



T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.
Thursday Morning, March 12th, 1857.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.
As we shall move our office next week, we shall issue no paper, except an extra for legal advertisements.

After next Saturday, our office can be found in the rooms over H. Pierce's Clothing store, on Michigan street.

Horse Stealing.
Three Horses were stolen on Monday night, last, from Mr. Kenedy, eight miles North West of Plymouth. The horses were found at the Kankakee Bridge.

Three pretty hard looking customers have been arrested, and are now in jail, and will be tried before a justice today.

In our Extra of last Saturday, we made mention that a Dutchman by the name of Snyder, was found dead, on Tuesday of last week; three miles east of this place. We have since learned that his name was not Snyder, but Shaber. A flask full of Whiskey was found by his side, which was evidence that whiskey was the cause of his death.

Thieves and Robbers.
We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that a band of thieves has been stealing boxes of goods from the Cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road, for some time past.

The officers of the Company done all in their power to bring the scoundrels to justice, but they failed to get any clue that would lead to their detection, and their depredations being on the increase; the Rail Road officers, as a last resort, sent to Chicago for the world renowned thief-catcher, Pinkerton, who after hearing of the thefts and robberies which had been and were being committed on the Rail Road east of Fort Wayne, agreed to do all he could, to bring the guilty to justice. Within the last few months he has traveled over the Road several times—got all the items he could, and laid his plans. He finally purchased quite a stock of goods in Pittsburgh, for several firms out west—had them boxed up and shipped, but in the mean time had placed a private mark on each article, and the goods were started for their destination. Mr. Pinkerton whilst traveling back and forth over the Road, got the names of some twenty or thirty that were suspected after he commenced operations. He applied to the Mayor of Pittsburgh for a few of his policemen, which request was readily complied with. The company proceeded west on the road and arrested some fifteen or twenty. The goods with Pinkerton's private mark were found with nearly all the prisoners. They are now safe in jail awaiting their trial.

The company are under great obligations to Mr. Pinkerton for his industry and ingenuity in ferreting out those outlaws, and bringing them to justice.

On the 5th inst., five more convicts escaped from the Michigan Penitentiary at Jackson.

We learn from the State Sentinel, that the Legislature has failed to pass the Temperance, Revenue, and Appropriation bills. No provisions were made for supporting our benevolent institutions—for the interest on our State debt, or for the payment of the Judges and State officers.

The Republican members of the Senate, are alone responsible for these outrageous proceedings.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided, in the Dred Scott case, that the Missouri Compromise, the ordinance of 1787, and all other restrictions, by Congressional action, are beyond the Constitutional powers of Congress.

The steamship Persia arrived at New York, on the 6th inst. Lord Napier the British Minister to Washington, was one of the passengers.

The London Advertiser says that the government is in possession of a dispatch, announcing the total destruction of Caxton by the British.

Long John Wentworth has been elected Mayor of Chicago, by over one thousand majority.

The bill for the re-appraisal of State has failed to become a law.

The Cabinet.
The Senate confirmed, on the 6th inst., the following nominations made by President Buchanan for Cabinet officers:
LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, Secretary of State.
HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
ISAAC TOWERY, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.
JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.
AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

Physiology in Common Schools.
It was remarked by one of the kings of Sparta, that boys should learn those things which they are to practice when they become men. I would not wholly endorse the remark of Agesilaus, believing that boys should learn something besides what they are to practice in after life, but if we apply the remark to that which so nearly concerns us as the welfare of the bodies which we inhabit we may will recognize its truthfulness.

The utility of physiology as a branch of knowledge demands closer attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. The knowledge of the laws of our physical being has been confined almost entirely to professional men; but it is becoming known that nature's laws are the same in every human being and that all alike should have a knowledge of themselves. The utility of physiology being manifest it follows that it should be regularly taught in all our common schools; for in these the mass of our people receive the whole of their education.

There are various practical uses of Physiology in every day life; but I shall not enter upon a specific enumeration of these, desiring to call attention, especially to three great general uses of a knowledge of this science—its utility in improving man, physically, mentally, and morally.

The first point to be noticed is the perfect and intimate union existing between the body and the mind—the one skin to the dust on which we tread; the other allied to angelic, and even divine intelligence. We can conceive of a different order of things. We believe in a higher order of beings—of incorporeal existences—where the spirit is free, and can range the universe unimpeded by any connection with matter. Again there are the various kingdoms of nature, in which we behold brutes, plants, and stones rising one above another, in the organization none of which we conceive to be possessed of mind. On the one hand are spiritual, on the other wholly material. The void is filled by man, in which it pleased the Creator to bring these two elements into close and immediate union, as it has been sublimely expressed—to take the body from the dust, the soul from the highest heaven, and mould them into one being. Thus the mighty intellect, capable of bounding on from star to star in the firmament of knowledge—the intellect of Newton, of Shakespeare, of Milton, is united to a piece of matter in no respect superior to the body of the poorest laborer; while, on the other hand, the latter possesses within him a soul as exalted as that of the former.

Nine hundred thousand tons of iron were made by the Iron furnaces of the United States last year.

There are 459 harbors on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

The Democrats of Missouri have nominated R. M. Stewart, for Governor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Gov. Polk to the United States Senate.

The Charter Oak in Connecticut was supposed to be 945 years old at the time it was blown down.

There are said to be 60,000 spiritualists in Philadelphia, one-tenth of the population.

Hon. James T. Rollins has been nominated by the Know Nothings of Missouri as their candidate for Governor.

Texas is entitled to seven members of Congress with its present population. It has only two members now.

Fifty-six inches of snow have fallen this winter in the vicinity of Galena, Illinois, by actual measurement.

What is a promissory note? Acceptance of an invitation.

What is a negotiable note? Don't know; never could make one.

A correspondent of the Scientific American asserts there is no such vortex as the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway. This disposes of one of the romances of our school-boy days.

He who sedulously attends, punctually asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.

Diogenes being asked of what beast the bile was most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

Papers from various quarters unite in pronouncing the fruit crop as unimpaired thus far.

The receipts of the Liquor trade in Lacrosse, Wisconsin, last year, amounted to about \$115,000.

Five noblemen, it is said, own one-fourth of the land in Scotland.

The Emperor of France has given the widow of Mr. Charles Morey, \$94,000. Mr. Morey, while confined in a French prison for debt, was recently shot, by the sentinel, under a mistaken order.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Lettuce, young onions, radishes, have made their appearance on our hotel tables."

A public mode of life is favorable to a knowledge of manners, a private to a knowledge of character.

Mr. Asahel L. Beers and Miss Ann Rider were married at Willington, N. Y., recently, after a courtship of 42 years! Their united ages are 124 years.

The revenues of the United States for the three winter months exceed fifteen millions of dollars, over fourteen of which are from customs.

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, late candidate for the Vice Presidency, has been nominated by the Governor of New Jersey as Attorney General of that State.

Gov. Geary estimates the population of Kansas at 25,000.

Money at St. Paul, Minn., is quoted as not more stringent than usual, though it readily commands from three to five per cent. per month.

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is well calculated to interest the young mind. It cannot be otherwise than interesting to every human being, as there is no branch of study in which we are so immediately concerned.

We have seen the connection of body and mind; and we know that each has a great effect upon the other. This union and action upon each other was well understood by the ancients; and while they cultivated the intellect, they did not, as we of the present day, do it at the expense of their bodily powers; but they established gymnasia, in which their youth were trained, and exercised until they formed that most perfect specimen of a man—a sound mind in a sound body. Pericles equally great in the field and in the forum, was an instance of this judicious training. Let us take an instance of our method of procedure. A young man totally uninitiated in the laws of his system, leaves his home for College. He has been accustomed to manual labor, is strong and healthy, with a vigorous circulation, and he enters upon his studies with ardor sufficient to swallow the whole course in one term. He takes to time for exercise, scarcely for relaxation, while his brain is taxed to its utmost, and the blood is determined powerfully to that organ. He begins to be troubled with the headache, dizziness ensues, with wandering thoughts at times, and soon his reason has vanished. This is no fancy sketch, it is true in every particular, as was fully exemplified in the case of Joseph Frothingham, of Salem, Massachusetts, the sad account of whom is given in the American Annual of Education; and at the close of the article the Editor asks:—

"Would not a thorough knowledge of physiology preserve both sexes from intellectual evil?"

He also gives another case in which the blood instead of settling upon the brain, rushed forth in a profuse discharge from the lungs, and a young man of brilliant talents paid the penalty of death upon his too hasty efforts to become a scholar, in violation of nature's laws.

Or perhaps the student has neglected to bathe, and the pores of the skin having become closed, the invisible perspiration and waste portions of matter, instead of passing off remain in the system, thus producing what we call a severe cold. Now instead of taking a bath and exciting friction of the skin, so as to open the pores; and relieving from eating a day or two to give the system a chance to resume its normal condition, he has heard some old nursery story of "studying a cold, and starving fever," and he thinks it a good time to enjoy himself over oysters and roast turkeys. The consequence is he increases the amount of waste matter which should pass off, but does not. The lungs become overcharged, his cold grows worse, and worse, a cough ensues, and the seeds of consumption are planted. Very often is this the case, and the student leaves College the pale and sickly Alumnus, soon to meet the fate his rashness has provided. Would not such mortals the loss of Physiology in school-boy days?

There is a nation whose people compress the feet—the half-civilized Chinese; the flat-headed Indians, it is said, apply a weight on the head to give it a certain shape, and I have heard of another nation, that surpass even these in their efforts, to improve on the models given by the Creator. These last take a more vital part, where are contained the lungs, heart, and other vital organs. This portion of the body they compress to such an extent as almost to stop the process of breathing. The circulation of the blood is retarded, it is imperfectly purified in the lungs, and thus the whole system suffers. These latter especially deserve our consideration, and call upon us as Christians to educate persons and send them forth as missionaries to this benighted people. Would not the general introduction of Physiology into schools tend to improvement in this respect, especially with the next generation?

I have now to pass to a consideration of the influence of a knowledge of physiological laws upon moral character, especially in preventing certain vices. Take the single vice of drunkenness. Now commence with the young. Let the child know with what a mysterious frame he is supplied, "how fearfully and wonderfully he is made," let him observe the harmony of all the different parts of the system, and their adaptation to each other, the sympathy that exists between the various organs, and how slight the causes that may give a morbid action to any part, and thereby derange the whole system, let him know too that a great First Cause has given him this mysterious structure to watch over and preserve through life, and then let him understand the effects of alcohol on this divine piece of mechanism—that strong drink must derange the action of the stomach, that it will unduly stimulate the whole system, that alcohol will coagulate albumen, that of this substance the brain contains a large proportion, that alcohol has often been found in the brain of inebriates, thereby deadening the intellect, and destroying the very man himself; let him know all this, and he will shun the vice of intemperance as he would a pestilence. I do not hesitate to say, that were this subject thus thoroughly understood by every person, prohibitory laws would be of as little use as would be a law to prevent the worship of the Sun.

To sum up, then: there are three grand reasons why Physiology should be taught in our Schools; they are these:

It will prevent diseases, improving and invigorating the physical man;

It will supply a medicine through which the mind can act with power and efficiency, because it is a healthy medium; and it will, also, improve the morals of the community, for it will prevent Intemperance, and kindred vices; and in no study can the judicious instructor direct the young mind more successfully to the wisdom and goodness of God.

A new republican paper has just been started at Crown Point, Indiana.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against Eekel and Mrs. Cunningham, for the murder of Dr. Burdell. Snodgrass is held to bail as a witness.

According to the latest advices from Mexico, the number of properties belonging formerly to the church, sold by virtue of the law of disamortization of June 25, 1836, is 2,810, valued at \$18,393,332 09. The disamortization of church property has in several places not been completed—from Queretaro, for instance, there had not been returns at all. To obviate this, Sr. Ledro gave orders before leaving the cabinet that all the properties which had not been sold in their respective States should be sold in the city of Mexico.

A bill is before the Louisiana Legislature allowing the head of each family to take a three dollar newspaper at the expense of the State.

John Murphy, a printer, while engaged at work in Bunce & Co's office, in New York, last week, was approached by a young man named Miller, who playfully said, as he pointed a pistol at him, "Where shall I hit you, John?" The pistol went off, killing Murphy within a few hours. Miller says he did not know the pistol was loaded. He is in deep distress at the accident. Murphy made a dying declaration that he believed the shot to have been accidental.

New Advertisements.
AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION!
The undersigned will offer at auction at A. Vinne's store in Plymouth, on
SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 1857,
all of his household furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Chairs, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c. &c.
Six months credit will be given on all sums over three dollars, purchasers giving note with approved security, valuing valuations and appraisement laws, sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
mar12-1853 P. VINNEDGE.

CINCINNATI, PERU, & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.
TIME TABLE, NO. 2.
TO TAKE EFFECT MARCH 2, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE, GOING SOUTH:

| NAMES OF STATIONS. | STATIONS. | MILES. | No. 1. No. 2 M. P. Freight Express. | No. 3. No. 4 M. P. Freight Express. |
|--------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| CHICAGO. | ST. LOUIS. | 60 | 7 00 A. M. | 8 10 P. M. |
| LAPORE. | ST. LOUIS. | 60 | 7 00 A. M. | 8 10 P. M. |
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TRAINS LEAVE, GOING NORTH:

| NAMES OF STATIONS. | STATIONS. | MILES. | No. 1. No. 2 M. P. Freight Express. | No. 3. No. 4 M. P. Freight Express. |
|--------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| CHICAGO. | ST. LOUIS. | 60 | 7 00 A. M. | 8 10 P. M. |
| LAPORE. | ST. LOUIS. | 60 | 7 00 A. M. | 8 10 P. M. |
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CORONER'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Statute, I was called upon to hold an inquest over the body of a dead man found near the residence of Peter Crawford, in this county, on the 10th day of March, 1857. The deceased is a man between 35 and 60 years of age; about five feet six inches high; heavy set; long heavy whiskers; taller by trade, rather thin; dark hair; name is George Schaefer; that he had no property of value found on the body, and that he came to his death by intemperance.
H. M. LOGAN, Coroner.
mar12-1853.

STATE OF INDIANA.
MARSHALL COUNTY, SS:
To the Sheriff of Marshall County:
I, Newton R. Packard, Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, hereby certify, that there will be a Election held at the house of holder election in each and every township in said county, on the first Monday, the 6th day of April next, for the purpose of electing persons to fill the following offices, to-wit:

Tippecanoe township—One Justice of the Peace.
One Constable for every Justice in each Township; also, one Clerk, Treasurer, and one Trustee in every township in said county.
In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said county, at office in Plymouth, this 9th day of March, 1857.
NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk.

Certificate.
I, James F. Van Valkenburgh, Sheriff of Marshall County, Indiana, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy of a certificate of Election to me directed from the Clerk of said county, and the qualified voters are hereby notified to meet at the usual places of holding elections in each and every township in said county, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing persons to fill the offices above enumerated.
Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1857.
J. F. VANVALKENBURGH, Sheriff.
mar12-1853.

STATE OF INDIANA.
MARSHALL COUNTY.
In the Marshall Circuit Court, August Term, 1857.
Leonard White and
Isabel Hewitt White,
vs.
Henry B. Hine.
On account.

The plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, by Liston and Williams, their attorneys, have filed in my office their complaint on account; and it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, Henry B. Hine, was a resident of this State has departed therefrom with intent to defraud his creditors—he is therefore notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will be heard at the next term of the Marshall Circuit Court, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, on the second Monday of August, next, and unless he appear, plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.
NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk Marshall Circuit Court.
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James C. Kennedy,
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