

THE BANNER.

RICHARD CORBALEY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, June 30, 1853.

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

There will be preaching at the Court House on next Sunday at half past ten o'clock, A. M., by Eld. YATES HIGGINS. A general attendance is requested.

There will also be preaching at the Presbyterian church, by Rev. N. L. LOMB on the same day, and at the same hour. A full house is desired.

Sabbath School Celebration of the 4th of July.

We are requested to say that there will be a celebration on the 4th. (next Monday,) by the Sabbath Schools of Plymouth and vicinity.

The procession will be formed at the M. E. Church, at precisely half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and marched to the grove where an Address will be delivered by Wm. J. BURNS, who has been selected as the speaker for the occasion.

It is expected that after the speaking the School Children will be presented with a "Pic-Nic" dinner; after which a procession will be formed and the company march in various directions through town. The Band is expected to be in attendance, if not absent from town.

The public generally, of all ages, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Press and the Catholics.

A few weeks since, the editor of the Madison Banner, in speaking of the Catholic movements in reference to the school question, &c., said that only one paper out of Madison, had dared to say anything against the course the Catholics were pursuing; and it was more than hinted that the Editors of the Indiana papers were afraid to speak their sentiments.

We speak of this matter at present to correct the editor of the Banner. We send him one of our papers, published some weeks since, and if he will examine it, will find he has made a small mistake.

The Catholic movement in the United States is becoming somewhat alarming, and what the Madison Banner says of the papers of Indiana being generally too reluctant in speaking of this subject, is true. No doubt many are afraid to speak their sentiments, and denounce the course which is being pursued by the leaders of Catholicism both in Europe and America. The silence of the Press undoubtedly gives to these Zealots and Bigots courage to venture farther. The time is not far distant when they must speak, or suffer the Press to be muzzled, for the Catholics are daily becoming more formidable. Almost every vessel from Europe is loaded with adherents to the Catholic faith, and as a general thing, their course here has been marked out from before they left for the land of "Liberty."

What will be the result? This is hard to tell. It would be easily told if they could gain enough in numerical numbers. The Inquisition would be established in the land of Columbia. Toleration would no longer be given to the children of the founders of our republic. Already do some of them boast that the Catholics now hold the balance of power, which is undoubtedly true. And in conclusion we say, will the papers generally of this State remain silent and not give the note of warning, when such bold steps are taken as have been during the last six months? We trust that others will imitate the Madison Banner in this respect.

CLARK'S GRAMMAR, and Analysis of the English Language, have been presented to Witter & Miller of South Bend. The books are published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John street New York—D. Witter, South Bend Ind., Agent.

Teachers wishing to examine the works will be furnished with copies gratis, by calling at the Book store of Witter & Miller, at South Bend. See their advertisement in this paper.

TALLOW LAMP.

We have a few of Charles Crane & Co's. Tallow Lamps for sale. They are manufactured at New Bedford, Mass., and were left with us by Eld. Jonathan Wilson, Travelling Agent. Price 75 cents each. We think they are an excellent lamp, for either Tallow, Lard or Oil can be burned in them. Those wishing to see them can do so by calling soon at this office.

Wisconsin has given charters for fifteen thousand miles of railroads, that will require \$300,000,000 to construct.

There is quite a rise in the price of real estate in this locality. Since the hands have commenced work on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad every kind of real estate has advanced materially.—Town lots are pretty well up and still the cry is they will be higher.

The signs of improvement are visible in every part of our town, and by the way there are some very good frame buildings being erected here this summer.—There would be some brick buildings erected here, if brick could be obtained in sufficient quantities. We hope some of our enterprising citizens will turn their attention to this matter. Good brick can be made here, and certainly that business would pay well.

MAGAZINES.—Peterson's for July is on our table. It contains as usual, much valuable reading matter. Also some splendid engravings. The shipwreck is well executed.

Graham for July, is also received, which is not surpassed by any of his contemporaries, as we think.

The people generally do not appreciate these splendid Magazines, or more would subscribe for them. The cost is only \$3 per annum.

AMERICAN OIL.—We expect to have some of this excellent medicine here for sale in a few days.

Jonathan Wilson, the travelling Agent for the North west has informed us that it is now at South Bend. It will be here soon, when those who wish, can be supplied. We will speak of it again.

For the Banner.

Scene in a Stage Coach leaving Plymouth. Lady. (Looking on ahead) Why! there seems to be a very pretty house on the hill there.

Husband. (Looking out) Yes, that is rather a fine looking house.

Lady. It's a very comfortable looking house indeed—it seems so well finished.

Gentleman. It is a very tasty house, and see what a fine garden and yard.

Lady. And there's a large slate colored Barn—how neat it looks.

Husband. This must be a better country down here than what we've passed over since we left South Bend.

Lady. Oh! fine improvements will make almost any place look well.

Gentleman. Very true. We are always prepossessed in favor of a town in which we see neat, handsome houses and well arranged grounds.

The Stage rolled on, and I thought that if the citizens of our villages generally, fully appreciated the importance of taste in the erection of houses, and in laying off grounds, they would pay more attention to such things. Strangers look more at such improvements than at anything else. From them they judge of the enterprise of the people, and the first impressions thus made are generally lasting. Many a good citizen has been prevented from settling among us, by not seeing improvements that would have cost us only a little attention.

TRAVELER.

June 25th 1853.

Singular Race of Human Beings.

There are now in London two very singular human beings, of a race which has hitherto been very little known to the civilized world. They came from South America, where they are called Earthmen. They are totally distinct from all other known African races—as much so as if they had dropped upon this earth from another planet. They are diminutive in size—mere pigmies—and unacquainted even with the art of building huts. They shelter themselves in caves and crevices of the earth; when these are wanting, they make artificial scooping on the surface which they line with leaves and cover with branches. The Hottentots and Bushmen are the avoided enemies of the Earthmen, and when they meet, will shoot them down like vermin. The poor little defenceless Earthmen have no refuge but in holes, trees, or thickets, and the tribe is fast verging to extinction.—They are poor weak people—one of Nature's freaks—and destined not to perpetuate their race. Few colonists have seen them; and although it is known that a few still linger in the mountains, these are rapidly dying away, and will soon become a tradition of an elvish race of old.

The two individuals above mentioned were carried to England from the Cape of Good Hope two or three years ago, and have now become domesticated in an English family. The Morning Chronicle, from which we take these particulars, described these little Earthmen as a boy and a girl, the former fourteen and the latter sixteen years of age, and "complete little fairies" in appearance. The boy is three feet and three inches and a half in height, the girl is a trifle taller. Their skin is the brightest and most transparent bronze, and as smooth as marble. In form, the little creatures are perfect—their delicate limbs standing out in the most graceful symmetry, and every motion instinct with the untaught ease of

nature. Their faces, although decidedly African in feature, are full of sweetness and good humor, with an expression of archness and intelligence.

They are named Martinis and Flora.—In their savage state they fed on locusts, ant-eggs, and such small game as they could take. Until they were carried to England, they had no idea of God or any supreme power. At present they have been taught some of the customs of civilized life, and are able to speak little English words, tosing little Earthmen popular airs, and—the first of Earthmen—to play little airs on the piano.

Few sights are more interesting to a thinking person than that of the last of a race of human beings on the point of being blotted out from the face of the earth. The individuals in question seem to constitute one of the most anomalous form of our species that have ever yet been brought to the notice of the naturalist or the ethnologist. It is to be hoped that further light will be thrown on their history by scientific researches.

Warlike Resources of Turkey

The following statements show that the military force of Turkey is quite formidable, at least in numbers.

The Turks are now preparing for war in right earnest; 30,000 troops are being sent from Egypt, many of whom have already arrived, and troops and ammunition are moving at all points.

It is proposed that in Roumelia, the part most threatened, the Government will be able to bring at once 80,000 men under arms. The present Grand Vizer, being an Albanian, is able, through his influence, to raise the whole of that warlike population. A meeting of the British merchants resident at Constantinople, had been held, in order to address the Ambassador, and ask his counsel in the present state of affairs.

The correspondent of the Daily News has an account more formidable still of the means of defence at command of the Turks. He says:

"The Divan, although not admitting possibility of war, yet believing that in the present state of affairs the best mode of assuring peace was by taking an energetic attitude, resolved on adopting a series of imposing measures. Orders were sent to Achmet Pacha commanding the Mediterranean squadron, to return immediately with his fleet. He was expected at Constantinople in the course of the present week. The fleet of the Viceroy of Egypt was also expected in a few days, a courier having been sent to Alexandria with orders. This fleet was to bring a reinforcement of 15,000.

At the same time orders were given to Omer Pasha, General-in-Chief of the army in Rumelia, to descend to Shumla with his corps d'armee, a force of from eighty to one hundred thousand excellent troops, inured to war, and a great number of which took part in the expedition to Bosnia, Kurdistan, and Montenegro. The commander in chief also ordered the immediate formation of two camps—one at Roudjock and the other at Brussa.—These two redif or reserve will comprehend 260,000 men, who joined to the active army of about 250,000, will form a total effective force of more than 500,000 available for the defence of the country.

Besides its ordinary resources, Turkey has at its disposal the reserve chest, recourse to which is only had in extreme cases. This treasury has not been opened since 1827. Its present contents are estimated at 300,000 "purses," or 37,000,000 francs at least. The Turks of all classes are decided in their hostility to the Russians; and should war break out, it is the whole nation that will rise against the Muscovite. The Greek Clergy have taken the alarm at the first glimpse of the Russian yoke, and are ready to persuade the flocks to oppose the advance of a despot who would reduce Patriarchs and Priests to the slavery of the Russian Clergy. Important and powerful in Turkey, the Greek Priests see that the merest corporal would be of more consequence in Russia than they.

The Emperor of Austria

The following description of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, is extracted from Brace's "Home Life in Germany." We can well credit the statement that he is "an accomplished whip,"—the fact being attested by the backs of even some of his female subjects;

Not far behind is a simple, neat carriage, looking something like one of our large buggies, but with two perfectly trained, powerful horses. There are two footmen in white liveries behind, and in front sits a young man driving. He is dressed in the usual costume of an Austrian officer, white coat and small green cap. His face has a thin and worn look, and gives you an expression of a person of no great strength of character. He chats easily with a friend who rides near by. He holds the reins well, and seems an accomplished "whip,"—and that is all you would ever notice in him. Yet that man is, perhaps, the most important personage of these times, the absolute monarch of the Austrian Empire—the Conqueror of Germany and Italy—the Leader of Germany and the great and almost only "Defender of the Roman Catholic Faith." On his will perhaps depend the liberties of Germany, the continuance of Hungary as a nation, and the safety, if not the existence, of Protestantism in the Empire. Do you notice the gentleman who reins up near him, so easily and steadily;—a fiery horse, a man of sharp feature and keen eye, with full whiskers, looking much like one of our New York "fast men?" This is Count Grunne, the chief favorite, the initiator of the young Emperor into the mysteries of dissipation, or the great authority on all matters of

the chase or the table. He has acquired, it is said, a boundless influence over the young man's mind; and through him, the whole thoughts and attention of the Emperor are given up to horses, and dogs, and soldiers uniforms, and all manner of trifles.

THE KITCHEN.

Talk of the parlor, with its touch-me-not elegance—we care nought for it.—Let its covered magnificence riot in darkness, its red velvet lie in shrouds—its pictures gaze dimly through crapes—its splendid piano, stand dumb in its linen cover, its worsted roses and pinks, and gilli-flowers remain unplucked in dark corners—its carpet bloom unseen. Let the shutters and double curtains exclude every beautiful ray of light, it is welcome to its solitude while we can have the pleasant, airy, yellow-floored, uncarpeted kitchen.

That is the place for real enjoyment—the kitchen, with its bright shelves and clean, white tables, white with time.—The kitchen, with its comfortable old easy chair and broad shining hearth—and cracking, blazing fire.

We do not mean the kitchen in the great house, where lazy servants have entire control, and the lady of the house never sets her foot within its precincts, but the homely, comfortable kitchen of the well-to-do working man, where the wife and the tea-kettle sing together, and little children prattle round the mother while her own hands set the table for tea.

There may be snow in the gleaming, or sun-arrows lodging in the tops of trees, there may be city walls about, or blue water and undulating hills. It matters not—in such a place everything smacks of true comfort.

Make the kitchen attractive and pleasant by all means. How absurd to keep one room in constant state, as it were, for the pleasure of a chance caller, or a few party-going friends! We wish no further evidence of a bad house-keeper than to see her parlor in full dress, her kitchen down at the heel, and her chambers in confusion. Make the home place the most agreeable, or if your many duties allow not time to attend as thoroughly as you would wish to its adornment and refinement, throw open the doors of your best room, and let your family enjoy it. Pray who should, if not they?

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.—Under this head, the New York Express Messenger, referring to the recent appointment of Belmont, the Austrian, and others, makes the following remarks:

"We have no faith in the selection of foreigners as American ministers and consuls in other countries. Full blooded Americans ought to be appointed to these offices—such as can remain Americans, too, and not become the mere imitators and lickspittles of European courtiers.—In his Farewell address, Washington implored his countrymen to beware of "the insidious wiles of foreign influence," and never was his admonition more entitled to attention than at this time. At home and abroad, the most artful and elaborate efforts are being used by the Jesuits and their crafty souldrels—wolves in sheep's clothing—to undermine, corrupt and destroy, all healthy republican sentiment. Abroad, they connive to seduce our ministers and consuls to become the panegyrists and flatterers of royalty; and thus disgust European Democrats with a republic which can send them such men for models in our own midst, they procure American editors to defend the tyranny of the Czar and the Pope, and to advocate the establishment of anti-republican institutions.

INDIANA NEWSPAPERS.—The Lafayette Journal, alluding to the world's Fair, and articles to be sent there, makes the following liberal proposition to the Press of Indiana.

A volume containing a copy of every newspaper printed in the United States would create much real astonishment among foreigners and exert as great an influence upon the world's opinion of us as any single article. As an evidence of our candor in this matter, we will have bound at our own expense, in suitable binding, a volume containing a copy of every paper printed in Indiana, and sent to us by the fourth of July. Every paper printed in the State, daily, weekly or monthly, should be comprised in this collection, in order to give a just representation of the newspaper, number of readers, statistics &c., of our State. We will be obliged if our exchanges will give our proposition publicity in their own immediate circle, as our exchange list comprises not more than half of the newspapers published in Indiana. A copy of each paper should be sent for this purpose, and whatever extra pains are taken to get up for the occasion an extraordinary good paper with county and town statistics, will not be lost.

That is a good idea. The files should be got into the World's Fair in time to be withdrawn and placed in our State Fair on exhibition if possible.

TOM THUMB, No 2.—The Dayton Journal says there is in that city a boy 24 years old, who is 30 inches high, and weighs 40 pounds. He is as elastic as the "India rubber Man," and performs a variety of feats. He is about to commence a "professional tour."

"Oh, mother," said a little child, "Mr. S. does love aunt Lucy—he sits by her, he whispers to her, and he hugs her." "Why, Edward, your aunt don't suffer that does she?" "Suffer that? No, mother, she loves it."

The Word "Selah."

The translators of the Bible have left the Hebrew word "Selah," which occurs so often in the Psalms, as they found it; and, of course, the English reader asks his minister or some learned friend, what it means. And the minister or learned friend, has most often been obliged to confess ignorance, because it is a matter in regard to which the most learned are by no means of one mind. The Targums and most of the Jewish commentators give the word meaning *eternally forever*. Rabi Kimchi regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical sign, equivalent to the word repeat. According to Luther, and others, it means *silence*. Genesius explains it to mean; *Let the instruments play, and the singers stop*. Wochem regards it as equivalent to *surgam corda, up my soul!* Sommer, after examining all of the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs, recognizes in every case, "an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah." They are calls for aid and prayers to be heard or expressed, either with entire directness, or if not the imperative, "Hear Jehovah!" or "Awake Jehovah!" and the like, still earnest address to God that He would remember and hear &c. The word itself he regards as indicating a blast of trumpets by the priests. Selah itself he thinks an abridged expression, used for Higgaton Selah. Higgaton indicating the sound of the stringed instruments, and Selah a vigorous blast of trumpets.

Bibliotheca Sarca.

MARRIAGE AND MURDER.—On day before yesterday a young Irishman named Patrick Connel, was wedded to the pride of his heart, a girl a few years his junior, and in the evening, while at the house of a friend, near Gas alley, on Front street, the company properly enjoying the happy event, a party of some half dozen of the bridegroom's countrymen came into the house uninvited, and demanded a dollar of him, saying that they wished to drink his health and otherwise be merry on his wedding night, when he handed them the money and they departed. After a while, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the party, filled with whiskey, returned to the house and blowing out the lights, demanded more money of Connel, which he declined giving them, saying he was poor and could not afford to part with any more money, whereupon they fell upon him and beat him until he was a senseless, bleeding mass of flesh. The party escaped, and the dying man was taken to the Station House, where in a few hours he expired. The scene at the Station House—while the young wife, in the most thrilling anguish, lay upon the floor, clasping as it were, with an embrace of steel, her mangled and dying husband—was distressing indeed. Warrants have been issued for the supposed perpetrators of this damnable outrage, and it is to be hoped they will yet be arrested and pay the penalty the law requires for this bloody crime.

Cin. Enq. June 16th.

RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS.—A foreign correspondent of the New York Tribune gives certain figures which explain the jealousy, if not the fear, with which the attitude of Russia towards Turkey, is viewed by France and England. Since the time of Peter the Great, the Russian frontier has advanced:

Toward Berlin, Dresden & Vienna	700 ms.
Toward Constantinople,	500 "
Toward Stockholm,	650 "
Toward Teheran,	1000 "

Russia's acquisitions from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom; from Poland nearly equal to the Austrian Empire; from Turkey in Europe, greater than Prussia (exclusive of the Rhenish Provinces); from Turkey in Asia, as large as the whole dominion of Germany proper; from Persia equal to England; from Tartary to an extent as large as Europe, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Spain, taken together. The total acquisitions of Russia during the last sixty years are equal in extent and importance to the whole Empire she had in Europe before that time.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL SCOTT.—Gen. Scott met with an accident on the night of the 8th inst. in New York, which is likely to prove somewhat serious.

As he was passing down Fifth avenue about 9 o'clock, he stumbled against a flagging-stone, that had been raised above the surrounding ones, and fell headlong. He was assisted to rise by some gentlemen, who happened to be near, and taken home.

When they offered to support him by the arm, he said, "don't touch that, I believe it is broken." His face is also badly bruised.

The night was quite dark, and the irregularity of the pavement was not visible.

RATHER PILING IT ON.—A huge bouquet was lately thrown from the gallery in Bate's Theatre, St. Louis, upon the head of a bombastic performer. It consisted of four immense cabbages bound together by a piece of hawser. It is said to have had an astonishing effect upon the actor, knocking some sense into his head, and no brains out.

The Mormons of Utah are about to cultivate oysters, crabs and lobsters in Salt Lake. If the water should prove too salt they design to construct sluices to let off the salt water and let in the fresh.

In Iowa, they use Shanghai fowls for plowing, instead of oxen. It is said they are not clumsy.

An ox weighing three thousand five hundred pounds and perfectly white, raised in Illinois, and a cow with five legs, were passengers on the David White at Wheeling, recently, en route for the World's Fair at New York.

MARRIED

On the 18th of May, by Consoler Cushman, Esq., MIBARD MOYER, to SUSETT REYFOLE. All of Marshall County.

Obituary.

DIED Suddenly in May last, of Palsy, PENINA HEUSTON, formerly of Marion County, Ind.

—On the 22nd inst., at his father's residence in Marion County, Ind., Mr. DAVID, son of Isaac and Mary Pugh. The parents of the deceased were among the first settlers of that County.

N. SHERMAN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and Office on the corner of Monroe and Michigan streets, near the Plymouth Flouring Mills.

HAVING purchased Chase & Weston's Obstetrical supporter and Assistant, used in all conceivable cases of Child-Birth—supporting all those parts, that nature requires firmly held, as indicated by the almost universal demand of the Female—doing the work of three or four attendants—relieving to an almost incredible extent, the pain; shortening its duration and rendering it more safe. He will give particular attention to Surgery and Obstetrical practice. June 30, 1853. 17m6.

D. WITTER A. MILLER WITTER & MILLER, Wholesale and Retail

Booksellers & Stationers, South Bend Indiana.

Offer to the public the largest assortment of Books and Stationery, PAPER HANGINGS & C.

EVERY brought to Northern Indiana. We are receiving Goods every month, directly from the publishers and manufacturers in New York; and as we devote our entire attention to this branch of business, we can sell at wholesale or retail on the most liberal terms. We are determined to sell lower than the lowest.

BOOKS School, Miscellaneous, Fancy, Music, Medical, Law, Blank and Toy Books, Blank Books for Township officers.

PAPER. Cap, Letter, Note Bill, Music, Writing, Tissue, Monochromatic, Window and Wrapping paper.

INKS—Blue, Red, Green, Carmine and Indelible. Gold, Steel, Zink, Platina, Quills.

CARDS—Business, Friendship, Calling, School, Fancy and conversation cards.

Pen knives, Paper knives, Drawing instruments, Guitar Strings, Violin Strings, Bows &c. &c. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Violins, Guitars, Clarinets, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets and Banjos.

WALL PAPER—A large and splendid assortment.

Orders attended to promptly, and Goods sent to any point desired.

N. B. We take special pains to supply Teachers of School Districts with the Books adopted by Northern Indiana Teachers' Institute. June 30 1853. 17y1.

The State of Indiana, } Sec. Marshall County, }

In the Marshall Circuit Court August Term, 1853.

James Martin, } Foreign Attachment, vs. David Shidler, }

WHEREAS an affidavit filed in my office a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued to the Sheriff of said county against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said defendant; and it further appearing to my satisfaction by affidavit, that said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. And whereas said writ of attachment was this day returned by said Sheriff duly served, he having levied upon the following real estate to wit: the west half of the south west quarter of section twenty-three, in township number thirty-four north, in range one east, containing eighty acres, and appraised at two hundred and forty dollars.

The said defendant, David Shidler is hereby notified of the filing and reading of said writ of attachment, and that unless he appear and plead thereto on or before the calling of said cause on the 24 day of the next term of the Marshall Circuit court, to be held at the court house in Plymouth in said county on the 31st Monday in August next, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Attest R. CORBALEY, Clerk. June 28, 1853. 17y4. Pomeroy & Reeve Pliffs Attys.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Marshall circuit court, and to me directed, I will sell at the court house door in the town Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, on Saturday the 6th day of August next between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on said day, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate to wit: The north west q. of the south west quarter of section thirteen; also the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section thirteen, and the south east quarter of the south east quarter of section fourteen, all in township thirty-two north of range one east. And on failure to realize a sum sufficient to discharge said execution and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said land. Taken as the property of Andrew W. Duff at the suit of E. Belangee. JOHN L. THOMPSON, Sheriff M. C.

June 23, 1853. 17y3.

A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

For sale low by PACKARD & Co. June 23, 1853. 16U.

Any quantity of Ready Made Clothing—Linnen Coats for \$1, PACKARD & Co's.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SHAWLS for the ladies at PACKARD'S. June 23, 1853. 16R.

If you wish to buy goods cheap, call on PACKARD & Co.