

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BIRNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 30, 1855.

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

Atchison a Know-Nothing.—The St. Louis Democrat says that there is not the least doubt that the notorious, if not infamous David Atchison of Missouri, who acted as the leader of the Missouri outlaws that would force slavery into Kansas against the wishes of her people, is a member of the Know-Nothing order, and has accomplished the Kansas outrages through its instrumentality. It is also stated that several members of the order will soon furnish their certificates of Atchison's connection with them.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 25th inst. says the tracklayers are now busily engaged laying the rails on this road. A large amount of iron is here, and more arriving almost every day. The road will be completed to Warsaw the ensuing winter, and to Plymouth early in the spring.

"We noticed yesterday a powerful and splendid locomotive, the Pioneer, from the manufactory of Norris & Son, Philadelphia. It is a noble specimen of mechanism, and is intended to be used on this road."

HON. ARBOTT LAWRENCE, late Minister to England, died at his residence in the city of Boston, on the 18th inst.—Few men have been so universally respected, and the nation will mourn him with the deepest sincerity.

The South Bend Forum has resumed its former position as a full sheet weekly, and continues its welcome visits to our table.

Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad commenced running again on Thursday last.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A correspondent of the Troy Budget, writing from Albany, says that Mr. Taft, of Charleston, S. C., who lost his arm on the Western Railroad a few days since, claims \$100,000 damages.

Wheat is reported in active demand at Cincinnati at \$1 25; corn dull at 70c; oats 25c 26c.

Potatoes are selling in Cincinnati for 30 and 25 cents per bushel.

DEUTY OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—We learn from the Rising Sun Visitor that the Commissioners of Ohio county were arraigned before the Circuit Court, on Wednesday last, for not having appointed liquor agents in any of the townships of that county. Judge Dowsey decided that the law was imperative in that particular, and that it is the duty of county commissioners to make the necessary appointments of agents for the sale of spirituous liquors. The people of Rising Sun petitioned the commissioners to appoint an agent for Randolph township, which they refused to do.

The Silver Lake Snake Captured.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Republic, writing from Perry Village, gives an account of the capture of the monster snake seen in the lake in that vicinity.—An old whaler, named Daniel Smith, and two companions, having prepared themselves with harpoons, cordage, and all the necessary articles, watched for his snake for eight days without success. The correspondent says:

The lake has several outlets, the largest of which runs through this village and finally empties into or becomes the Genesee river. In the vicinity of this outlet he was seen first and on Sunday he came to the surface, displaying about thirty feet of his long sinuous body, remaining however, but a few moments. The boats were on the watch all Sunday night. The whaler had 1200 feet of strong whale line in their boat, the end of which ran ashore and was fastened to a tree. On Monday morning everything was on the alert. The shores were lined with town people and strangers, and every body seemed very much excited. About 9 o'clock the animal made his appearance between the whaler's boat and the shore, revealing twenty or thirty feet of his length. Mr. Smith, of Covington, pointing a Lilly iron in the air, a Lilly iron is a patent harpoon, a heavy cutting knife being attached by the middle to the end of the iron by a rivet. As soon as the knife enters the body of an animal, this moveable blade turns at right angles to the wound, and being entirely blunt and flat on one side, it is impossible to extricate it except by cutting out.) When they had got about ten feet from the animal, the iron whistled through the air and went deep into his body. In a moment the whole length of the animal was lashing in the air, at a bound revealing his whole enormous length, and then making the water boil in every direction, he described rapid, foaming circles and arcs of circles with such swiftness that the eye could scarcely follow him. Then he darted off in another direction toward the upper part of the lake, the suddenness of his movement almost dragging the boat under water. Line was gradually given him, and after the space of half an hour, it was plain his strength was almost exhausted. The whaler then came on shore and gradually hauled the line in.—The body was within fifty feet of the shore, when new life appeared to have been given him, and with one dart he car-

ried all the line out. This was his last great effort. He was slowly dragged ashore amid the wildest excitement and tumult ever known in the vicinity of Silver Lake. Four or five ladies fainted upon seeing the monster, who, although on shore, was lashing his body into tremendous folds, and then straightening himself out in his agony, with a noise and power that made the very earth tremble around him. The harpoon had gone entirely through the muscular part of him, about eight feet from his head.

The snake, or animal, is fifty-nine feet five inches in length, and is a most disgusting looking creature. A thick slime covers his hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full grown calf. Within eight feet of the head, the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of two feet in the center, giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off towards the tail, which ends in a fin which can be expanded in the shape of a fan until it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly, from the head to the tail, are double rows of fins, a foot in length—not opposite to each other, but alternately placed. The head is a most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrific. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lids, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film, or membrane is seen, which, while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. It has no nostrils or gills, apparently. The mouth of this serpent or whatever it may be, is underneath—is almost a counterpart of the fish called the sucker, possessing the same valvular power, pursed up—but it can be stretched so as to take in a body of the diameter of a foot or a foot and a half. No teeth can be discovered. A hard bony substance extends in two parallel lines around the upper and lower part of the head. Its color is a dusky brown on the sides and back, but underneath the belly it is a dirty white. It is sinuous like a snake, but has along its back, and on each side, a row of bare substance, knoblike in shape—the largest raised four inches from the surface of the body, extending from head to tail.

Fever in New Orleans.
We learn from the officers of the steamer J. E. Woodruff, that the yellow fever is proving most fatal in its effects this season at New Orleans. The greatest consternation prevails, and all who can are flying from the city. The epidemic is represented as being more fatal than it was in 1853, in proportion to the number of people remaining. It exists in its worst form, black vomit, and scarcely one recovers when once attacked. No emigrants are arriving at the port, and strangers have generally left. We regret to learn that among the victims of this dreadful disease is Mr. Robert Rutledge, a well known citizen of St. Louis, late of the steamer Chenoweth. He died on the morning of the 9th inst. Mr. Newman, who has been connected with the steamboats running to this port, and who recently had contracted himself with the establishment of Messrs. Benoit & Shaw in New Orleans, is down with the fever, and it is said will not recover; also Mr. Ridd, son of Captain Ridd, of the steamer Henry Choutou, is lying very low.—The disease baffles the skill of the medical faculty, and has in a number of cases attacked persons who had it in 1848.—Great suffering prevails for want of proper attendance.

Business at a stand.—St. Louis Dem.
YOUTHFUL PHRENTROPY AND ITS REWARD.—About four weeks ago an elderly and respectable dressed gentleman was observed lying on the sidewalk on Fourth street, nearly opposite the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. A crowd gathered around, some of whom pronounced him in a fit, while others attributed his malady to another cause. Among them was a little girl about 12 years of age, who kneeling down, gently lifted his head upon her lap, while she wiped away the clammy perspiration from his forehead with her shawl. In a short time the object of her solicitude revived sufficiently to ask for water, and it being administered, he asked for a coach, which, being brought up, he was lifted into it, when he motioned for the little girl to accompany him. It was a case of paralysis; he is a retired merchant from New Orleans, and lately arrived in this city. His residence is on Fourth, near Park st. The little girl who acted the part of the good Samaritan in her sympathy with and administering to the afflicted, is the daughter of a poor widow woman named Perkins, who resides near the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Depot, and every morning during his sickness she might be seen at the residence of the afflicted gentleman, timidly inquiring after his health.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

The Exodus from Louisville.
Since the terrific riots at Louisville, there has been a rapid emigration of the foreign-born population to a more liberal and less dangerous locality. The Democrat of that city, of the 22d inst., says that, on the day previous, a party of 18 Germans—tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, cigar makers and laborers—left for Minnesota. The next day four families were to leave—one to stop in Chicago, and the other three to go on to Canada.—A movement is on foot to organize a Kansas emigration party of five hundred families. The heads of a hundred families signed the agreement on the first night of the meeting. Our contemporary says that these families are among the best citizens of Louisville.

A HEARTLESS BRUTE.—The body of a little girl was picked up at the Arsenal Wharf, Philadelphia. It seems that she had been unmercifully beaten by her father for breaking a saucer, and afterwards turned out of the house. This poor child was found drowned in the Schuylkill.—The parents, the report says, made no effort to discover her while missing, and when her death was ascertained, the other children were ordered to go about their work as usual, and the body was not even brought home. It is also stated that for years this same brute has made his children go barefoot in the coldest weather, although he is the owner of several houses, and could well afford to make his family comfortable.

The Mexican Revolution.
The New Orleans papers, some of which manifest the deepest interest in the success of the revolution; express the utmost confidence in the speedy overthrow of Santa Anna. While the movement of Alvarez and Comorfort in the South is purely a Mexican one, aiming solely at Mexican independence, the movement on the Northern frontier seems to have some connection with the annexation idea. This would account for the greater interest manifested by our New Orleans contemporaries in the struggle in the North than in the struggle going on at the South.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—July 25th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is unceasing."
Aug. 23, in the evening, Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance going on."
Aug. 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians made a night sortie from the Woronzoff and Redan as far as the chaux de frise, but were repulsed without trouble."
Aug. 7th, 11 P. M., Pellissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera are reported."
THE BALTIC.—Letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.
Capt. Yelverton, July 26th, took possession of the Island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.
THE WHITE SEA.—An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Licimetz, in the Vega district, for three hours; no damage.
There are several accounts of petty depredations in the Sea of Azoff.
Taganrog, by date of July 25th, had been bombarded some days.
An English steamship had gone ashore, and was burnt by the Russians. The crew escaped to Asia.
There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tiflis.
The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Kars on the 10th.
The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Arabat.

Arrival of the Pacific.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
New York, Aug. 29.
The steamer Pacific arrived this P. M. from Liverpool August 11th. Mile. Rachel and suite are among the passengers. The cargo arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 10th.
Liverpool cotton market steady. Breadstuffs dull, and weather again favorable. Money tighter; consols 91. American securities quiet and unchanged.
The news is very unsatisfactory.—There are many rumors and few facts.
Private reports state that Revel has been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what success.
Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful.—Sir Colin Campbell's appointment will be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor—offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, Gen. Simpson continues with the army.
Omar Pacha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia.
Some operations of no great movement have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.
The Baltic Sea fleet is fully concentrated on some movement, and a coup d' main is confidently expected. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargon, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination is Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, had made statements conveying a similar meaning.
The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen—MM. Desches and Chapot—had been in communication with the Count of Monte Molone, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hope of bringing a favorable chance for Henry V., so called.
Russian complicity is proved in the matter. The French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both in Spain and at home.
It is announced in Spain that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires further confirmation.
Big shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Broussa.
The London Times has an editorial saying that the Allied armies are to be placed under one command.
SIEGE OF SEVASTOP