weight."

The usury laws in Great Britain have been abolished. The abolishing of them went into effect on the 5th of August last. There is, therefore, no restrictions on the loan of money.

Hon. E. DEAN, of Wooster, was in attendance upon Court in our town on Tuesday last. Young America in this instance, has held its own in spite of the elections.

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

The most important item of foreign news brought by the late arrival is that which attributes to the allied governments of France and England the design of re-establishing the nationality of the Kingdom of Poland. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, in speaking of this matter, says: "A pamphlet just published in Paris which is attributed to Count Persigny, the late Minister and old friend of Napoleon, openly proposes the reconstruction of Poland as the only possible barrier against Russia. The naturalization of Prince Poniatowsky in France, and favors bestowed upon him by the Emperor, seem to be in connection with the plan for the reconstitution of Poland, which, as I am assured, is under serious discussion both at Downing-street and in the Tuilleries."

The concluding part of the pamphlet alluded to is as follows: "Let the Western Powers, without losing time with useless negotiations recognize by a common and legitimate existence of Polish nationality, and in the place of a compilation you will have found a prompt and complete solution. Poland once constituted, the Czar is powerless against Turkey, the Danube belongs de facto to Austria, exclusive dominion in the Black Sea becomes a chimera, and every dream of ambition is at an end."

The Tribune correspondent gives the following sketch of Prince Poniatowsky: "His grandfather was the last King of Poland; his uncle—the French Marshal who fell at Leipzig—was destined by the Great Napoleon to be the King of Poland; the present Prince, therefore, has just the same color of legitimacy as Napoleon or Murat. His education has, of course, not been that of a Pretender, but of a great Italian nobleman. He has filled the place of an Ambassador of Tuscany both at London and Paris; he is known to be an amiable man, of average instruction and honest private character, fond of music—as he has written several operas—dignified in his deportment, not suspected of any strongly marked political opinions—in fact, he is a man of that sort of mediocrity which makes good kings. Should the war be protracted until such time, he may get a throne.

Baltimore, November 1.—New Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received. They contain accounts of a revolt in the Balcon Rouge Penitentiary. Twenty-five prisoners attempted to escape. Two were shot and the others recaptured.

Another stabbing case occurred in this city on Wednesday. A southerner, putting up at the New York Hotel, had a dispute with a hack-driver about his fare, and becoming exasperated at what he considered the exorbitance of the charge, stabbed the driver in the face with a stilette knife, wounding him, it is said, dangerously. A warrant was issued

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

for the arrest of the offender, but I have not heard of his capture. Barnum is about to sell off his stock in trade or at least a portion of it. He offers for sale two Giraffes, eleven Elephants, and an extensive general assortment of "varieties." His Autobiography, is out of the market, having been purchased by James Redfield, for \$75,000. So much for Barnum's book and Barnum's beasts? The former can hardly fail to prove valuable to all who have a taste for playing upon human gullibility, and are in search of valuable receipts for the manufacture of gammon.

The sale to Redfield, has all the appearance of collusion with Barnum, for the sake of advertising the book. After the reported disagreement, Redfield continued the work, as if nothing had happened.

The trial of Nicholas Bechan, at River head, L. I. for the murder of the Wickam family, has terminated in his conviction. A lame attempt was made to set up an alibi, but it failed utterly. The hardened scoundrel on being sentenced by the Court exclaimed—"Thank you Judge, I'll be dead in a week, and leave you my hair for a wig." If ever death was righteously inflicted through the instrumentality of the law it will be in his case.

Business continues in a depressed condition—speculators in fancy stocks, and this includes but two many of our merchants, are decidedly in a "tight place," and the stringency of the money market is increased by the non-arrival of the California mails with the usual semi-monthly remittances, of the "power." All things considered, however, we are not half so badly off as the croakers predicted we should be, and although the November payments may break a few weak backs, the mercantile community will weather the storm much better than was anticipated some months ago.

The character of the news by the Niagara, indicates that the struggle between the western powers and Russia, will be a long and desperate one. It seems somewhat doubtful whether Sebastopol can be taken before the approach of Menachikoff, with a sufficient force to risk another battle. He appears to have made a masterly retreat from the Alma, and a few more such costly victories as that of the 20th of September, might place the victors in an awkward predicament.

Nothing has yet been heard of the missing boats of the Arctic, one of which is supposed to have had women on board; indeed, Mr. Bathbone, states positively, that there were ten to fifteen females in it, and Mr. Baillan reports that it was amply supplied with provisions and water. There is every reason to hope that this boat has attracted the attention of some outward bound vessel, and that its precious freight has been saved.

Close upon the catastrophe of the Arctic has come, the news of the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his brave associates. Terrible as was the doom of those who went down with the noble Steamer, it was merciful as compared with that of the helpless adventurers, who perished of starvation in the region of perpetual ice.

The Geo. Law arrived at one o'clock this P. M. from Aspinwall, having on board 1,082,644, and 508 passengers. A company of emigrants bound for California, had been murdered by the Indians, and six hundred head of cattle carried off. Twenty-five Americans had perished for want of water.

ST. CYR.

Reestablishment of the Kingdom of Poland. The most important item of foreign news brought by the late arrival is that which attributes to the allied governments of France and England the design of re-establishing the nationality of the Kingdom of Poland. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, in speaking of this matter, says: "A pamphlet just published in Paris which is attributed to Count Persigny, the late Minister and old friend of Napoleon, openly proposes the reconstruction of Poland as the only possible barrier against Russia. The naturalization of Prince Poniatowsky in France, and favors bestowed upon him by the Emperor, seem to be in connection with the plan for the reconstitution of Poland, which, as I am assured, is under serious discussion both at Downing-street and in the Tuilleries."

The concluding part of the pamphlet alluded to is as follows: "Let the Western Powers, without losing time with useless negotiations recognize by a common and legitimate existence of Polish nationality, and in the place of a compilation you will have found a prompt and complete solution. Poland once constituted, the Czar is powerless against Turkey, the Danube belongs de facto to Austria, exclusive dominion in the Black Sea becomes a chimera, and every dream of ambition is at an end."

The Tribune correspondent gives the following sketch of Prince Poniatowsky: "His grandfather was the last King of Poland; his uncle—the French Marshal who fell at Leipzig—was destined by the Great Napoleon to be the King of Poland; the present Prince, therefore, has just the same color of legitimacy as Napoleon or Murat. His education has, of course, not been that of a Pretender, but of a great Italian nobleman. He has filled the place of an Ambassador of Tuscany both at London and Paris; he is known to be an amiable man, of average instruction and honest private character, fond of music—as he has written several operas—dignified in his deportment, not suspected of any strongly marked political opinions—in fact, he is a man of that sort of mediocrity which makes good kings. Should the war be protracted until such time, he may get a throne.

Baltimore, November 1.—New Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received. They contain accounts of a revolt in the Balcon Rouge Penitentiary. Twenty-five prisoners attempted to escape. Two were shot and the others recaptured.

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

for the arrest of the offender, but I have not heard of his capture. Barnum is about to sell off his stock in trade or at least a portion of it. He offers for sale two Giraffes, eleven Elephants, and an extensive general assortment of "varieties." His Autobiography, is out of the market, having been purchased by James Redfield, for \$75,000. So much for Barnum's book and Barnum's beasts? The former can hardly fail to prove valuable to all who have a taste for playing upon human gullibility, and are in search of valuable receipts for the manufacture of gammon.

The sale to Redfield, has all the appearance of collusion with Barnum, for the sake of advertising the book. After the reported disagreement, Redfield continued the work, as if nothing had happened.

The trial of Nicholas Bechan, at River head, L. I. for the murder of the Wickam family, has terminated in his conviction. A lame attempt was made to set up an alibi, but it failed utterly. The hardened scoundrel on being sentenced by the Court exclaimed—"Thank you Judge, I'll be dead in a week, and leave you my hair for a wig." If ever death was righteously inflicted through the instrumentality of the law it will be in his case.

Business continues in a depressed condition—speculators in fancy stocks, and this includes but two many of our merchants, are decidedly in a "tight place," and the stringency of the money market is increased by the non-arrival of the California mails with the usual semi-monthly remittances, of the "power." All things considered, however, we are not half so badly off as the croakers predicted we should be, and although the November payments may break a few weak backs, the mercantile community will weather the storm much better than was anticipated some months ago.

The character of the news by the Niagara, indicates that the struggle between the western powers and Russia, will be a long and desperate one. It seems somewhat doubtful whether Sebastopol can be taken before the approach of Menachikoff, with a sufficient force to risk another battle. He appears to have made a masterly retreat from the Alma, and a few more such costly victories as that of the 20th of September, might place the victors in an awkward predicament.

Nothing has yet been heard of the missing boats of the Arctic, one of which is supposed to have had women on board; indeed, Mr. Bathbone, states positively, that there were ten to fifteen females in it, and Mr. Baillan reports that it was amply supplied with provisions and water. There is every reason to hope that this boat has attracted the attention of some outward bound vessel, and that its precious freight has been saved.

Close upon the catastrophe of the Arctic has come, the news of the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his brave associates. Terrible as was the doom of those who went down with the noble Steamer, it was merciful as compared with that of the helpless adventurers, who perished of starvation in the region of perpetual ice.

The Geo. Law arrived at one o'clock this P. M. from Aspinwall, having on board 1,082,644, and 508 passengers. A company of emigrants bound for California, had been murdered by the Indians, and six hundred head of cattle carried off. Twenty-five Americans had perished for want of water.

ST. CYR.

Reestablishment of the Kingdom of Poland. The most important item of foreign news brought by the late arrival is that which attributes to the allied governments of France and England the design of re-establishing the nationality of the Kingdom of Poland. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, in speaking of this matter, says: "A pamphlet just published in Paris which is attributed to Count Persigny, the late Minister and old friend of Napoleon, openly proposes the reconstruction of Poland as the only possible barrier against Russia. The naturalization of Prince Poniatowsky in France, and favors bestowed upon him by the Emperor, seem to be in connection with the plan for the reconstitution of Poland, which, as I am assured, is under serious discussion both at Downing-street and in the Tuilleries."

The concluding part of the pamphlet alluded to is as follows: "Let the Western Powers, without losing time with useless negotiations recognize by a common and legitimate existence of Polish nationality, and in the place of a compilation you will have found a prompt and complete solution. Poland once constituted, the Czar is powerless against Turkey, the Danube belongs de facto to Austria, exclusive dominion in the Black Sea becomes a chimera, and every dream of ambition is at an end."

The Tribune correspondent gives the following sketch of Prince Poniatowsky: "His grandfather was the last King of Poland; his uncle—the French Marshal who fell at Leipzig—was destined by the Great Napoleon to be the King of Poland; the present Prince, therefore, has just the same color of legitimacy as Napoleon or Murat. His education has, of course, not been that of a Pretender, but of a great Italian nobleman. He has filled the place of an Ambassador of Tuscany both at London and Paris; he is known to be an amiable man, of average instruction and honest private character, fond of music—as he has written several operas—dignified in his deportment, not suspected of any strongly marked political opinions—in fact, he is a man of that sort of mediocrity which makes good kings. Should the war be protracted until such time, he may get a throne.

Baltimore, November 1.—New Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received. They contain accounts of a revolt in the Balcon Rouge Penitentiary. Twenty-five prisoners attempted to escape. Two were shot and the others recaptured.

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

for the arrest of the offender, but I have not heard of his capture. Barnum is about to sell off his stock in trade or at least a portion of it. He offers for sale two Giraffes, eleven Elephants, and an extensive general assortment of "varieties." His Autobiography, is out of the market, having been purchased by James Redfield, for \$75,000. So much for Barnum's book and Barnum's beasts? The former can hardly fail to prove valuable to all who have a taste for playing upon human gullibility, and are in search of valuable receipts for the manufacture of gammon.

The sale to Redfield, has all the appearance of collusion with Barnum, for the sake of advertising the book. After the reported disagreement, Redfield continued the work, as if nothing had happened.

The trial of Nicholas Bechan, at River head, L. I. for the murder of the Wickam family, has terminated in his conviction. A lame attempt was made to set up an alibi, but it failed utterly. The hardened scoundrel on being sentenced by the Court exclaimed—"Thank you Judge, I'll be dead in a week, and leave you my hair for a wig." If ever death was righteously inflicted through the instrumentality of the law it will be in his case.

Business continues in a depressed condition—speculators in fancy stocks, and this includes but two many of our merchants, are decidedly in a "tight place," and the stringency of the money market is increased by the non-arrival of the California mails with the usual semi-monthly remittances, of the "power." All things considered, however, we are not half so badly off as the croakers predicted we should be, and although the November payments may break a few weak backs, the mercantile community will weather the storm much better than was anticipated some months ago.

The character of the news by the Niagara, indicates that the struggle between the western powers and Russia, will be a long and desperate one. It seems somewhat doubtful whether Sebastopol can be taken before the approach of Menachikoff, with a sufficient force to risk another battle. He appears to have made a masterly retreat from the Alma, and a few more such costly victories as that of the 20th of September, might place the victors in an awkward predicament.

Nothing has yet been heard of the missing boats of the Arctic, one of which is supposed to have had women on board; indeed, Mr. Bathbone, states positively, that there were ten to fifteen females in it, and Mr. Baillan reports that it was amply supplied with provisions and water. There is every reason to hope that this boat has attracted the attention of some outward bound vessel, and that its precious freight has been saved.

Close upon the catastrophe of the Arctic has come, the news of the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his brave associates. Terrible as was the doom of those who went down with the noble Steamer, it was merciful as compared with that of the helpless adventurers, who perished of starvation in the region of perpetual ice.

The Geo. Law arrived at one o'clock this P. M. from Aspinwall, having on board 1,082,644, and 508 passengers. A company of emigrants bound for California, had been murdered by the Indians, and six hundred head of cattle carried off. Twenty-five Americans had perished for want of water.

ST. CYR.

Reestablishment of the Kingdom of Poland. The most important item of foreign news brought by the late arrival is that which attributes to the allied governments of France and England the design of re-establishing the nationality of the Kingdom of Poland. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, in speaking of this matter, says: "A pamphlet just published in Paris which is attributed to Count Persigny, the late Minister and old friend of Napoleon, openly proposes the reconstruction of Poland as the only possible barrier against Russia. The naturalization of Prince Poniatowsky in France, and favors bestowed upon him by the Emperor, seem to be in connection with the plan for the reconstitution of Poland, which, as I am assured, is under serious discussion both at Downing-street and in the Tuilleries."

The concluding part of the pamphlet alluded to is as follows: "Let the Western Powers, without losing time with useless negotiations recognize by a common and legitimate existence of Polish nationality, and in the place of a compilation you will have found a prompt and complete solution. Poland once constituted, the Czar is powerless against Turkey, the Danube belongs de facto to Austria, exclusive dominion in the Black Sea becomes a chimera, and every dream of ambition is at an end."

The Tribune correspondent gives the following sketch of Prince Poniatowsky: "His grandfather was the last King of Poland; his uncle—the French Marshal who fell at Leipzig—was destined by the Great Napoleon to be the King of Poland; the present Prince, therefore, has just the same color of legitimacy as Napoleon or Murat. His education has, of course, not been that of a Pretender, but of a great Italian nobleman. He has filled the place of an Ambassador of Tuscany both at London and Paris; he is known to be an amiable man, of average instruction and honest private character, fond of music—as he has written several operas—dignified in his deportment, not suspected of any strongly marked political opinions—in fact, he is a man of that sort of mediocrity which makes good kings. Should the war be protracted until such time, he may get a throne.

Baltimore, November 1.—New Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received. They contain accounts of a revolt in the Balcon Rouge Penitentiary. Twenty-five prisoners attempted to escape. Two were shot and the others recaptured.

REESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

for the arrest of the offender, but I have not heard of his capture. Barnum is about to sell off his stock in trade or at least a portion of it. He offers for sale two Giraffes, eleven Elephants, and an extensive general assortment of "varieties." His Autobiography, is out of the market, having been purchased by James Redfield, for \$75,000. So much for Barnum's book and Barnum's beasts? The former can hardly fail to prove valuable to all who have a taste for playing upon human gullibility, and are in search of valuable receipts for the manufacture of gammon.

The sale to Redfield, has all the appearance of collusion with Barnum, for the sake of advertising the book. After the reported disagreement, Redfield continued the work, as if nothing had happened.

The trial of Nicholas Bechan, at River head, L. I. for the murder of the Wickam family, has terminated in his conviction. A lame attempt was made to set up an alibi, but it failed utterly. The hardened scoundrel on being sentenced by