

PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

The late terrible loss of life by the ocean steamer Arctic has cast a gloom over the eastern cities never before equalled by a like calamity. The great number of passengers lost, the prominent position in society which many of them occupied, and the supposed safety and power of the Arctic, have together attracted and shocked the public sensibilities of the country to an unusual extent.

There seems no doubt that ample preparation, in the way of life boats, had been made to ensure the safety of nearly all the persons on board; but at an early stage of the disaster the crew of the Arctic took possession of most of these boats and made off with them, leaving the passengers, male and female, to perish in the sea, deprived of the very means provided for their safety by the guardians to whom they had entrusted their lives. As an eastern paper justly says, the only relief seen in this dark picture of the baseness of the cravens who were guilty of such a betrayal of their duty, is found in the fact that but few of them bear American names. They should betake themselves to some far-off Botany Bay, and not pollute the American soil by their presence.

The official election returns of Ohio are not yet received, nor are all the counties reliably heard from; but, from the most authentic reports, it is believed that the Republican majority in the state, on the vote for members of congress, will not be less than 75,000, and that but four or five counties have given democratic majorities.

Brown & Hunt are putting up a fine business house near our office, which will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. This is one of the most enterprising and successful firms in town, and will soon be conveniently situated to drive a large and profitable business. Several more good business houses are much needed here.

That Oyster Supper at the Baird House in honor of the late election, was about right. The bivalves were in great profusion, and all the guests were in good trim. Cook and Webb, the sheriff and clerk elect, were, we believe, the instigators of this public treat. It seemed much more rational and appropriate than the whiskey frolics which we used to witness elsewhere in former times.

The Northwestern Whig, at Delphos, has been sold by S. E. Brown, Esq., to Allen Green. Success to Brown, Green, Black and Grey.

3,336!—We are very happy to announce to the people of Ohio and the Union, that the voters of the 12th congressional district have repudiated the traitor to the interests of the north, Edson B. Olds, and have elected Samuel Galloway over him by 3,336 majority. The honor of this great triumph is divided among the counties of the district as follows:

Franklin, Galloway's majority,	1436
Licking, " " "	1422
Pickaway, " " "	508

Total, 3,336

We would crow long and lustily over this result, and call upon the rest of the state to rejoice with us; but, upon inspection, we find that every other district has achieved just as glorious a victory as we have, and that they are all busy in celebrating their own triumphs. So we put the figures on record for the benefit of the voters of this district in particular, and posterity in general.—[O. State Journal.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Baltic.

Great Battle in the Crimea—Annihilation of the Russians!—Eighteen Thousand Russians Killed!—Ten Ships of War Sunk!—The Fall of Sevastopol!—22,000 Russians taken Prisoners!

New York, Oct. 16.—On the 21st, the allies stormed the Russian entrenchments at the Alma river, and after four hours hard fighting carried the works. The Anglo-French loss is put down at 2,800 killed and wounded, and the Russians at 6,000.

Private despatches supply the rest of the news, namely: That the Russians, under Menchikoff, rallied on the river Katzchon on the 23d, and again gave battle to the allies, and were again defeated and driven to their entrenchment behind Sevastopol, where they again rallied and fought the third battle on the 24th, and were a third time defeated, and they then fled into Sevastopol, which was beleaguered by sea and land.

Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and, after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and fleet. Ten Russian ships-of-the-line were burned and sunk. The remaining forts were carried, one after another, and 800 guns silenced and 22,000 prisoners taken.

The Russian loss in dead and disabled, is estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sevastopol alone. Menchikoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships, unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity, gave him six hours' consideration. Our latest dispatch says Menchikoff surrendered, and that the British and French flags were waving over Sevastopol.

An entrenched camp of Russians, on the heights of Alma, containing 50,000 men and numerous artillery and cavalry, was carried at the point of the bayonet, after four hours' fighting. No general officers of the British were wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person. Gen. Thomasson, (French) it is thought, is fatally wounded. Gen. Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement on the plains of Kaluntar lasted several hours. It was very sanguinary, and ended in the total defeat of the Russians, who were pursued to their entrenchments before Sevastopol.

Dispatches state that the garrison of Sevastopol was offered a free withdrawal, but surrendered as prisoners of war. The despatches are very conflicting. One, dated Berlin, the 3d, says a telegraphic dispatch had been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that Menchikoff had telegraphed under date of Sept. 25th, that he had withdrawn his troops, unmolested, from before Sevastopol towards Bakeschi Serei, where he would await reinforcements.

The Russian accounts do not conceal the fact of a severe reverse in the Crimea. A dispatch dated Berlin, 29th, says the return of the French fleet from the Baltic was countermanded.

A dispatch dated Kiel, 21, states that the fleet had left that harbor to join Napier in the Baltic. Napier was before Revel on the 23d. It is again asserted that 50,000 Russians are in the Dobrudscha. Gen. Luder is constantly receiving reinforcements. Omar Pasha was only waiting St. Arnaud's order to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements in the Turkish army indicate an intention of a winter campaign. The Russians are concentrated in the neighborhood of Ismail.—The details of the Sevastopol news is not expected by the British government before the 6th.

The Turks are hastening through Bulgaria by forced marches, for the sea coast.

The Austrian ambassador at Paris called on Drouyn de L'Huys, to express the satisfaction of his government at the success of the allied armies.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a decree forbidding the export of corn to Austria.

It is rumored that a joint note had been sent by England and France to the Cabinet

at Washington, requiring an explanation of all engagements entered into between the U. States and Russia, especially with respect to the nature and condition of the acquisition said to be made by the United States of the Russian possessions in North America.

The latest news received at Liverpool states that disturbances had broken out among the bourgeois of Spain.

Nothing further had been received as to the capture of Sevastopol, except the confirmation of previous accounts.

The Turkish ambassador had presented to the London Times a copy of a dispatch sent to him from Constantinople. He stated he entertained no doubt of the truth of the previous published accounts.

A trifling difficulty had occurred between the Turks and Montenegro.

Prince Napoleon, it is doubtfully stated, had two horses shot under him.

By way of Vienna, a statement comes that Menchikoff has surrendered the remains of his fleet.

From Paris it is stated that General Niel demonstrated to the Emperor the practicability of taking Cronstadt this season, and that an attempt will be immediately made.

Six Russian ships escaped from Sevastopol.

One French and three Russian Generals had arrived at Constantinople, wounded.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE—ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—MONTPELIER, Oct. 14.—Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Woodstock, whig, was to-day elected U. S. Senator, for the long term, and the Hon. Lawrence Brainard, of St. Albans, free-soiler, was elected for the short term, receiving nearly every whig and free-soil vote.

The Governor's message was read in the forenoon. It is unusually brief, and is received with much favor by all parties. He commits himself strongly in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

New York, Oct. 17.—Capt. Luce arrived at his home at Yonkers last night, and was enthusiastically received along his route. He gives many interesting details. He thinks more have been picked up and carried to England. He praises the conduct of young Holland. He saw Springer, of Cincinnati, on deck when it was going down; saw Mr. and Mrs. Petrie close to him, as the waves engulfed him. He says the smallest boat which left the ship with the engineer, was capable of carrying more than the largest boat took away. There were boats enough to carry 300 safely.

The growth of commerce in Cincinnati exceeds anything recorded of commercial progress. In 1826 the entire value of her exports and imports did not exceed four millions. In 1851 the value of the leading articles of export and import exceeded one hundred and ten millions; and if the unenumerated articles could be included, would probably reach one hundred and fifty millions!

The Hon. John M. Clayton "defines his position" with regard to Nativism and its cognates in our columns to-day. He is by no means so proscriptive as rumor had represented him. His leading points appear to be these:

1. He is not, and will not be a candidate for President, preferring a seat in the Senate to any other post under the Government—so far, he is wise.

2. He is opposed to sharing with aliens "the right of governing this nation," upon a mere declaration of intention to become citizens by such aliens. We think few will raise any serious objection to this sentiment. But allowing aliens to govern the country, and allowing that small portion of them who are among the pioneers of a new territory a voice in their own local, provisional government, seem to us two very different things. Suppose a pioneer settlement should be formed entirely of aliens, what would Mr. Clayton have them do? Must they be denied all legal rule or authority because they were born over the water? Must they do without justices, constables and roadmasters, until they can perfect their naturalization, or until native Americans see fit to settle among them and elect each other to these offices? We think it would be neither just nor wise to require this.

As to immigrants being each allowed a small piece of wild land from which to hew out a homestead, we really can't see how they can be better employed or the land better appropriated. Let each receive and improve his speck of the else unused wilderness, and set it to paying taxes where none were ever paid before. We natives will buy his surplus provisions, and sell him in turn fabrics, stock, manufactures to our mutual advantage. Why not?

3. Mr. Clayton is in favor of legislation to prevent our country being flooded with European criminals and paupers. Quite right, Mr. C! but why haven't you drafted and submitted a bill during your twenty years of service in Congress? We believe the homestead bill admirably calculated to diminish the burdens of pauperism, (native as well as imported,) by transforming idle and hungry hangers-on about cities into independent and thrifty farmers; but you oppose this and hint at something else as likely to be more effective. Hold it up to the light! But if you proceed on your assumption that the immigrant felon cares a straw about naturalization, or is in anywise benefited by it, you are beating the air.

4. Mr. Clayton thinks native citizens, other things being equal, should be preferred to immigrants in elections to office. We demur to this statement of the case. As a matter of fact they are so preferred, and ever have been, by all parties, and probably ever will be. The adopted citizen has fewer relatives and influential friends to push his fortunes; his religious faith often prejudices him in the eyes of a majority of the voters; he is like a transplanted tree beside one which stands where it originally sprung up. Let either party nominate a native and an adopted citizen of equal capacity and worth as colleagues on the same ticket; and the "foreigner" will fall behind in the vote nine times in ten. We need no legislation on this point; the adopted citizens now get fewer and poorer offices, in proportion to their numbers and efficiency at elections, than natives do. They generally have to be content with places which natives of equal capacity will not take.

"But they are too fond of office," say some. Well; is that a peculiarity? Would n't we all like positions of favor or profit? Who shall cast the first stone at them? We certainly think a great many of our Irish-born citizens devote too much of their time to politics, drink too much vile liquor in the service of this or that party, and wear out too much shoe leather horing for office, when they might far better be asking farmers for work or pushing off to the new settlements. But there are better antidotes for this error than proscription.

We all like office, if good enough to suit our estimate of our own merits, and we must not be too hard on those who prefer a poor one to none. We like it, among other reasons, because an election or appointment implies that we are deemed more fit and capable than rival aspirants. But adopt Mr. Clayton's principle, and our triumph will imply, not necessarily that we are deemed better qualified, but that our place of birth was deemed preferable to our opponent's. Would not this be cheapening official dignity undesirably?

5. Now as to religion. Mr. Clayton would tolerate everybody but the adherents of an intolerant faith. Now each of us must necessarily judge for himself what religions are and what are not intolerant, and each finds his own church all right, but its antagonists all wrong. Protestants say that Catholics persecute; Catholics retort the charge on Protestants; Heretics complain that the Orthodox proscribe them for their faith's sake; Infidels make a like charge against both. To adopt Mr. Clayton's rule is to involve our politics in a bitter and endless contention about rival theologies. We think the rule of the Federal Constitution a great deal wiser and safer than Mr. Clayton's, and hope he may live long enough to think so too.—[N. Y. Tribune.

RENTS.—The Cleveland Herald says that buildings in that city which the last year rented for \$200, this fall go begging for \$150. The Zanesville Courier notices the same result in that city.