

THE BANNER.

RICHARD CORBALLY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday, March 17, 1853.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

Some of our Advertising patrons have manifested some little dissatisfaction relative to the position occupied in the paper by their favors. Of a list of some ten or a dozen Advertisements inserted for the first time in any one issue, it is useless to say that they all can immediately succeed the reading matter, and as our printers are very correct in knowing no one advertiser in preference to another, their favors will hereafter be inserted as they are handed in and placed upon the file. We desire to treat all alike. The advertising money of the mechanic, the banker, the merchant or the laboring man is all estimated in the same scale by us, and as we think should be by every one.

Other papers have found it necessary to adopt this rule, and do strictly adhere to it. There is nothing hard or unfair in this matter—it is simply the millers rule.

Messrs. NILES and PAGIN are in town, lecturing upon the science of Odometry, which treats of some of the most interesting phenomena of nature and beautifully explains the causes of Somnambulism, Clairvoyance, &c.

Mr. Niles is an easy impressive speaker and seems well acquainted with his subject. The experiments which are performed upon persons selected from the audience are such as will convince the most skeptical. Give them a call.

We have given a large amount of interesting foreign news on the first page of this paper; read it, it is worthy of some reflection. This shows clearly that the time is not far off, when Europe will be in a lamentable condition.

Heretofore, the great crisis of Europe have originated in France, consequently the attention of the old continent is especially turned in that direction. The Czar Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, is deeply engaged in the movement of the nations, and if by any means he can succeed in getting Western Europe engaged in war, so as to cripple the French, Italian and English powers, one great object with him will be accomplished. For it is manifest that he is determined to overrun and make a conquest of the Turkish Empire. The armaments of Russia and Austria on the Turkish frontier, and the state of things in the interior of that Empire, are sufficient to raise the most serious apprehensions. Let the Russians get possession of the Land of Palestine, and let the Czar plant his staff at Jerusalem—the natural metropolis of the Earth, and go to tilling the soil, which is now producing so bountifully, and how long before other nations would become jealous of his wealth and growing power.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.—The subject of dividing Center Township, is being discussed by many who are interested, and we think it is high time the citizens should look to the matter. At the next session of the Board of Commissioners, an effort will probably be made to form a new Township by cutting off the western part of Center. Is it expedient to do this? Some contend that those living at the extreme western portion of the county

to the Commissioners, we learn, were urged at their last session to make the division without further notice; but they took a wiser course, by deferring the matter till the June term, so that all interested could have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments advisedly.

What about our Seminary Land? By the present law, the Seminary Lands are to be sold and the proceeds loaned out for the benefit of the Common School fund. It is time this matter should be thought about by those having the care of such property, and whose duty it is to sell the same.

Better be at work.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

In this paper will be found a review of the Temperance address which we published last week. The writer takes one position from which we heartily dissent. He says: "Woman was never designed to act in this sphere"—meaning she should not speak publicly, upon any public occasion. Again he says, that woman "as ministering spirits in hours of affliction and adversity, as bosom friends and companions in health and prosperity—as kind, benevolent and charitable advisers in the foundation and perpetuation of good and wholesome society." &c. The true sentiments of the writer, are like murder, they "will out," after all.

Undoubtedly there are many women, who are capable of advising correctly upon matters of State policy, yet we hold that this is not their province, but let them speak where they are directly interested. If they are capable of giving advice—if their counsel is worth anything, let us have it, for surely in the moral reforms of the day there are not more laborers than necessary in order to accomplish that much to be desired result, of blotting out iniquity from our land. Notwithstanding we do not believe such a result will be brought about by preaching Temperance or any other one thing, but if this state of things can be bettered any by the aid of woman, let her assist and do all she can. It is a fact, of which there is abundant proof, that there are at this time a considerable number of females who are preaching the Gospel successfully; and who are preaching because they see the necessity—as they think, of their labors; notwithstanding the scoffs which they receive from both males and females who think that women should confine their labors to the family circle. When females commence the labor of preaching or lecturing, they are generally more zealous than men, from the fact that it is not a matter of speculation with them; we say this, not designing to hurt the feelings of any one, for the majority of men—preachers we think, spend their time and wear out their lives in this way, believing it to be their duty, and expecting to receive their reward at the resurrection of the just.

This subject has been frequently discussed in the Eastern States. In treating upon this subject, the *Philadelphia Ledger* says: "The objectors to the feminine preachers say, that their declamation before men is inconsistent with the delicacies of the sex, and that they would exhibit more regard for propriety by keeping within their sphere," which, being interpreted by the objectors, means staying at home to wash the dishes, "tend the baby," and sew on the shirt buttons.—The feminine preachers reply, that men and women rush in crowds to hear a songstress or an actress, or a danceress;—and they ask if such exhibitions are consistent with the delicacies of the sex, why is not preaching in favor of Temperance and other virtues? The objectors dodge this; and we must confess that the strong minded women have them there. We Philadelphians are used to strong minded women at home, & therefore not afraid of them in New York. Any body here may hear a dozen of them on the first day of every week, in Mulberry Street, or Seventh Street, or other Streets.

"They preach publicly, to large audiences of men and women; and if every body minded all that they said, we believe that the world would be no worse. Nobody here ever thought that, in their public preaching in favor of moral duties, they violated any feminine delicacy.—And if any Gotham critic should come here to raise such objections, perhaps they would tell him through some appropriate quotation, that the fault was in the finder, or that it was "the carnal heart" that was "enmity against" &c., and that "evil communications corrupt good manners."

It is true that there are many of both sexes, who attempt to speak and write, who are not competent, but such generally are soon aware of the fact, and retire.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in this paper, that on next Saturday, the County Poor Farm will be offered for sale. This news will perhaps be unexpected to most of the citizens of the county, as it was to us. It seems that the farm so far has been a bill of expense, and instead of helping to pay for the maintenance of paupers, it has actually not yielded any profits, unless it was to the persons who tilled the ground.

The selection in the first place was a very injudicious one, from the fact that it is truly a poor farm.

If we are correctly informed the course to be pursued by the overseers of the poor is as follows: After it has been legally ascertained that the person is entitled to support from the county, he or she, as the case may be, is to be sold out to the highest bidder for some definite

period. And the price so agreed upon for the county pays. This may be cheaper for the county, but whether the paupers will be as well provided for is altogether another question.

There should be something certain about the manner in which the poor will be cared for. We very much doubt the propriety of the guardians of the poor and destitute, not having a place they can call their own, where they will be properly taken care of.

If the Commissioners have been imposed upon heretofore by those who have had charge of the county farm and paupers, they should not hastily abandon the project of keeping a home for the unfortunate; but the course is determined upon to be pursued for a time at least, and experience will probably be the teacher in this as in many other respects.

At the last session of the Board of Commissioners of this county, a new township was formed of a part of German and the N. E. part of Bourbon township. The name given to the new township is Pierce, in honor we suppose of the President. This is perhaps all well enough. Also Polk and North townships were changed—Polk now extends one mile further east than formerly.

The Legislature adjourned last Monday week, and we learn from some of our exchanges that they have drawn their pay and left the Railroad city.

For the Banner.

MR. CORBALLY.—In the Banner of March 10th, is contained a Temperance Address, which, it appears, was read to a public meeting of the citizens of Plymouth on the 1st of the month, by Mrs. C. M. D. Barnett. It comes to your readers clothed in rather elegant language, well written, and will doubtless find its admirers—but in my estimation it lacks other qualifications, and amongst them an appropriate author, so far as the speech is concerned. Also, it is too ultra in many respects, and shows too great a want of consistency to accomplish much in adding the great and good work of temperance reformation. But I hope neither you or your fair authoress will think it indecorous or ungentle in a rougher hand to take exceptions to some of the positions assumed.

We must yield that it is not good philosophy or good economy to resort to the use of a broad axe or cross cut saw, in cutting out a dress pattern, or to use the delicate little scissors and a cambric needle, in building the frame-work of a saw mill—nor should the coarse, sturdy and masculine positions in the address be assumed by a woman. Our authoress may, however, be excused from the fact, as she says: "even in this rugged field, there are some warm and genial spots," &c. Well, perhaps she has found them. Had some stentorian voice announced the will of its masculine author to stretch forth the strong arm of might, of physical force and of the law, in the extermination of the evils of intemperance, the sin of presumption would not have so easily attached to him. He has the power to act; and from the beginning of all creation to the present time (unless a change has taken place through the instrumentality of sister Barnett) he is recognized by the laws of God and of men, as alone responsible for the misdemeanors of those under his immediate supervision, and to a certain extent, for the evil consequences of all wrong in the community of which he composes but a part—and too, very justly. He alone makes the civil laws of the land—he alone executes and administers them, and certainly to him alone is justly attached the responsibility of their effects.

Under other circumstances, that courtesy and forbearance which has heretofore characterized our sex, would be more critically observed in alluding to the authoress—but all those restraints have been knowingly removed by her own fair hand. There are no longer obstacles in the way of a full, free and impartial discussion of the provinces of the sexes. I have not sought the rose covered path in which it is her privilege to tread. I have not dared to invade the sanctity of the domestic circle, as an annoyance to the queen of the palace. No, no—nor have I intruded a single weary step towards her "quiet tea party," nor have I asked her to descend from the high and elevated position which her sex so justly entitles her, but she has sought my level—assumed the position of my antagonist, and, as she says: unsolicited and not as "a licensed lecturer, sent abroad by a particular school." Well, it has been said that "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war"—but withal, as our bet-

ter halves, we must respect them, and although she may have descended from her high and holy place of ministrations, to mix her voice with worse than "brutal" and sottish stupidity, yet charity suggests that we should bear with each other's weaknesses.

The reader must be satisfied then, that when a woman places herself in the attitude of a public lecturer, or public expounder—in the sacred desk, on the stump, or through the medium of the press, she at once sacrifices all claims to a partiality so usual on the part of our sex, and subjects herself to the opposition of those who may differ with her in sentiment. Thus it should be, else false and ruinous creeds might be heedlessly taught the rising generation, and greater humbugs (if possible) than spiritual rappings gain an ascendancy, especially in such "rugged fields" as ours.

A few inconsistencies which our fair authoress has permitted to creep into her address, rather indicates such a want of connection and harmony in sentiment, as we might find in the productions of several authors upon the same subject, when thrown together by an inexperienced rhetorician. She commences by saying that she "will meet the kind invitation [to make the speech] with a few remarks of a strictly practical character; yet most all of the speech is a simple narration of the history and origination of the society of Daughters of Temperance, and their relationship with the Sons, and a part of that so full of supererogation and egotism as to detract from its illustrative force. Other portions in a relative sense, I must say, are fallacious if not ridiculous. In speaking of charity, in the 3d. column, she says:

"We do not remember that the fault of our brother or sister may be one that we ourselves are guilty of; and instead of viewing them with that spirit of love that never faileth, we at once condemn. The Scottish bard has beautifully said:

"Oh, would some power the gifts give us,
To see ourselves as others see us."
And thus teach us to show that mercy, that consideration and tenderness towards the erring, that we would hope for at their hands."

We would by no means, confine the exercise of this principle to the members of our associations; but we should in the fullness of this spirit, seek the fallen, the vicious, the depraved, the degraded of whatever rank, whatever condition."

And again, in the same column, she says: "If duty calls us even to the lowest, fondest haunts of vice and impurity, let us go," &c. This doctrine is good, and partakes of that spirit of kindness so lovely and commendable, especially in the female character; but in the fourth and adjoining column read as follows:

"We have read of females actually tearing down a gin-shop—demolishing a distillery, whipping an incorrigible rum-seller—sewing up in a sack, a walking rascal in the shape of a husband, and sobering him by an efficient dose of the oil of hickory, and many other acts of coercion."

Then, in the same connection, she says: "If men refuse, or what amounts to the same thing, delay to put away the evil from our midst, will we not be justified, acting as she does in self defence, in resorting to any instrumentality in her power?"

A wife better fulfills her marriage vow when she kindly and affectionately incenses her husband who cannot take care of himself," &c. Now, Mr. Editor, imagine that you see this devoted sister seeking, in the fullness of the spirit of charity, those she never knew or saw before—in her own language: "the fallen, the vicious, the depraved, the degraded of whatever rank, whatever condition." And now see her stop by the way to lift that worse than "brutal" stranger out of the ditch, and then trudges along in pursuit of the prison officer to come to her rescue; and find a place in some of his dark and lonely dungeons for her own bosom companion; the partner of all her joys and tears—the father of her own offspring—who, when sober, faithfully ministered to all her wants—repented of former wrongs, and strove to hate the bowl with as strong a passion as he loved his wife. Oh, my sister! Woman! shrink from such an unnatural act. It may be yours, however, for the sake of a little narrow applause in such a "rugged field" as this, to recommend the performance of such reckless inconsistency and cruelty, but it ever has been, and will continue to be the work of the true wife—the genuine lady—whose love and pure affections are worth courting, to scorn the idea and abominate the deed.

But in our next quotation, we can find an excuse for such an argument. Our fair authoress says:

"Much has been written, and much more will be written upon the kindness due from the wife to a selfish husband. The praise of gentle woman who tamely submits to the indignities of a bloated boozing relic of a man, because he was once her husband, her joy, her pride, has been sung and applauded in every part of our enlightened country. But for my own part, I must dissent from any such false notions of the duties of the wife, and repudiate all such encomiums."

In what part of our enlightened country she could monopolize those encomiums, I am at a loss to conjecture, unless it be "in such rugged fields as this!"

Now will the reader turn back to the first and second quotations, and compare them with the foregoing and following, and last one with which I shall trouble you? She now says:

"No, no, it is no mark of affection for a wife to yield her comforts, and the happiness and safety of her family to gratify the fiendish appetite of him who should feel his pleasure as well as duty to provide for her and supply the wants of his household."

I would scorn the thought of doing anything to detract in the least from the richly deserved position occupied by the true woman, and I think your readers will bear me out in saying that I have

not done so in this instance. I would be as loth to do or say anything to injure the cause of temperance, or throw obstacles in the way of those gaining sufficient influence—from the plausibility and reasonableness of their arguments—to speed on the great and good work—but if it requires the inculcation of such principles as seem to be adopted by your authoress, in its advocacy, many of your readers and nearly all "the rest of mankind," are egregiously deceived as to its increasing popularity. Let no such fanaticism have a place in our affections. It is unworthy of the better judgments of our race, both male and female. Let the "sober second thoughts of the people" remove the mountains of misery and wretchedness which have been heaped upon them, at the ballot box—if they choose, elect men as their law-makers who dare brave the storm—those who will act as well as think and talk. But to appeal to our weaker passions and labor to arouse a blind fanaticism in accomplishing this great moral reform, has proven, and will continue to be of as little effect as it is correct either in principle or practice.—And above all, enjoy the necessary labor and toil incident to the cultivation of those "rugged fields," upon the banks that are fitted and prepared for the whole work—those who, from their positions in society, and their more rugged constitutional make, are expected to brave the storms of battle by facing and enduring the merciless peltings of the common enemy, and prepared in any and every emergency for a formidable defence.

Woman was never designed to act in this sphere; and it is of no consequence to me whether your fair authoress "repudiates all such encomiums" or not, by other, such charitable traits and good judgments are to be appreciated, that fair hand which patted our little infant cheeks in by-gone days, with a mother's fondness and affection—that yearning anxiety evinced for her offspring, when past the days of cradled infancy, they lay upon beds of affliction, and that care and watchfulness manifested in tutoring and fashioning the infant mind; and the still further and deeper devotion in shaping it in riper years for honor and for usefulness in the world, and finally for a happy eternity—these cherished virtues, sufficiently adorn the female character, to say nothing of the performance of the work which sister Barnett probably imagines rests exclusively upon her shoulders. No, no—as ministering spirits in hours of affliction and adversity, as bosom friends and companions in health and prosperity; as kind, benevolent and charitable advisers in the formation and perpetuation of good and wholesome society; as sweet messengers of peace in hours of discontent and bitter strife and turmoil, when the world's cold charity has seemingly turned its back upon you; as the kind and loving mother, ministering to the wants and necessities of her dependent little ones; as the true, devoted and forgiving wife; and as the lovely and affectionate sister and obedient child—these with other appropriate positions occupied by woman, are amply sufficient to fill her career, and complete her happiness in this life, and entitle her to a rich reward at the right hand of the Majesty over all. SOLON.

From the St. Joseph Valley Register.
The New Township Law.

At the Election on the first Monday of April next, an important change in our Township system goes into force. Provided that the Legislature have not upset it in their law, declaring that the Legislature of last session shall go into force next June. The new law will be found on page 495, of the 1st Volume of the Revised Statutes, and the following is an abstract of its most important provisions:

Each civil township is declared a body politic and corporate, with right to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued; and its qualified voters elect annually, on the 1st Monday of April, three Trustees, a Clerk and a Treasurer, one of said Trustees subsequently to be chosen President, and the Treasurer to give bond, with sureties, in a sum not less than \$200. The Trustees are to be the Judges of all Elections, and their Clerk with some other citizen of the township, to be the clerks thereof.

The Trustees are to have the care and superintendence of the highways and bridges of the township, and it will be their duty:

First. To divide their respective townships into convenient highway districts, and the same to change at pleasure.

Second. To appoint viewers to survey and lay out and open new roads, change and alter old ones within their respective townships, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Third. To fill all vacancies that occur in the office of supervisors of highways in their respective townships.

Fourth. To determine annually upon the amount of tax that shall be assessed for road purposes within the township, thereof.

Fifth. They shall be the overseers of the poor, and fence viewers of their respective townships; and

Sixth. Shall have the care and management of all property, real and personal, belonging thereto, and superintend all the interests thereof.

It will be seen, from the above, that the County Boards are divested of the power to assess Road Taxes, leaving each Township to determine what its peculiar wants require, and also of duties relative

to opening or changing roads, appointing viewers &c.—that the Auditor is divested of the right to appoint Supervisors to fill vacancies—that the Justices are divested of the power of acting as Overseers of the Poor—and that the people are divested of the right of tantalizing some of their number by electing them fenceviewers.

On or before the first of May they determine the amount of Road Tax to be collected and certify it to the Auditor who places it on the duplicate. In February they settle with the Supervisors and the Treasurer, and within 15 days publish an Exhibit either in a newspaper, or by posting it up at the place of holding elections. For their services, the Trustees receive 75 cents per day for every day in which they are actually engaged, and the Clerk and Treasurer receive such compensation as the Trustees allow. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees are filled by the County Board, in the other offices by the Trustees. Should any person, elected or appointed, fail to perform any duty required of him, he shall forfeit and pay to the township any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered before any Court having competent jurisdiction. (This was, doubtless intended to mean "after qualifying in such office;" but its broad language, covers all cases where Trustee, or officer, who is elected, declines accepting.)

This is all that is to be found in the Township Law, but at page 440, the School Law imposes additional duties.—The Trustees are to take charge of the educational affairs of the township, employ teachers, visit schools at least twice each term, establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools in the township, have charge of all school houses, make contracts for the building and repair thereof, provide suitable furniture and fuel, report to annual township meeting all their doings, and submit for its decision their plans relative to improving or building or removing school houses &c. They receive a dollar per day, for the time actually spent by them in school affairs.

On or before the 20th of September they shall make an enumeration of the children between seven and twelve years old, and between twelve and seventeen; and find out to which school they desire to go, furnishing the teacher with a list of the children assigned to him. Scholars may be transferred for educational purposes to an adjoining township if more convenient for them. Teachers may be dismissed by them for incompetence, immorality &c. They may establish graded schools, when practicable and convenient—may call special meetings of the voters of the township—which meetings, general or special, alone have power to vote additional school tax, over and above the general tax of 10 cts. per \$100, but they are not to exceed 50 cts per \$100 annually, and 50 cts poll tax.—All common schools are to be free. Appeals lie from the Trustees, or the decision of a township meeting, to the Auditor, and from him to the State Superintendent. On or before the 1st of October, the Trustees make a full report of the enumeration and of all their proceedings, to the Auditor, and also the State Superintendent. This law imposes a penalty of five dollars on any person elected or appointed a township Trustee, who fails to qualify and serve as such.

Incorporated cities or towns shall constitute school corporations, independent of the townships in which they are situated, and shall transact all the above school business by Trustees elected by the people, or by officers appointed by the corporation; which we fear, in some instances, may interfere with the smooth working of the law.

It will be seen by the above that the office of township Trustee is one of the most important and responsible that the voters are called upon to fill. The very best men in each township should be elected, without regard to their political opinion, or even to their willingness or unwillingness to serve. It is of the last importance that the new system should be put into operation by capable, efficient and worthy men who have good business qualifications and who enjoy the entire confidence of the community. In many localities, the people are already meeting, in advance of the election, and after a full consultation, selecting a Board to be chosen next month. The office is at best a thankless one, with much labor and little pay; and we urge every voter who is in favor of good schools, good roads, good morals, and good officers, to cast his suffrage as Trustees, whether they be Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, or Filibusters.

Religious Notice.

There will be preaching by Rev. D.R. MANSFIELD and Lady, at Plymouth, commencing on Thursday evening, the 24th inst., and continue over the Sabbath following.

WANTED.
10,000 lbs. Butter,
5,000 doz. Eggs,
At the Bank Store,
C. D. CLARK.

Land Warrants Bought.
At the Plymouth Bank. C. D. CLARK.
Mar 17, 1853. @3ft.

TO BLACKSMITHS:
A Good Journeyman Blacksmith may find a permanent situation at the shop of the undersigned in Union township, Marshall county, in the Burr Oak flats, if application is made soon.
JAMES MOOR.
Mar 17, 1853. 3w3.