

# THE BANNER.

RICHARD CORBALEY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, May 26, 1853.

Owing to high waters we did not receive paper in time to issue a paper last week. Our readers will please excuse.

## Cincinnati and Logansport Railroad.

This road we are told will be completed to Logansport sometime during this summer; and those interested have determined to extend the road, and the question seems to be where will they connect with the great northern roads. Chicago was confidently spoken of at first as being the most suitable place for the much desired connection. Subsequently, however, it has been proposed to make the connection at Plymouth, as that would save some \$500,000 to the company, and the distance from Logansport to Chicago would not be materially increased. The distance from Logansport to Plymouth direct is 42 miles, and the distance from here to Chicago is about 70 miles, whereas from Logansport to Chicago the distance is about 100 miles, and to go on an air line, a great portion of the route would be in a marshy wet country, whilst on the route to Plymouth the country is good, and is already in a state of cultivation.

By connecting with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at this place, a connection with Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York & Boston would be as well secured as though taken directly to Chicago. We think the plan of securing the connection with the Eastern cities and the great North Western trade at Plymouth a good one, and no doubt the stockholders in the first named road will duly consider the matter.

If the terminus of this road should be at Plymouth, it will build up our town and county beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The citizens of Fulton county would also be greatly benefited; and we hear they are quite anxious, and becoming daily more interested in the matter. The Editor of the Fulton County Flag, in speaking of this connection makes some good suggestions in which we heartily concur. He says:

"It is stated that the citizens of Logansport are discussing the propriety of extending the Cincinnati & Logansport, or Ohio river & Chicago railroad to Plymouth instead of Chicago, as was first contemplated. We are of the opinion that a connection with the Fort Wayne & Chicago route at Plymouth would be equally if not more advantageous to Logansport than the continuation direct to Chicago. The distance between Logansport and Chicago, if we are not mistaken, is not much short of one hundred miles, whereas, a connection may be had at Plymouth with a road forty-two miles in length. This would be saving in construction a distance of fifty-eight miles, and at least \$512,000 in capital. This certainly would be desirable, and we think the distance by way of Plymouth to Chicago would not be lengthened more than eight or ten miles. This small increase of actual distance of travel would not counterbalance the cost of making the fifty-eight miles of road. We call the attention of our citizens to this matter, so that if a connection is sought at Plymouth we may be ready to second the movement."

The Plymouth Mills are now in operation. This is news the citizens of this community have long been listening for, and some had almost despaired of ever hearing it. We think the price of flour should come down a notch now.

Some time since an ordinance was passed declaring "that it shall be unlawful for any owner of horses to permit them to run loose within the limits of said town, under a penalty of not less than one, nor more than three dollars for each offense, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace having competent jurisdiction."

This ordinance was in force ten days after its publication in the Banner, and it was published on the 28th of April last. It is well known to many citizens of this town, that horses have not been restrained of their liberty any more since the taking effect of said ordinance than before, and many of the citizens of the country who come here with wagons, and have had to leave a Boy in the wagon to save their marketing and even then sometimes cannot keep their noses out of the dinner basket, can testify that those horses are an annoyance.

We can see but little use of the Corporation's meeting to pass ordinances for the promotion of good order and to banish nuisances, and then suffer them to be violated with impunity. We hope the Marshal of Plymouth will see to this matter. This is not the only ordinance

which is suffered to be tramped down in the face and eyes of the Trustees and officers of this town. If an ordinance ought to be passed by those having authority, it ought to be enforced to the very letter upon offenders—by those whose duty it is to enforce it. If an officer is afraid to do his duty, he should resign.

On the 17th inst., a man by the name of Phillips was killed by lightning, in this county. He had taken shelter under a tree, and unfortunately for him, he had been there but a few minutes when the tree was struck; the lightning passed down one side of the deceased tearing some of his clothing and bursting one boot. Another man was only a short distance from him at the time, who was also stunned.

We are requested to say that a conference meeting will be held at the court house in Plymouth, commencing on Thursday the 2d day of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and hold over the Sabbath following. D. R. Mansfield and Lady, Mrs. Chapman, E. Miller and others from a distance are expected to preach. A general attendance is solicited.

**EGGS—ACTLY.**—As a striking evidence of our crowing prosperity in this locality, we have at our office an egg of one of the Ludlow hens raised by Mr. Pleasant Ferguson, in this county, which beats the Shanghai egg lately left with us by Mr. Clarke of this place, full one half ounce in weight, and otherwise in measurement. It weighs full 4 ounces, and would badly deceive a sitting goose. Try it again, Shanghai, and if you beat the Ludlows, without any foul play, you will win the top-not.

Messrs Case & Rudd have a large supply of ready made clothing. Boots and Shoes, Lasts, Pegs, Leather, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c, which they wish to sell.—They also carry on the business of Tailoring and Boot & Shoemaking in all their various branches. Give them a call.—Advertisement next week.

## POPULATION OF PLYMOUTH.

The enumeration of the citizens of Plymouth was taken a few days since, showing a rapid increase within the last year. The population at this time is as follows:

Males, white,	323
Females, "	315
Colored males,	2
Total,	670

Of the above number, seventeen are over the age of fifty years.

The population of Rochester was published in the Flag a few weeks since, but owing to the paper having been misplaced we cannot give the number, but if we are not mistaken, it was less than 400. It has been claimed by some of our Fulton county friends that Rochester could lead Plymouth in numbers, but they must come down now.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

The present law gives the township Trustees power to call a meeting of the voters thereof for the purpose of voting for or against a school tax, by giving 20 days notice; and they shall call such meeting when required in writing to do so by twenty of the voters of the township. Some time since the Trustees of Center township gave notice for a meeting to be held at the court house on last Saturday, but from some cause or other we are told that only THIRTEEN(?) votes were polled; and eight of them were against a tax. The Trustees have given notice in this paper for another meeting on the 18th day of June next. Is it possible that there are but THIRTEEN persons in this township who care enough about this matter to come out and vote? We think different, and will not be surprised if there should be a general turnout next time. Those who wish a tax of this kind may not expect to get it unless they vote for it, and those who think it unnecessary will doubtless be in attendance when they learn that the friends of free schools are determined to vote the tax.

The subject of education has too long been neglected, and there are many prominent good citizens who are opposed to raising funds by taxation, knowing as they do that it is cheaper for most of them than the old fashioned way of paying by subscription. It is true that some have already schooled their children, but have they no regard for the children of their less fortunate neighbors, who under the old system must remain in ignorance because their parents have not the means to educate them? We trust every voter will candidly consider this matter in all its bearings and act as they conscientiously believe to be right. You who can read and write, think one moment, how you would like to hear a wealthy man re-

fuse to contribute anything towards educating your children if you had not the means to do anything for them yourselves?

The system of supporting schools by taxation is new amongst us, and some time must elapse and the people must have some experience before all will come into the ranks. There has never been an improvement or a new science discovered which has not been met by strong opposition. Prejudice is strong, and in order to convince men that they have been in error on any subject you must enlighten them. They demand the evidence as they have a right to, and when convinced they go forward cheerfully.

Most men who oppose the system of free schools are as honest as those who differ from them. The system of free schools is fast gaining ground. The most formidable opposition is from the Catholics. They however do not oppose the manner of raising the funds; it is the appropriation of them. They want the funds divided, giving them their proportionate share. Suppose this should be done; what next? the Methodists would ask for their share, the Presbyterians Baptists, and so on. Religionists would claim all the money. Then what would become of that large class of the human family who are not connected with either of the organized churches? Where is their portion? Must they be left in ignorance? Begin to divide this common fund and we open the door for a strife which must end in the connection of Church and State.

**MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.**—We have before us, Graham's, Godey's and Peterson's Magazines for June, each vying with the others as to beauty and intellectual riches. Our citizens lose much in their neglect of these publications. It is no business of ours, peculiarly, but when so much interesting reading matter can be procured at so cheap a rate, we are but discharging our duty to our readers in advising them. Clubs can get them at very low rates.

**THE FARM AND SHOP.**—We have heretofore neglected to notice the commencement of this excellent Agricultural paper recently commenced at Indianapolis by O. F. Mayhew, assisted in the Editorial department by John B. Dillon Esq. It is published semi-monthly at \$1.00 per annum, and is certainly the neatest and best conducted agricultural paper ever published in the State.

**RUFUS HEWITT**—late Receiver in the Land office at Winamac has entered into copartnership with John L. Westervelt of Plymouth, in the mercantile business. They are receiving a large supply of Spring and Summer goods for this market. Call and examine for yourselves. See Advertisement in this paper.

**J. BROWNLEE & Co.** are receiving some recruits in their line of business, which they very much desire to sell at living prices. Give them a call. See Advertisement.

See notice of Swamp Land sale in Starke county. In Starke county there is a quantity of "Swamp Lands" to sell. Some of the lands are said to be very good, and there will undoubtedly be purchasers for most of it either at the sale or soon after. The draining of those lands will be of incalculable advantage to the country; for in draining them, thousands of acres of land already owned by individuals must be ditched and will become good arable land, which is now too wet to do anything with, in the way of cultivating. We have heard of some penurious persons in Northern Indiana, who are opposed to having ditches cut through their lands, on account of inconvenience; notwithstanding the value of their land would be greatly enhanced thereby. The Legislature, however, has given the Swamp land commissioners and engineers the privilege of passing through any lands necessary in order to carry out the intentions of Congress for reclaiming such lands as were donated.

The Swamp lands in this county, when properly ditched, will be valuable; and one thing should be remembered by those who wish to buy and design to become actual settlers, that the draining will not cost them anything. It is a fact well known by many, that these wet lands are the richest, and when dry will be the most productive.

Those who desire to obtain little homes would do well to attend the sale, for speculators are already eagerly searching for the best tracts. Have we not already seen the result of speculators buying up the good lands in large bodies? There is scarcely a neighborhood in our county but has realized the evils of such a course.

## For the Banner.

It was customary with Frederick the Great, whenever a new soldier appeared in his guards, to ask him three questions; viz: "How old are you? How long have you been in my service? Are you satisfied with your pay and treatment?" It happened that a young soldier, born in France, who had served in his own country, desired to enlist in the Prussian service. His figure caused him to be immediately accepted; but he was totally ignorant of the German dialect; and his Captain giving him notice that the king would question him in that tongue the first time he should see him, cautioned him at the same time to learn by heart the three answers that he was to make to the king. Accordingly he learned them by the next day; and as soon as he appeared in the ranks, Frederick came up to interrogate him; but he happened to begin upon him with the second question, and asked him, "How long have you been in my service?" "Twenty-one years," answered the soldier. The king, struck with his youth, which plainly indicated that he had not borne a musket so long as that, said to him, much astonished, "How old are you?" "One year and a half," replied the soldier. "You are not please your majesty," Frederick, more astonished still, cried, "You or I must certainly be bereft of our senses." The soldier, who took this for the third question, replied, firmly, "Both, and please your majesty." S. N. C.

## For the Banner.

### Geographical Enigma.

I am composed of 11 letters.

My 4 1 1 1 4 1 3, is a Volcano in the southern part of Europe.  
My 3 4 1 3 8, is a sea in the southwestern part of Asia.  
My 1 2 3 1 1 3 1 4 1 3 is one of the United States.  
My 5 6 3 9 9, is a river in South Carolina.  
My 1 2 1 3 1 0, is an Island of Great Britain.  
My whole is something of which men often talk, but which God never saw.  
Answer next week.

A. S. J.

### Indiana Weights and Measures.

By the last revised Statutes of Indiana, Vol. 2 p. 514, it is made the duty of the several boards of county commissioners to procure for the use of their respective counties, a set of weights and measures of the following descriptions:

One measure of one foot, or 12 inches English measure.

One measure of three feet, or 36 inches.

One half bushel for dry measure, which shall contain one thousand and seventy-five and one-fifth solid inches.

One gallon measure which shall contain two hundred and thirty-one solid inches; and also,

One set of weights, commonly called avoirdupois weights;

Which weights and measures shall be kept by the county auditor of each and every county in this State for the purpose of trying and sealing the weights and measures used in their counties.

At the last session of the Legislature, the 31 section of the act of June 9, 1852, was amended so as to read as follows:

"Sixty pounds of merchantable wheat (avoirdupois weight) shall be given and taken for a standard bushel; of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds; of buckwheat, fifty pounds; of beans, sixty pounds; of potatoes, sixty pounds; of clover seed, sixty pounds; hemp seed, forty-four lbs.; blue grass seed, fourteen pounds; castor beans, forty-six pounds; dried peaches, thirty-three pounds; dried apples, twenty-five pounds; onions, fifty-seven pounds salt, fifty pounds; mineral coal, seventy pounds; timothy seed, forty-five pounds; rye, fifty-six pounds; oats, thirty-two pounds; flax seed, fifty-six pounds; barley, forty-eight pounds; corn meal, fifty pounds."

After the publication of the laws of the last session of the legislature, all the different kinds of grain seeds, and articles specified in the foregoing paragraph, shall be given and taken at the several weights affixed to each a standard bushel; and "as such shall be considered a legal tender, to fulfil any contract heretofore made for the delivery of either of the kinds of grain seeds, or articles specified" in the act.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—On the 10th of July, 1851, at Fort Madison, Iowa, a villain by the name of John Graham, inhumanly slandered and deserted his wife and children, except one boy about 11 years old, whom he stole away from his mother, and has not since been heard of.

The mother managed to get back to her friends in Indiana, where she now resides in comfortable circumstances with the balance of her children.

The boy's name is Hialmer Clay Graham, was tall and slim, has dark straight hair, black eyes and dark complexion. Graham is small in stature, peevish in disposition, curly hair, dark complexion, one leg is shorter than the other, and he is very apt in making pica-yune trades. Any information forwarded to Harriet C. Graham, Owensville, Gibson county, Ind., in reference to the boy, will be thankfully received. The different periodicals will serve the cause of humanity, by giving an insertion.

## THE MOTHER.

**THE WEATHER.**—An old settler, and intelligent farmer of Hamilton county, who has resided there more than forty years, and closely observed circumstances and events, in a communication to Cist's Advertiser, as the fruits of his observations, makes the following notes:

The changes in the weather will generally be found governed by the moon. Thus, in the spring of the year, if a drought commences in the last quarter of the moon, there will be dry weather for one month, and if the drought continue five weeks, the probability is that it will last three months.

If the rain falls heavily during the last quarter of the moon, it will rain on the same day or nearly the same, for three successive weeks. This is especially the case in the summer season.

If the whole last quarter of the moon is wet weather, the rain will continue for a month, and if it extends to five weeks, it will last during three months with little intermission.

In the month of August, the degree of cold for the ensuing six months may be calculated with great accuracy. For, in whatever day of the moon's age in August, there is a sudden change from heat to cold, or even cool, it will occur periodically on the same day of the moon's age for the ensuing six months.

**A TERRIBLE INCIDENT.**—The old flag staff at the Barracks had been shaking and toppling all winter, and the day being calm, the General had a party detailed to take it down.

A soldier, Michael McNally, of Col. Bragg's battery, accordingly mounted the cross-tress and unshipped the top-mast; from some cause it became unmanageable and glided through the platform to the ground. The man at the mast-head kept his post composedly and gave timely warning to the party below, who stood from under it." Nine out of ten men with a spar fifty feet long shooting and rattling like an arrow through their hands, with an insecure footing at a dizzy height would have "left the yard" and tumbled over the platform.

While the party below were removing the top-mast, to the dismay and consternation of the by-standers, the main-mast with the soldier still poised at the mast-head, now swayed over, broke short off at its base, and plunged with a tremendous crash to the ground.

The soldier in the mean time, was seen to change his position as the mast went over, and circling high through the air with frightful velocity, he with perfect self-possession, adjusted himself to clear the framework of the cross-tress, and as the mast neared the ground, he, evidently with a measured leap, alighted with safety amidst his comrades. All were startled into amazement, as much by the intrepidity displayed, as by the imminent peril it averted.

The main-mast was forty-eight feet high; the soldier landed at fifty from its base.—Missouri Rep.

Several Irish railroad laborers, near Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, last week made a descent upon another party, and acted inhumanly. At first they attacked a small shanty, which was occupied by a man named James Cassidy, breaking it open; and on entering they found but one man and a sick woman. They commenced tearing down the dwelling, however, and while the work of demolition was going on, Cassidy was shot. An attack was then made upon the lady, but through the interference of some of the leaders of the mob, she was spared only to meet a more horrible fate if their belated designs had been carried out. They then set fire to the building and made their escape. The building was entirely consumed, and in the morning the unfortunate victim, Mr. Cassidy, was found with his arms and legs totally burned off! The woman made her escape by crawling from the burning house. Thirty of the wretches have been arrested.

Madison Banner.

**INTERESTING.**—Hon. Alva Hunt, late State Treasurer of New York, was recently made a chief among the Indians. The ceremony upon the occasion is described as being highly interesting. Several Chiefs and some Warriors of the various tribes residents in the State of New York assembled at Congress Hall in Albany, at the rooms of Mr. Hunt, and the following is a notice of a part of the proceedings:

"An Onondaga Chief, arose and performed the ceremony of initiating and naming the Hon. Alva Hunt, adopting him into the White Heron Totem. The Chief took Mr. Hunt by the arm and led him around the circle, all the Chiefs and Warriors joining in a low chant, swelling gradually into a loud chorus. After the song was completed Mr. Hunt was conducted to his seat and honored with his new name—Wan-nis-he-yo.

Dr. Wilson then rose and said: "The Cayugas were long in trouble and anxiety, they feared for the little spot of ground which yet remained to them.—Heavy clouds hung over them; it grew dark and became night. They watched anxiously for the dawn. It was a long black night; but at last they saw a gleam of light. Day was dawning. They went out and looked joyfully on the bright morning, exclaiming to each other—'Oh the beautiful Day!'"

Mr. Hunt, by his kindly aid, had dispelled the cloud that hung over them, and had secured to them their rights.—In commemoration of this kindness, they called him Wan-nis-he-yo, or the Beautiful Day!

Could education and refinement suggest an idea more poetical?

The total population of the villages, towns, and cities of the U. S. is only 4,000,000, while the rural population is 19,223,000. The four cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, contain a population of 1,211,000, the amount of whose real and personal property is \$702,000,000, or \$678 each. The property of the rural population is 2,312,000,000 or about \$120 each.

**ONE OF THE STATES.**—"Bob where's the State of Matrimony?"

"It's one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks and staying out late o' nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a north-west passage out of Paradise. The climate is saltry till you pass the tropics of housekeeping, when squally weather commonly sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against."

The Genesee Farmer in noticing the Shanghai breed of chickens, says:

"Of fifty raised last year by the editor, the smallest pullet weighed six pounds, and the largest cock ten pounds, at one year old. It is stated that they produce more eggs than any other, the hens generally laying forty to sixty before setting, and frequently commencing laying in less than three weeks after hatching, at the same time taking care of their chickens until they are large enough to care for themselves. The young chickens are much more hardy than those of other breeds. The flesh is represented to be as good as that of any other kind."

## DIED

On the 21st inst. at the residence of Nathaniel Francis, in Polk township in this county, Mrs. Ruth Francis, consort of Jacob Francis, in the 60th year of her age.

On the 9th of March, 1853, at Stringtown, California, NATHAN CADWALLADER, of Plymouth, Indiana.

On the 2nd of April, 1853, at the same place, Mr. FRANK BAKER, of this place; died of Smallpox.

Each of the above named persons has left a wife and small children to mourn the loss of husband and father.

## The Markets.

Published by J. BROWNLEE.

Thursday May 25, 1853.

Apples Green	1 00	Lard pr lb.	10
Do Dry	2 00	Oats pr bush.	37
Butter pr lb.	10a	Peanut Oil—Dry	\$2.50
Beeswax pr lb.	20	Potatoes	25
Brooms pr doz.	\$1.50	Wheat pr bush.	65a
Beans pr bush.	\$1.00	Wool pr cord.	\$1.00
Cranberries lbs.	\$2.00	Flour—bl'd.	55.00
Chickens pr doz.	\$1.00	Do do	52.00
Cloves	10	Genesee Dry	55
Candles—Sperans	37	Hay—Tame	6.00
Eggs pr doz.	6	Do do	5.00
Corn, shelled	40	Corn in ear	37

Another scientific Woodcut! Important to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. HIGHTON'S Pepsin. The true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from the Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, a few directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Highton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Consumption, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among Medical Advertisements.

**COULD CURE IN 10 MINUTES.**—Dr. Wm. B. FARRAR.—This is to certify that I have used your Liniment in cases of Bellachie in horses, and have never failed in any case. Use a 25 cent bottle, and about one quart of water. In five or ten minutes after it is taken down, the horse will be relieved from pain. I would use a little more in very desperate cases, although I never failed with a 25 cent bottle. HENDERSON, Chanahon, Will county, Ill. Jan. 10, 1852. See advertisement in this paper. 8ml

## GENERAL NOTICES.

Persons wishing to get into the Post office on Sundays, will find it open from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M. DANIEL McDONALD, P. M. Plymouth, May 19th, 1853. 12wt.

The Northern Indiana Baptist Association will convene at the Methodist Church in Plymouth on Friday, June 10th, 1853. J. M. MAXWELL, Clk. Assn.

## Religious Notice.

There will be a protracted meeting at South Bend, commencing on Thursday, the 26th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and hold over the Sabbath following.

St. Mary K. Chapman will be there, likewise it is expected that Sr. Seymour and Br. and Sr. Mansfield will be present during the meeting.

YATES HIGGINS.

Plymouth, May 18, 1853.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

By the new statutes the Clerks of the several Circuit Courts in this State, are authorized to take acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages &c. This will save trouble and money, for when the acknowledgment is taken before the clerk, the seal of the circuit court will be affixed; so that no further evidence or expense will be necessary to make the Indenture valid, either at home or abroad.