

THE BANNER.

RICHARD CORBALEY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, June 9, 1853.

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

FOURTH OF JULY.

This anniversary of American Independence is close at hand again, and we now ask if it is to pass by in silence and unobserved by the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity? We think the Plymouth Band would cheerfully volunteer upon an occasion of this kind. If anything is done in this matter it should be done speedily for the time is close at hand.

Rev. Austin Fuller is to address the Washingtonian Society at the Methodist church, on Monday evening next, when he designs confining his principal remarks to the varied stages of inebriety. All classes will doubtless be interested. Go and hear him, and listen to the singing of the Juvenile choir that is expected to perform on the occasion.

FLY IN THE WHEAT.

We are told that the Hessian flies are injuring the wheat very much, in many portions of the country. Some of our Farmers who were expecting an abundant harvest say that from present appearances some fields will scarcely be worth harvesting. In some portions of the State we learn they are much worse than here.

PUBLISH THE LAWS.

We have been requested to publish a portion of the acts of the last Legislature relative to the settlement of decedent's estates. We should have complied with the request this week if the act had not been too long, for the inside of the paper; we will give it next week. It is a matter of some importance that the people should know what the law by which they are governed is. And how are they to know it? Our Legislature is so very saving of the people's money that they will not pay for their publication in any papers in the State except the *Journal & Sentinel* at Indianapolis, and when published in these papers at the capitol of the State they are declared to be in force in every part of the State. Is this right? Is it what the people want? We think not. And the power to have the work done differently rests with the people. If they would speak their sentiments in reference to this matter we have no doubt it would be to have the laws in which they were directly interested, published in each county in the State (where there is a printing office) by the paper having the largest circulation in the county.—By this course being adopted, all classes of our citizens could become familiar with the law of the land, and we think there would be less violation of our penal code. The propriety of having the laws thus published is something the people should think of. They can have things their own way if they choose. The general laws should be published in each county in the State, where there is a press, and the local laws only in the counties where they belong.

WORLD'S CONVERSION.

One prominent feature in the doctrine of the Protestant churches of the present day, is, that the world will be converted prior to the closing up of this dispensation. So sanguine in their expectations are some, that they mistake the present perplexities of the Nations and Kingdoms of this world, as a prelude to universal Republicanism. That they will be deceived in this particular, we think is certain from the fact that those who now hold their fellow men in subjection, some of whom are regarded as being usurpers, are drawing the bands of tyranny closer and closer; holding as it were the key to the future destiny of their subjects. In Russia, Education among the common people is not tolerated and the Czar has issued a decree commanding that the Books found among the lower classes be burned. Look at the present condition of the world and what do you behold?—One eminent writer has said recently, "that a dark and dreaded uncertainty hangs over the future."

We would all do well to give heed to prophesy concerning the destinies of nations and the signs of the times: for the wise men of the present day agree that some grand event is about ushering in upon our world. The Jews are attracting some attention. A prophesy was uttered against them once, declaring that they should be scattered, and become a hissing and a by word, until the fulness

of the Gentiles should come in, and that when that time arrived, they (the Jews) should be lifted up, and the cup which had been given them should be given to the other nations, and it should be to them (the nations) a cup of trembling. All agree that the Jews are, so to speak, now being lifted up—they are permitted to hold offices—to fill high places of honor, and in some countries, where for hundreds of years past they have been in the most abject slavery, they are now free, and many of them are returning to the land of their fathers. In the year 1848, was the first marked amelioration in the condition of these down trodden and degraded Israelites. Since that time, more startling events have transpired, than in the thirty years preceding. Within that short space, France has been a Republic with a President, but this state of things did not last long, and the man, to wit, Louis Napoleon, who was so recently their President, is now their Emperor, and is shortly to be crowned by the Pope of Rome. The French Nation has shown itself to be incompetent to be a Republic. In that short space of time, the Pope of Rome has had to leave his throne and seek a shelter—and has again been brought back and placed at the head of affairs in Italy, by the usurper Louis Napoleon, and should he withdraw his influence, the Pope would soon be compelled to seek an asylum in some other country.

Now, as regards a conversion in the United States. If it is to be brought about through ministers, the prospect seems to forbid a consummation, at least for ages yet to come, from the fact that ministers are not increasing in proportion to the population and churches. In reference to this matter, we copy the following from the *Columbian and Great West*.

PAUCITY OF MINISTERS.

Prof. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, preached a sermon before the Presbyterian General Assembly (New School,) at Buffalo, in which he said that for the last five years the proportion of ministers to churches has been decreasing. Foreign and Home Mission Societies can not obtain men; many of the largest churches are unoccupied, and New England, when called upon to give them, replies she has not enough for herself. The country is rapidly advancing, yet the ministry is declining. In the New England Theological Schools, from 1836 to 1842, there were 988 graduates for the ministry; from 1843 to 1852 there were only 484; while to keep pace with the increase of population there should have been 764—250 less than were needed in eight years. The number of Presbyterian and Congregational churches increased, from 1840 to 1850, 32 per cent; while the number of Theological students decreased 23 per cent; making a difference of 54 per cent between the demand and the supply. The prospect for the next seven years are equally forbidding. In the New England colleges and the principal ones of New York and New Jersey, there are now about 2,600 students, of whom about 1,000 are church members. Of these but 550 intend entering the ministry. In the principal Theological Seminaries, there are about 424 students; adding these to the 550 in Colleges, we have about 1,000 who will enter the ministry during the next seven years, or an average of 125 a year, to meet all the wants of Home and Foreign Missions, and the vacancies of the churches, while in New York alone, the annual decrease by death is about sixty, and the American Board wants forty-five for missionaries next year.

Wild and Tame Fruit.

Strawberries are now ripening, and those who are fond of this most delicious wild fruit, can find them in abundance in the Barrens and open woods.

The prospect bids fair for an abundant yield of wild fruits of all kinds common in this country, likewise for Apples, Peaches, Plumbs, &c., except cherries. There is something strange connected with them. Most of the Cherry trees in this vicinity have been literally covered with a little black insect, which appears to have poisoned the fruit, so that it turns of a yellowish color after their approach, and falls off. Will some of our scientific men tell us something about these insects?

HINTS TO MOTHERS.—If you wish to cultivate a gossiping, meddling, censorious spirit in your children, be sure when they come home from church, a visit, or any other place where you do not accompany them to ply them with questions concerning what everybody wore, how everybody looked and what everybody said and did; and if you find anything in this to censure, always do it in their hearing. You may rest assured, if you pursue a course of this kind, they will not return to you unladen with intelligence; and, rather than it should be uninteresting, they will by degrees, learn to embellish in such a manner as shall not fail to call forth remarks and expressions of wonder from you. You will, by this course, render the spirit of curiosity—which is so early visible in children, if rightly directed,

may be made the instrument of enriching and enlarging their minds—a vehicle of mischief, which will serve only to narrow them.

INTEMPERANCE.

After all that has been said and written on this subject, the direful character and extent of the evil is too little known and too little considered. Its ruinous consequences, both in respect to the life that now is, and that which is to come, are very inadequately contemplated.—There is a responsibility resting on christians, in regard to this matter, which is not properly felt. We are not doing what we ought to do—what we might do, to arrest the course of this river of death, which is spreading its desolating streams through the land.

What an affecting statement do our police reports and judicial records present of the wretched effects of indulging in the use of strong drink! I recently heard the declaration in a temperance meeting, that a judge in Philadelphia had affirmed that intemperance was, directly or indirectly, the cause of seven-tenths of all the crimes that came within his jurisdiction. I would that the vendors of this deleterious poison would go where I have been, in the performance of my professional duty, as a servant of Jesus Christ and humanity. I would that they would go from door to door of the cells of the victims of their mercenary traffic, and listen to the sad tales which I have heard, of the crimes and the woes, the poverty and miseries resulting from that traffic. Would they not tremble at the thought of going to the judgment of the great day, with such a tremendous responsibility?

Do not the wholesale and retail vendors of spirituous liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, indirectly rob the community, by obliging us to pay onerous and unnecessary taxes?—Are they not accessory to the crimes of theft, burglary, arson, assault and battery, manslaughter and murder? Have they a right to do so? Is it depriving them of any natural right, to prohibit them from doing it by penal statute? Has a man a natural right thus to tempt his neighbor to destroy himself? Can he be recoupled with the command to love his neighbor as himself? If he does so, is it possible that he can put such a stumbling block in his brother's way?

Can the moderate drinker do it? What is the answer of true love? 'It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, &c. Rom. xiv. 21. This prohibits the use of intoxicating drink, as a beverage, even if it is not dangerous to ourselves. The example to the strong is often ruin to the weak. But moderate drinking is the path of destruction to the strong.

I ask, if true patriotism does not require a prohibitory law, like that of the State of Maine, throughout the land? I ask, in reference to the true welfare of the country, if the question, whether we shall have an honest whig, or an honest democratic legislature, is not as the drop of the bucket to the ocean, in comparison with the question, whether or not we shall have a legislature that will give us a prohibitory law; that shall dam up this cursed river of death? Let every voter seriously consider the question.

Let us go forth to the battle in the power of holy faith and love. We are not to stop to number our army, but go forward in that confidence in the right and in power of God, which will enable one to chase a thousand, and two to put ten thousand to flight. The cloud is moving, indicating that it is the will of our Father that we march onward. Let us obey, uniting in the prayer of the man of God, 'Arise, O Lord; and let thine enemies be scattered.'

HENRY GREW.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ad. Harb.

Raising Sweet Potatoes.

Put two plants in a hill, set them two or three inches apart and make the top of the hill sufficiently hollow to hold about a pint of water.

Set the plant a little deeper in the hill than it was in the hot bed. Do not wait for rain in order to plant. If the weather be dry, plant them in the evening, and put about a pint of water on each hill.—It is better to plant in a dry time and water them than when the ground is too wet; for when the weather becomes dry, the ground will bake and retard the growth of the plant. The ground should be prepared when it is dry, and the planting done when there is a prospect of rain, but if it should not rain, the plants should be watered a little. The plants may be planted in ridges, and when they are thus planted, place them eight or nine inches apart. When the patch is large enough, they should be plowed; for they do the best when thus cultivated. I plough mine each way once and sometimes oftener. At the first ploughing, I scrape the weeds and grass from the hills and draw a little loose dirt round the plants; draw up but little dirt the first time you work them, for the hills will warm through better when small. When ploughed the last time hill them up; do this the last of July or the first of August. If the vines have grown across the furrows, turn them to the opposite side of the hill, hoe the side thus left bare, then turn them back and hoe the other side; never wind the vines upon the top of the hill, it will prevent the sun from warming it as much as is requisite. The vines should not be cut off if they grow very rank; I pull them loose from the ground and drop them down again, this is to prevent little sprouts from growing. I prefer this course to cutting them off.

The potatoes are not hurt by a light frost or two; they should be dug as soon as a frost kills the vines, as the growth is then

stopped. If dug before much rain they are not injured. If any person wishes further information in regard to keeping them over winter, I will give them the necessary information for a small compensation.

AARON H. VESTAL.

The Cincinnati, Newcastle and Michigan Railway.

This road is an extension north of the Cincinnati Western Railway, through the counties of Delaware, Grant, Wabash and Kosciusko, in Indiana. The Directors met at Cambridge city on Thursday last. The meeting was numerously attended. Among the resolutions was one authorizing a contract to be made with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to form a running connection at Warsaw, Kosciusko county, Indiana, with that road to Chicago; also to make a contract with the Southern Michigan Railway for a connection, so as to form a complete and speedy connection between Cincinnati and Chicago. Either of these routes would insure the opening of a direct communication between the two places by the fall of 1854.

It is stated that the road from Fort Wayne to Chicago by way of Warsaw, has been let the entire route, and it is confidently expected that it will be completed from Warsaw to Chicago by November, 1854. This will enable the Cincinnati Western Railway to effect a connection with Chicago, in a distance of 300 miles, earlier than they can hope to make it by the more direct route through by way of Logansport. This enterprise is being prosecuted with the greatest energy. It promises the largest business, and the most valuable and speedy returns to the stockholders. This city will be benefited far more by the trade, than by any other road leading out of the city.—The road from the city north traverses a country unexampled in agricultural wealth, the trade of which with Cincinnati has been small compared with that which the completion of this road will bring here. We understand that it has already received considerable aid from our citizens, but not to an extent commensurate with its great importance to Cincinnati.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

For the information of any who may not have been on the Battle Ground or read a description, we shall describe it as near as space will allow, as it now appears. It is situated on the level top of a ridge, which rises in the form of a flatiron, about fifty feet above the adjacent plains. It runs in the general direction of N. N. E. and S. S. W., as near as we could judge—the sun not appearing. On the Western side, the ridge descends abruptly to Burnett's Creek, a small stream beyond that is a level piece of land, bounded on the West by elevated ground. On the eastern side of the Battle Ground is a stretch of wide prairie, bounded on the East by rising wooded ground. The north end of the Battle Field is bounded by the Battle Ground House and enclosures; the south end is a point. The surface of the Field is covered with oak timber principally, with but little underbrush. It is, in fact, an "oak opening." At the time of the battle it was thickly studded with trees, but many of them have fallen or been cut down, so it has at the present time just enough left to form a comfortable shade in summer.—The trees are much hacked and cut, by persons searching after bullets, of which there were great numbers imbedded in the timber. They are generally found at the average depth of three inches. They have been found at a height of thirty feet above the ground. Their situation at this distance above the ground was caused by the elevation of the muzzles of the Indians' guns caused by the steep ascent up which they fired.

The remains of those who died in the battle are buried in a large grave near the center of the west line, and in a graveyard near the Ground. Those of Col. J. Daviss lie beside a large tree near the eastern line. The tree has the letter 'D' cut on it. What underbrush and shrubs there are have been mutilated by persons obtaining relics. A road runs through the field from end to end, and the excavation for the New Albany and Lake Michigan Railroad is beginning to be made just below the brow of the declivity on the eastern side, where the fight raged hottest. Future thousands from different parts of the globe will thus, in future, glide along in the rapid train near where many a noble spirit left its clayey tenement.

The Ground is not inclosed, a few years ago a rude fence which bounded it was taken down, and has not yet been replaced. It is hoped that this neglect will not continue long. A neat and substantial inclosure should be erected around the consecrated spot. We have not seen a design of the Monument to be erected, but hope it may be worthy the benevolent Order which has projected it, and of the people of Indiana who will probably have an opportunity of contributing to it.

State Journal.

THE PERILS OF FALSEHOOD.—In the beautiful language of the eminent writer:—"When once a concealment or deceit has been practiced in matters where all should be fair and open as the day—confidence can never be restored any more than you can restore the white bloom to the grape or plum, which you have once pressed in your hand." How true is this! and what a neglected truth by a great portion of mankind. Falsehood is not only one of the most humiliating vices, but sooner or later it is certain to lead to many serious crimes.—

With partners in trade, with partners in life—with friends, with lovers, how important is confidence? How essential that all guile and hypocrisy should be guarded against in the intercourse between such parties? How much misery would be avoided in the history of many lives, had truth and sincerity been controlling motives, instead of prevarications and deceit? "Any vice," said a parent in our hearing a few days since, "any vice, at least among the frailties of a maiden character, but falsehood. Far better that my child should commit an error, or do a wrong and confess it, than escape the penalty, however severe, by falsehood and hypocrisy. Let me know the worst and a remedy may possibly be applied. But keep me in the dark—let me be misled or deceived, and it is impossible to tell at what unprepared hour a crushing blow, an overwhelming exposure, may come."

A FABLE.—A snake basking in the sun in one of its gyrations, the tail coming near unto, thus addressed the head,— "You have always gone before and I behind; to equalize our rights we will exchange places."

"I am better fitted to lead than yourself," replied the head, "I have the eyes, mouth, teeth, and sense of smelling."

"This evident," answered the tail, "that I was designed to go first, as I have a sharp, tapering point. Why, my dear head, when men drive nails, do they drive them head first? When ladies use pins and needles, does not the point go foremost?"

"Needles and pins, and sharp pointed instruments, are things, not animals," rejoined the head, "If I carry the brain, should I not lead?"

"There is a prophecy that you shall be bruised," quoth the tail, "against me there is no such threatening, therefore 'will be safer for the body to follow me.'"

"We are degraded already," responded the head, "and shall we add folly to our degradation by going tail foremost?"

"Truth lies between two extremes," returned the tail, "shall we submit the question to the body?"

As this was democratic the head consented. The body, given to change, decided that the tail should lead, and the experiment would prove which of the two was the better guide. The tail now assumed the responsibility of a leader, but ere long, in attempting to pass between two close standing tubs, the body became wedged, and immovably fixed. The body, in pain, convinced they had not, in their late change, been wise as a serpent, now raised the popular cry, GO AHEAD. The body was drawn out with the loss of a few scales.

"Why did you go between those two stabs?" inquired the head.

"I never saw them," replied the tail.

"No, nor felt them," retorted the body, "but we did."

MORAL.—When things are taken by the wrong end, they move wrong end foremost. In the foregoing fable, the snake being out of his head, was led by his tail. Blind leaders have weak followers.

Exchange paper.

HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.

In 1798, a clergyman, Vicar of a parish in Shrewsbury, England, committed what the Catholics or Puseyites would call sacrilege. In his church was a picture of the crucifixion of Christ, suspended over what is called the altar. This picture, as he believed it to be an object of worship, he ordered to be removed.—Various efforts were made to retain it, but at length it was taken from the building. The Catholic priest, on the following day, issued the following lampoon, which was circulated over the whole town:

"The parson's the man,
Let him say what he can,
Will for gain leave his God in the lurch;
Could Iscariot do more,
Had it been in his power,
Than to turn his Lord out of church?"

It may be easily supposed, that on one part of the community this would have its effect; but the worthy Vicar soon gave evidence that he possessed wit as well as his neighbor, for he immediately replied:

"The Lord I adore,
Is mighty in power,
The only one living and true;
But that Lord of yours,
That I turned out of doors,
Had about as much knowledge as you.

But since you bemoan,
This God of your own,
Cheer up, my disconsolate brother;
Though it seems very odd,
Still, if this be your God,
Mr. Burley* can make you another."

*A celebrated painter in Shrewsbury.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the clipper *Spray* at San Francisco, we have dates from Hobart Town to the 25th of February, from Melbourne to the 10th, and from Sidney to the 8th. The gold fever rages as high as at any former period. The last Sydney gold circular shows that over a million of ounces have been shipped from this port up to that date. This would be, at 70s per ounce, £3,570,105. The present field of gold, Ophir, has only about 200 diggers successfully engaged. The Braidwood mines have 800 men in them. The most important intelligence from this part of Australia comes from the far South, or border diggings. New discoveries were extending along the districts between Tass and Albany, in the Black Range Mountains, where an exceedingly rich mine is revealed. Lines of escort are now in successful operation

from all the principal diggings to the seaports.

The "Ovens" seem to be the great gathering place, and here miners work with varied success, and high hopes and stout hearts. Americans are living on terms of amity with the most rabid Britishers.

The papers speak of a lump of gold having the enormous weight of 100 lbs. being found in Balaarat. The mass is quite pure. It is a good lift for one man, says a correspondent. The fortunate finders were a party of four green hands, and they immediately took their departure from the mines on finding this piece; their fortunes were made. They have gone to London. The ascertained quantity of gold brought to Melbourne and Geelong by the Escorts in 1852, was 1,339,845 ounces, by government trains, and 821,143 ounces by Victoria Escort. The addition to the population of the colony for 1852 by immigration, was 77,661. Total increase of population by immigration for the year was 97,661.—The amount of specie imported into Melbourne and Geelong during 1852, was £2,500,000.

BEASTLY OUTRAGE.—The Grand Jury of Ontario county, N. Y., week before last, found bills of indictment against four villains, viz: Cornelius Rodney, George Lake, Smith Stebbins and Frank McGarry, of Geneva, for the crime of rape.—Two others, Andrew J. Davenport and Wm. Clark, of the same party, had been admitted to bail by Judge Folger in the sum of \$2,000 each. The Geneva Gazette, giving the particulars of this inhuman and beastly outrage, says:

It appears that on Saturday evening April 16th, two German girls, cousins, started from the village for their places of employment—one living one and a half miles from town, on the Castle road, and the other at A. C. Loomis' in Phelps, on the Vienna road.

When about half a mile from the village, the girls observed that they were followed by a couple of men, and sought refuge in a house by the road side. Soon after, one of the villains entered, and represented that they were girls of bad character, when they were ejected from the house. After pursuing their way for a short distance, they again discovered that their steps were dogged, when becoming frightened, they ran, got separated, one keeping the road and the other heedlessly taking to the fields. The ruffian, seven in number, took after and caught the latter; and one after the other, five or six of them violated her person.

The Markets.

Corrected by J. BROWLIE.

Thursday, June 9, 1853.

Apples Green	100	Lard pr lb.	19
Do Dry	\$2.00	Oats pr bu.	37
Butter pr lb.	10a	Peanuts—Dry,	\$2.50
Beeswax pr lb.	20	Potatoes,	2a
Brooms pr doz.	\$1.50	Wheat pr bush.	\$5.70
Beans pr bush.	\$1.00	Wool pr comb.	\$1.00
Cranberries bus.	\$2.00	Flour—tbl.	\$5.00
Chickens pr doz.	\$1.00	Do do	\$2.50
Cheese,	10	Hay—Tame,	6.00
Candles—Sperma.	37	Do—Wild,	\$1.00
Eggs pr doz.	6	Wheat,	\$1.00
Corn, shelled,	40	Corn in ear,	37

Another scientific Wonder! Important to Dyspeptics—Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin *The true Digestive fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from the Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Constipation, 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.

no 39 ly.

CHOLIC CURED IN 10 MINUTES!—Dr. W. A. B. FARAR.—This is to certify that I have used your treatment in cases of Biliary ailments in horses, and have never failed in any case. I 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. I would use a little more in very desperate cases, although I never failed with a 25 cent bottle. Respectfully yours,

H. HENDESON,
Chanahon, Will county, Ill. Jan. 10, 1852.
See advertisement in this paper. Sml

BLANK NOTES, Of an approved form, for sale at this office.

Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30, 1853.
To THE PUBLIC:—Having some months since, resigned my place at the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, to vacate the same on the first of June proximo, all communications in reference to the affairs of the institution will hereafter be directed to Dr. James S. Athon, Superintendent.

Editors of the State are respectfully requested to copy this notice.
RICHARD J. PATTERSON.

Northern Indiana Teacher's Institute.

NOTICE.

The Semi-annual meeting of this society will be held at Lafayette, commencing on Thursday evening the 4th of August next, and continuing during the ensuing day and evening.

Some of the most able educationists of this and other States will be present and address the meeting.

A general attendance of those interested in the cause of Education is requested. The delegates from the different divisions of the Society are expected to attend for the transaction of business.

TO VICE PRESIDENTS.

It is the duty of the Vice Presidents of the several divisions to appoint and commission Delegates to attend this meeting.
W. C. TALCOTT, Sec. of Cen. Com.