From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.

*Return of the Last Party of Arctic Explorers—The Death of Sir John Franklin and his Party ascertained—The Report of Dr. Rea Confirmed.*

We enjoyed the pleasure yesterday, the 11th Dec. of a lengthened conversation with Mr. James Green Stuart, a Chief Trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, and learned from him interesting facts concerning an exploration of the Arctic region, lately made by a party under the joint command of himself and Mr. James Anderson, another employee of that company.

On the return of Dr. Rea, the celebrated over-land explorer of the Arctic region, in the summer of 1854, bringing with him the report that the Esquimaux of the extreme Northern latitudes had in their possession relics of the Franklin expedition, the British Government determined to make one further effort to penetrate the mystery which had so long enveloped the fate of that expedition, and which had been partially solved by the information thus gained by Dr. Rae. In furtherance of this desire of the British Government to follow up the clue thus unexpectedly obtained by the adventurous explorer, to rescue, if possible, the survivors of any of the party of whites who were reported by the Esquimaux to have been seen near the outlet of Back's River, in latitude about 68 degrees North, or at least to procure any records they might have deposited, the Hudson's Bay Company was directed to fit out a party of tried men, accustomed to the hardships of a polar life, to explore the region indicated by Dr. Rea.

Acting under the command of home government, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 18th day of November, 1855, issued instructions to Messrs. Stewart and Anderson, to man and equip a party for the purpose stated. Dr. Stewart, with a party of eighteen men, therefore, started from his post, the Court House, in 54 deg. north latitude, on the 7th day of February, 1855, and proceeded to Fort Chipewyan, at the head of Lake Athabaska; in latitude 58 degrees north, at which point they arrived on the 5th day of March. It had been determined to make the trip to the Arctic sea by water, so far as was practicable, and the party, therefore, remained at this point until the 26th of May, buisily engaged in constructing boats, and other preparations for their dreary journey. At that date the party left Fort Chipewyan, and journeyed by canoe on the Peace River, which connects Lake Athabaska with Slave Lake, some three hundred and fifty miles in a northwesterly direction, till, on the 30th day of May, they arrived at Fort Resolution, which is situated on an island in Slave Lake, about latitude 61 deg. north.

At Fort Resolution the party was joined by Mr. Anderson, who with Mr. Stewart, had been appointed to the command of the expedition. Here another delay was made, for the purpose of reorganization, and making the last preparations before attempting to penetrate the interminable frozen North. These arrangements completed, the party started out on the 22d day of June for the head of Great Fish River, or as it is known on the map, Back River, in latitude about 64 degrees north. Thence they followed the course of the stream to the Arctic Ocean. Mr. Stewart represents the navigation of this river as exceedingly dangerous—being obstructed by over one hundred difficult rapids. Over all these, however, with nothing more substantial than birch bark canoes they passed in safety, and arrived at its mouth on the 30th July. Here they met with Esquimaux, who corroborated the reports of Dr. Rea, and directed them to Montreal Island, a short distance from the mouth of Back River, as the spot where accordtng to their instructions, they were to commence minute exploration. From this time until the 9th of August, the party were industriously engaged in searches on the island, and on the mainland, between 68 and 70 deg. north latitude. We cannot recapitulate the perils, escapes and privations endured by the brave band, while seeking to find traces of their countrymen who had perished on these desolate shores. Three times they providentially escaped being 'nipped,' as Mr. Stewart expressed it, or crushed between moving mountains of ice. At last on Montreal Island, where their explorations commenced, they found snow-shoes, known to be of English make, with the name of Dr. Stanley, who was surgeon of Sir John Franklin's ship, the Erebus, cut in them by a knife.

Afterwards they found on the same island a boat belonging to the Franklin expedition, with the name "Terror" still distinctly visible. A piece of this boat containing this name was brought along with him by Mr. Stewart. Among the Esquimaux were found iron kettles corresponding in shape and size with those furnished the Franklin expedition, and bearing the mark of the British Government. Othe articles known to have belonged to the expedition, were obtained of the Esquimaux and brought by the party for deposit with the British Government. No bodies, however, were found or traces of any. The report of the Esquimaux was, that one man died on Montreal Island, and that the balance of the party wandered on the beach of the main land opposite, until, worn out by fatigue and starvation, they, one by one, laid themselves down and died too.

The Esquimaux reported further that Indians far to the north of them who had seen the ships of Franklin's party, and visited them, stated that they had been crushed between the icebergs. Mr. Stewart took especial pains to ascertain whether the party had come to their death by fair means or foul. But to every inquiry the Esquimaux protested that they had died of starvation.

Gathering together the relics found, the party set out on their return on the 9th day of August last. The return route did not vary very materially from that taken on their way North. Mr. Stewart has occupied the whole time since in reaching our city—having come by the way of the Red River country, and having been absent in all about ten months. Mr. Stewrrt left St. Paul yesterday *en route* to the Hudson's Bay head quarters at Lachine, Canada, to submit an account of his adventure.

And so, at last, the mystery is solved.—Brave Sir John, whose fate has awakened the sympathizing curiosity of the civilized world, it is now known "sleeps his last sleep" by the shores of the frozen seas thro' whose icy islands he had vainly sought to pass. Four winters back, as the Esquimaux said, the noble party, after escaping from the ships which could no longer float on these dangerous seas, found release from suffering in death. Died manfully, too, as they had lived; bravely, like true Englishmen; this much we may believe, for consolation that they met their fate as became spirits adventurous and noble. No traces were found by the Esquimaux to indicate that even in their last extremity they had forgotten their manhood, and preyed on one another. * * * *

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A correspondent of the Kentucky *Statesman* gives the following sketch of an old citizen in Pulaski county, named Elijiah Deny, who is, perhaps, the oldest man in Kentucky:

He was 119 years of age on the 10th of September, and as active as many men of 40. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout his whole life he has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drank but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Savannah and at the battle of Eutaw Springs; he was also present at the battles of Camdem, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Col. Horry and Col Marion, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age.—He is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and rides six miles to every meeting of his Church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living, the eldest being now in his seventy-eighth and the youngest, in his fifty-first year. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is, perhaps, the only surviving soldier of Francis Marion, Sumpter and Horry.

### Mortality in the United States.

According to the census of 1850, the number of deaths in the United States, from June 1st, 1849, to June 1st, 1850, was 323,023, of whom 264,601 were whites. The total population at that time being 23,191,876, this is about one and four-tenths per. cent. The lowest mortality, perhaps, that has ever been recorded in any civilized country. The tables show that the United States is nearly twice as healthy a country as England, France or Prussia, and more than twice as healthy as Austria and Russia. Of the deaths for the period above mentioned, nearly one-half occurred from cholera and various contagious diseases. The number of cholera victims was 31,506; of yellow fever, 785. Of diseases not contagious, the most fatal class was those of the respiratory organs, to which cause seventeen per cent, of the total deaths were due; consumption and pneumonia being the most fatal varieties. Nearly eight per cent., of whom one-half were children, were from diseases of the brain. Five per cent, of the deaths were caused by dropsy, and 9,027 by old age. Ten per cent, of the deaths were of foreign birth, and five per cent; of these were Irish. There was a vast disproportion between the deaths from from old age in the city and and the country, the former being hardly one-fourth of the latter. New York, with a population of over 3,000,000, registered 45,690 deaths in the year, being at the rate of one and a half per cent, which may be assumed as the mortality of the whole Union. In Massachusetts the mortality reached nearly two per cent.

From the St. Joseph County Forum.

MR. DRAPIER:—The editors of the *State Sentinel* in speaking of the approaching State Convention remarks, that 'the State Central Committee have agreed upon and recommended a ratio of representatives; and although we think it *most probable* that the Convention will adopt this ratio, yet it *may be otherwise*.' From the whole tenor of the article from which this extract is taken, I incline to the opinion that the *rights* of remote counties are in danger, and would therefore caution the Democracy of the 9th and 10th Congressional Districts to be on the alert. After the 'Ratio agreed upon by the State Central Committee' have been for weeks before the people and a large portion of the counties having appointed their Delegates, with what propriety could the ratio be changed? for mark ye, if changed it will perhaps be *dowbled*. Admitting that one or three Delegates from St. Joseph would be allowed to cast five or ten votes, this will not materially help the matter; the central Railroad counties will have the *men*, and will just as certainly have the candidates. Again I say let the Democracy of this region be on the alert. ——d.

Though reaching us at a very late hour, we readily and cheerfully make room for the aforegoing, from the hand of one of our most estimable citizens, and, withal, a staunch Democrat. The subject treated is one of vital importance to the border counties of the State, and we hope our friend's strictures, as given above, will receive the consideration which they so justly deserve.

### Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of twenty-five leters.
My 16,10,18,7; is a sea in Asia.
9,7,21,16,10,17 is a lake in Asia.
8,3,10,1,25 is an Island in the east.
2,10,18,19,21 is an Island in W. India.
9,17,10,16,5,8,12 is a town in Asia,
9,23,16,2,10,20,2e,7 town in Indp. Tar.
1,15,2,14,21,4 is a town in Persia.
19,23,20,21,4 is a town in Italy.
17,21,1,19,8,5,16,24,7,13,2;10 is a river in Virgini.
22,3,20,8,21,4 is a town in Maine.
6,10,20,3 is a town in Mass.
16,3,11,27,14,9,23,11,16 is a town in America. The whole above is the name of a weekly newspaper published in the United States.—Answer requested. G.D.P.

MAY YOU HAVE A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

# CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

# MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Plymouth, Indiana, January 1, 1856.

I

Merry old "Christmas" and "New Year" are here,
With plenty of snow, good health and good cheer!
St. Nick has come down with abundance of traps,
And we drink to the health of the joliy old chap,
And hope he may come ev'ry year and still see
Good cheer and good health for you and for me.

II

For the first time in life, we take from the Press,
And present to our friends a 'New Year's Address'—
According to custom all the world over
Since printers were known—*we boys* like a lover
Want something to say to our patrons, that's civil;
In return, ask a mite for the printer's 'poor devil.'

III

So much for New Year. Now then for a story
Of things that's happen'd in the days just gone—
How Anglo France has crown'd herself with glory(!)
In battling down Sevastopol so strong,
And gained no laurels only death full gory
To thousands of brave soldiers fighting for the wrong,
Whose *names* will never reach our ears in story,
Or wake the minstrel's lay in famous song.

IV

Old Russia—tho' she dug the graves of hundreds
Of brave magyars to keep Austria play her game
Of Tyranny—yet at last she's bluudered
Into an unlucky war; tho' its all the same
To her—she cannot be out numbered
In slaves and soldiers, the last well known to fame.

V

But yet I hope she'll whip old France and England,
For they deserve it. England's hands are red
With blood of millions, in that fair warm sun land
Hindostan, by her hireling soldiers shed;
And while pretending to protect the Turk
Only in his sovereignty, she means to have
The Turkish Empire cut up like fat pork
And parcelled out for her and France's slaves.

VI

Far better now that old Constantinople
Should fall into the rude Muscovites hands,
And ope the black sea to the trade of people
Who'd send there commerce from all other lands,
Than see old England–hoar with crime and murder–
Add it to her immense ill-gotten gains;
For should old Russia fail, all law and order
Would soon be banished from all Europe's plains.

VII

And WAR with all it's horrid devastation
Would spring to life between the Tyrant Powers,
And spread afar, grim death and desolation
That soon might reach this blessed land of ours:
Because, nor Pruss' nor Austrian nor Frenchman
But would come in to share the glory spoils
Of Turkey severed; as a bloody Frenchman
Carves the game that's taken in the foils.

VIII

Poor France! poor France! what a contra dance
Is the figure her people are making!
A quick lively tune, night, morning and noon,
No odds whether sleeping or waking—
She can ne'er take her ease, or ever have peace,
Unless some heads she is breaking
Of friends or of foes—headlong she goes,
While Liberty's heart is aching.

IX

Fair Italy is fairly crushed
By Austria's Tyrant King;
And Austria has never blushed
At any bloody thing.
Oh! for a Bonaparte once more,
To smite her as in days of yore!
To hurl her tyrant kingdom down
And give to Liberty her crown,

X

Poor Mexico, and bloody Spain!
Both still alike—both full of pain
And inward bruises—sore the strife
That's wearing out their weary life!
Intestine feuds and Revolution
Each day brings forth new evolution
Of some new General—Noble—Don—
Who means to have things carried on
To suit *his* notion; otherwise
He means to Revolutionize
'The Government,' and bring about
*New things*—the old are all worn out!
But bloody works can never prosper,
As Spaniards to their cost will find.
The Cuban massacre makes *us* foster
A little hatred—not the kind
That whets a knife to kill a foe—
But of a *Yankee* disposition;
Which, you know, is never slow,
At territorial acquisition.

XI

Thus while the world has been 'topsy turvy,'
We too have been in a bit of a hobble;
The Abolitionists sure have acted quite scurvy
And came near making a good deal of trouble.
But the compromise measure will bring us some quiet
For the people it seems are disposed to stick by it.

XII

The Banks for a short time, 'kicked up a shindy,'
Said trade was against us and they could not win, by
Discounting notes; for the specie's all going
Over to Europe, while we are a doing
'Up brown.' And yet it is curious
They have more coin (not counting the *spurious*)
Now, than they had when they discounted freely
Last year! It's true—see the tables of Greely.

XIII

Emigration keeps up to fair Oregon—
California too: they are still going on
To dig for the gold. Yet it seems strange to me,
That a man doing well—who contented should be—
Should sell out his traps and take himself off
To a certain *uncertainty!* Sure all the froth
From the vile scum of crime and all that is evil,
Is there: and I'd as soon go to the devil
At once, as think of going to a place
Where for gold and the gallows they all run a race.

XIV

At home a few things claim a thought and a word,
For our town is improving as strangers have heard;
And a moment or two we propose just to glance
At the things that around us have come; for perchance,
When another year passes, we too may be gone,
For old Time shows no favor to the weak or the strong.

XV

The Rail Road soon will be here from Fort Wayne
Of the one from Laporte the news is the same.
Mr. Schloss has come in with a fine lot of clothing,
For all kinds of folks, which he sells at 'most nothing'.
Nat Oglesbee's opened a monstrous great store,
With stacks of new goods of all kinds, if not more;
While Wallace and Foster at the door below
Have open'd a large Grocery without any 'blow'.
A new paper has started, with hopes of success,—
*Our* 'Democrat'—printed on new Types and Press—
Devoted to politics, news and good reading,
With a hint now and then at good morals and breeding,
It's worthy of patronage; so 'fork out the dough',
And subscribe for a copy; for all of you know
That it builds up the country and gives us a name
Of befriending the things which at last lead to fame;
And in a new country there is naught for success
Like the wide circulation of a well sustained Press.
G. S. Cleaveland it seems, concluded it best
To settle in Plymouth instead of the west;
So he put up a building and brought on some goods,
And he's ready to scream for he's 'out of the woods.'
But it's useless to name all the things we have new
In our fast growing town. I should never get thro'
If I tried to name all—so suffice it to say,
That during the past year, day after day,
New Lawyers, and Doctors, and Merchants and Yeoman,
Mechanics and Tradesmen, and Children and Women,
With strength, health and cash have entered our borders,
Increasing our wealth and arraying in order
The fruits of their labor full well manifested
By lasting improvements and capital 'vested.

XVI

The LIQUOR LAW passed with such glorious hopes
Of doing more good than Card'nals and Popes,
Has 'gone by the board;' 'gone up;' 'run under;'
'Knocked into a cock'd hat;' '*a gin shop*;' no blunder
So foolish as passing that law can be found
In the pages of His'try! 'case vy?' A profound
And immaculate jury of this corporation—
After list'ning to proofs and an excellent oration,
On a case that was bro't for a gross violation
Of an ordinance passed by the town corporation,
Against being drunk in the streets—PROCLAIMED—
With the wisdom of Solon, that 'ALCHOHOL REIGNED
SUPREME IN OUR MIDST (!)' Without bridle or Law,
Before the Supreme Court had yet found a flaw;
And '*Unconstitutional*.' came into court
For a verdict;(!) instead of the usual report
Of 'Guilty' or 'not Guilty,' as by their oath
Our [illegible] had sworn to return. They humped themselves both
Into a Court and a full Legislature
And floor'd a law 'that's agin law and natur.'
Rummies who like beer and whiskey,
So all of you [illegible] the street like a horse that is frisky,
And 'cavort' in [illegible] order and passes an ordnance
If the *town* desires [illegible] 'kards' and you want a good chance
That goes 'agin drum [illegible] down with the rum,
To have a 'cavort,' just [illegible] ve plenty of *fun*;
And get on a '*tear*' and h[illegible] just call for the jury,
And when you get 'nabbed, [illegible] 'iff' I assure ye.
And they'll set you free in a [illegible]

XVII

But hold on; I shall wear out your patience I fear,
So I'll stop and wish you 'a happy New Year.'
Kind patrons, I thank you; and if you are willing,
Just take this address and 'fork over a shilling,'
And may you and yours 'till three score and ten
Still have merry Christmas and New Year. A[illegible]men.

1856 1856

## CALENDAR FOR 1856.

| 1856. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednes. | Thurd. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. |
| FEB. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | .. |
| MAR. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| APR. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| MAY | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| JUNE | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| 1856. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednes. | Thurd. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JULY | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. |
| AUG. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| SEPT | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| OCT. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. |
| NOV | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| DEC. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .. | .. | .. |

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP BY EARNEST ECKELSTAFF on the 18th of November 1855 one Cow and Calf, supposed to be six years old, a pale red color, with a diamond notch out of her left ear, and a little white on the brisket, a little white hip, a little white on the inside of each hind leg, a little white on the tail, and appraised at fifteen dollars. Appraised by N. W. Pearson, and David Hazzard.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 5th day of December, 1855.

DAVID HAZZARD.
N. W. PEARSON.

E. R. COXEN, Justice, [seal.]

Earnest Eckelstaff has this day appeared before me and does solemnly swear that the marks on the above Cow, have not been altered by him nor any one else to his knowledge.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 1st day of December 1855.

C. R. COXEN, Justice [seal.]
ATTEST: Newton R. Packard, Clerk.
53w.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Undersigned, has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Klingerman, late of Marshall County deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

ELIAS M. MARSTERS *Administrator*.
Dec. 27th, 1855. 7t3

**S. B. CORBALEY, Notary Public, Plymouth Ind.** Will administer Oaths, take Depositions, acknowledgements of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney and do all other business of a notarial character. Office at the Court House in the Recorders' Office. 1y

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

*STATE OF INDIANA,* }
MARSHALL COUNTY, }

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace of said county, on the 17th day of December, 1855, John Vantreese, of Tippecanoe Township, and reported that on the 14th day of this month he took up a stray Steer, description as follow:

A red Steer with a white spot in the forehead, and a white spot on the rump, and some white on the belly, and the end of the tail white; supposed to be one year old last Spring. The same was valued to be worth ten dollars by two disinterested persons.

Given under my hand and seal, this 18th day of December, 1855.

JAMES TURNER Justice of the Peace, [seal.]
Dec. 27th, 1855. 7t3.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I will sell at public Auction, on Friday, the 18th day of January next at the residence of Jacob Klingerman late of Marshall County deceased; all his personal property (not taken by the widow,) consisting of Horses, Hogs, &c. &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with interest from date. Sale will be commenced at 10 o'clock.

ELIAS M. MARSTERS *Administrator*.
Dec. 27th, 1855. 7t3.

**Chairs, Chairs, Chairs.**

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THOSE DELICIOUS BOSTON ROCKING CHAIRS at PIATT'S wareroom.
Plymouth Nov. 15, '55. n-1-tf.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HERE[illegible]Y GIVEN, THAT [illegible]ld by the members there will be a meeting h[illegible]ch, at the concord of the Methodist Episcopal Chur[illegible]arshall county, school house, in Green Township, [illegible] superintend for the purpose of electing trustees t[illegible] Church, or the building of a Methodist Episcopa[illegible]roperty of house of worship; said house to be the p[illegible] north-the M. E. Church of the Bourbon Circuit, [illegible] be eastern Conference, State of Ind; said house [illegible] built by the Concord Society, standing on the Mic[illegible]igan road somewhere between Allens' hill and said school house, the meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1st 1856.

H. WEBB, *Advertising Committee*. 6t3.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of James W. Gilson, late of Marshall County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to besolvent.

Dec. 20, 1855. JOHN WILLIAMS. 6t3

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS KNOWING Them selves to be indebted to the estate of James W. Gillson, late of Marshall County, deceased, will please come forward immediately and settle by cash or note with approved security.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Administrator.
January 3, 1856.

BROWNLEE & Co., DEALERS IN DRY Goods and Groceries, first door east side of Michigan street,.....Plymouth, Ind.

## LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPHED BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

**Seven days later from Europe---Capture of Kars by the Russians--Attack on the French lines in the Crimea---Differences in the Brittish Cabinet---Braedstuffs quiet and unchanged, &c., &c.,**

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

The steamship Pacific, from Liverpool, arrived at 5 o'clock this evening. Her dates are to Saturday, the 15th inst. The news is highly interesting.

The long expected capture of Kars by the Russians has at last taken place. No particulars have been received, except those brought by Gen. Kmety and another officer, who escaped in order to hasten the advance of Omar Pacha to the relief of the city. At that time, Gen. Williams was about sending a flag of truce to offer capitulation.—Nothing further is known, but it is believed the garrison surrendered, as there were only 8,000—a weak force to cut its way through the Russian army.

Omar Pacha was near Kutias, which the Russians hold in force.

The only event of importance that has occurred in the Crimea is an attack made by the Russians on the extremity of the French lines. The Russians were 3,000 strong, and after an hour's fighting withdrew.

Both armies were comfortably housed and provisioned.

The Austrian army is being reduced to the peace footing.

With respect to the prospect of peace, we have a mass of contradictory statements. Negotiations are on foot, but they have not progressed a step.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Pacific arrived at her dock at half-past four. She brings 68 passengers. She left Liverpool at 2 p. m. on the 15th. She Passed the Baltic this a. m., at half-past 12, 160 miles from Sandy Hook.

The only intelligence from France is, that the assistance of the bank alone prevented considerable financial embarrassments at the last settlement day.

The English Parliament opens on the 31st of January.

Considerable misunderstanding exists between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues.

THE WAR.—The Allies are parleying but little. Their engineers continue their works within their own lines. The British army are over supplied with equipments.

English writers admit that the Russian army are well supplied for winter, having large supplies at Simpheropol and Daveuheo.

There are eleven Russian infantry divisions in the Crimea, two having gone north.

Gortschakoff has extensively fortified the Tehemayas road by batteries.

The Russians are concentrating their forces at Baktchiserai and Simpheropol.

The English and Anglo-Ottoman Cavalry have arrived at Constantinople, where they will winter.

The Allies have fortified Kinburn and consider it impossible to be attacked.

The French lines near Kamiesch have been nearly completed, on a magnified scale.

St. Petersburg advices say vast trains of sleighs have entered the Crimea by Perekop, with provisions and stores; also. that the Allies have 26 batteries ready to attack the north forts, and 360 guns in position on the Techernaya.

Both the English commissioner and Omar Pacha's envoy have failed in their negotiations with the Circassians, the chief having refused to leave the mountains for the purpose of making an attack upon Georgia.

Most of the Allied Baltic fleet had passed Elsinore.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MR. & MRS. D. R. MANSFIELD, are here and will commence a course of lectures at the Court house this evening; 3d inst.

### NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

For the information of tax payers, I will state that the notes of the La Porte & Plymouth Plank Road Union Plank Road, Banks of Georgia, Tennessee and Vermont will not be received for taxes.

D. VINNEDGE, T. M. C.
Dec. 20, 1855.

### ASSESSORS NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS OF THE DIFFERENT Townships are requested to meet at the Auditors office, in Plymouth, on Saturday the 12th inst. for the purpose of receiving their Books, Blanks, and to agree on a bill of prices on the leading articles, which are to be assessed.

The highest market price paid in Cash for Deer, Mink and Coon skins, and Beef hides at
3tf C. Palmer's.

### MILLINERY.

MRS. DUNHAM, THANKFUL FOR PAST favors, and desiring a continuance of the same, takes this method of informing her old patrons and the public generally, that she has received

A SPLENDED STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND LATEST FASHIONS,

And will continue the above business in all its various branches at her residence, fourth block on the west side of Michigan St, where she will be happy to wait on all those who may favor her with a call.
Dec. 6, '55. 4m6.

### New Store!

NEW GOODS AT

G. S. CLEAVELAND'S

Cheap Cash Store!

ON LAPORTE ST., ONE DOOR WEST OF C. H. Reeve's office, Where he is selling Staple goods of all kinds; Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, nice Clothing, Shawls, Crockery Woodware, Hardware, and Tinware, which will be sold

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Respectfully invite all persons wishing to purchase goods, to call and see for themselves.

G. S. CLEAVELAND.
Plymouth, Dec. 5, '55. 4t

### REMOVED.

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INFORM the public that I have moved my stock of clothing to the building in which the Post Office was kept the past summer—immediately opposite Coughles' store—where I will be found ready to wait upon all who will favor me with a call.

H. PIERCE.
6tf.

WILCOX & M[illegible] received their C[illegible] ry, in this town. Just gi[illegible] work.