

THE BANNER.

RICHARD CORBLEY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, July 14, 1853.

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

We invite attention to the advertisements in this paper, of F. & G. B. Roberts, Druggists and Booksellers of Laporte, Ind. As there are many of our citizens who trade at Laporte, it would be well perhaps, for those who wish anything in their line of trade to give them a call.

The Marshall Common Pleas Court commences its July term in this place on Monday next.

OUR TRADE.

The following hint from the *Peru Sentinel* to the merchants of that place, is by no means poorly timed. The trade of this county in a commercial and agricultural point is becoming worthy the attention of our more fortunate and favored neighbors, with their canals and railroads at their doors; and it will require more than a few words to secure it. Though the *Sentinel* has faithfully discharged its duty in calling attention to this subject, yet our farmers will wish to know what kind of inducements are held out to them, to make Peru the proper and most profitable place of deposit for their surplus. Railroads and Canals will do Peru but little good, if they have no tendency to bring the produce of the interior into her market, and those holding out the earliest and best inducements, are apt to secure the trade. Let us hear from the business men of Peru. Speak out gentlemen—all at once. Our advertising terms are as reasonable as you will find them in other papers having an equal circulation. The *Sentinel* says:

"Have our Merchants ever thought that their business might be largely increased and the prosperity of our town promoted by a judicious system of advertising in neighboring papers, north and south of us, whose localities would naturally seek this point on the Canal for the sale of their produce and the purchase of many of their goods? We suppose not, yet there is nothing they could do that would conduce more to these ends than this. Much of the trade of Marshall county and all of that of Fulton, comes to the canal, and the farther east they can get in the same distance is the natural point. In a few months the Peru and Indianapolis railroad will be finished, and a large trade must spring up between the towns along that road and the canal; still Peru will have a rival for that trade, and should leave no means untried which would tend to secure it to her. There are papers published at Noblesville and Kokomo, at Plymouth and Rochester, and a few dollars expended by our merchants and mechanics, with each of these; in making their business known, would, in our opinion, prove a profitable investment."

PROBATE BUSINESS.

Administrators would do well to call at the Clerks office on the eve of each term of the Common Pleas court and allow or disallow claims which may be filed against the estates which they have the care of. The acts of last winter require of the Clerk to transfer all claims from the appearance to the issue docket for trial, which have not been allowed by the administrators prior to the last day of any term, and they stand for trial at the next term. Much expense and trouble would be saved to all parties if the above course was strictly adhered to. And persons who fail to file their claims within one year from the issuing of letters will have to pay the costs of establishing them. One grand object of the law is to have estates settled with as little delay as possible in order to save expense. This is right. The manner in which some estates have been settled under the old law under the sanction of lenient judges, is little better than robbing widows and orphans. We do hope there may be a reform in this matter, and that when men or women undertake to settle business for the dead, they may truly see the position they occupy, for it is certainly a responsible one. They should remember that their own affairs must sooner or later pass through a similar course, and if they can establish a precedent in this matter, it may save money for their heirs. We are glad to see judge Egbert manifest a disposition to have business done up in order, and disposed of as soon as possible. He is not disposed to continue any cause of more than one year's standing unless for good cause shown, and if administrators do not attend at court in person or by proxy, they may expect to be cited to appear at the next term. This may seem harsh to some

who have been in the habit of doing business in a loose careless manner, but it is in accordance with the letter of the law.

RATHER NICE.—At the late 4th of July celebration at Logansport, where the Ladies of the Sigourney Library Society had prepared a splendid dinner, Judge BIDDLE, ever ready with something appropriate and spicy—submitted the following as one of the volunteer toasts:—"The Ladies and their Library—A union of Love and Literature."

The Madison *Banner* says that in consequence of the continued drought, in that vicinity, the hay and oat crops will not pay for cutting.

HARVESTING.—The majority of the farmers in this vicinity have cut their wheat, and with but few exceptions have realized an average crop. During the past two weeks, the weather has been quite favorable for harvesting, as well as to the crops generally. The corn is in thriving condition, and if no excessive changes in the weather interfere, the crop will be a heavy one, notwithstanding the backwardness of the spring.

A proposition is now under advisement by those interested, for the construction of a Railway from Louisville to Cincinnati. The difficult navigation of the Ohio during the summer months, has rendered a step of this kind necessary.

It is the settled determination of the Board of Directors to have the railroad from Michigan City to Lafayette, completed by the 15th of next month.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The New York *Evening Post* makes the following remarks on the general state of the money market, and the channels through which the gold products of California find a practical and ready employment:

The ease with which the Illinois Central Railroad company raised another loan of \$3,000,000, at par to 5% premium, marks the character of the market. This money, so raised, will be well spent in the west, scattering wealth while it is adding means to its creation. It is stated that the railroad expenditure of last year was \$60,000,000, mostly for labor. This year the expenditure alone is \$8,000 per day. So that the immediate and direct cause of western wealth, is from the construction of the very means to extend it, by providing new channels for produce. It is thus continued increase of railroads which keeps up the demand for money. The wealth of California and borrowed wealth of Europe are fertilizing our western States; and the returns will be far greater than those from the mines themselves, without any varying turn from a steady and growing prosperity.

The increasing abundance of gold has not and will not, for a great length of time, produce any depreciation of its value, which theoretical writers on the subject have prophesied. These writers have altogether overlooked the great increase of productions which is following that of the precious metal, when it is made to permeate through all society. We note, also, a great increase of gold in circulation. All travellers now take gold, whether on a trip to Rockaway, or across the entire States, west or south, and the amount thus circulating instead of bills, as formerly, must be very large.

The way in which the large receipts of gold from California have been disposed of, is now clearly seen. It has been for the payment of railroad labor, and for increased circulation. There has been a large excess of the receipts of gold over exports. The large importations have all been taken for consumption.

A ROYAL BRIDE'S DRESS.—The daughter of Pierce Charles, of Prussia, Princess Anna, is soon to be married to Prince Frederic of Hesse Castle. Her *trouousse*—bride's clothing—had been on exhibition at the King's palace at Berlin, for two or three days; and it is said that 2500 persons, mostly females, visited it each day. Would any of our lady readers like to see a description of it? Here it is, as given by a correspondent of the London Times.—*Evening Journal*.

"Of the two large rooms which the *troosse* occupied, the first contained the house and body linen, laid out, for the most part in 20 doz., all marked with Her Royal Highness's name—12 dozen pocket handkerchiefs had the royal arms woven in. In connection with the travelling couch, were 24 dozen day and night chemises, as many undress and night caps, and incomprehensible and unmentionable articles in like profusion. The linen takes up three sides of the room, the fourth is occupied by the chaussure, consisting of twenty-four pairs of silk and leather shoes, and 24 dozen pairs of stockings. In the second room were gloves, embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, scarfs, hats, bonnets, and artificial flowers, in bewildering profusion; to make all complete, there was a riding habit, 12 cloaks, in silk and velvet; and besides all these, the ball and court dresses, as well as the wedding robe, diadem of brilliants, and too many more things for me to enumerate. According to old practice here, the body of the wedding dress, of white satin, was not with the skirt and train, but is kept in the jewel chamber, where it is decorated with the crown jewels, and not brought out till the last moment."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, June 9, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—From the numerous inquiries having been made, and which are now making in regard to subjects connected with the Swamp Lands of this State, the undersigned, Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor of State, deem it expedient to address the following Circular to the Auditors and Treasurers of the various counties, and the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, who are entrusted with the administration of the law.

1. No appropriation has been made by law for the disbursement of funds heretofore paid into the State Treasury by the Land Officers of the general Government for sales of Swamp Lands made subsequent to the passage of the act of Congress donating the same. These funds are applied to the payment of the incidental expenses of their selections, making the tract books, maps, &c.

2. The money arising from the public sales of any of the Swamp Lands, or by private entry after such public sale, first deducting the necessary incidental expenses and fees of officers, are to be applied to reclaiming all such lands, by ditching, dyking, etc. The funds thus accruing can be applied to those lands only that are sold at the time, and not to the lands remaining unsold.

3. We can see no propriety in authorizing an expenditure of money previous to the sale of any of the lands. If in case the Executive Officers were to authorize any such expenditure, claims might be presented for services rendered, the amount of which could not in all probability be realized from future sales.—The Commissioners and other officers entrusted with the disbursement of the funds arising from these lands, are therefore advised, that, in our opinion, the provisions of the law in regard to ditching and draining, can be as readily carried into effect, and to better practical purposes, after the sales are made as previous thereto.

4. It is especially enjoined upon all officers to exercise the strictest economy in the expenditure of the moneys accruing from the sales of these lands. There will be, doubtless, many counties in which little or no expenditure will be necessary to reclaim any of the tracts sold. In all such cases, it is desirable that a report of the same be made at as early a day as possible, that the money may be immediately invested for the benefit of common schools, as contemplated by the law.

5. Reports of sales in each county having Swamp Lands, either public or by private entry, will be required to be made up to the first day of October, 1853.—Blank forms required for making such report, and not already sent, will be furnished and forwarded on application to the Auditor of State. The County Auditor is instructed to offer for sale the Swamp Lands in the legal sub-division, as made out upon the tract book by the Auditor of State.

6. We would also direct the attention of the County Auditor, and Treasurer, and the Commissioner of Swamp Lands, to the following sections of the Swamp Land act. In addition to the oath required, it is expected that the Commissioner will also execute and file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, an official bond in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of such clerk, according to the quantity of said lands in the county, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties. Certified copies of oath required to be taken by the Auditor, Treasurer, and Commissioner, should be filed with the Auditor of State.

7. Sec. 30. It shall be the duty of the Auditor and Treasurer of each county in this State, before they shall act as agents for the sale of Swamp Lands within their counties, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and to faithfully, honestly, and impartially, perform their duties as such agents, according to law, to the best of their ability.

8. Sec. 31. The oath prescribed in the preceding section shall be taken before some justice of the peace resident within the county, or before the clerk of the circuit court for the county, who is hereby authorized to administer the oath for that purpose, and filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and by him filed in his office, and recorded in the order book of the Circuit Court for the county.

9. Sec. 32. It shall be the duty of each Commissioner appointed by the Governor, before he enters upon the duties of his office, to also take and file an oath in the clerk's office of the County, as in the two preceding sections specified, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to file and record the same as in the said sections specified."

7. All correspondence on the subject of these lands should be addressed to the Auditor of State.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,

Governor.

NEHEMIAH HAYDEN,

Secretary of State.

ELIJAH NEWLAND,

Treasurer of State.

JOHN P. DUNN,

Auditor of State.

Look Out.—Counterfeit \$5 gold pieces are in circulation in large numbers. They are most admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive.

Ex-President Tyler is said to be suffering from dyspepsia and symptoms of consumption, and will not probably long survive.

GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The following table shows the quantity of public lands already granted to the several new States of the Union respectively: Ohio, 2,272,558 acres; Indiana 3,267,460; Illinois 5,584,165; Missouri 3,242,727; Alabama 3,074,284; Mississippi 4,151,011; Louisiana 1,210,122; Michigan 6,170,866; Arkansas 6,250,813; Florida 2,022,593; Iowa 2,713,955; Wisconsin 3,128,799; Tennessee 3,353,824; California 5,000,000; Minnesota 2,997,197; Oregon 12,186,978; New Mexico 7,493,120; Utah 6,681,707. Total, 81,222,184.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 15th, says:

We learn that information has been forwarded to our government, supported by plausible evidence, to the effect that Santa Anna's bold and daring policy towards the United States, is backed by an understanding with Spain. Spanish officers are filling places near the person and in the army of Santa Anna. "Spain," says a gentleman who has better means of information on the subject than we have, "is preparing to strike in her protectorate capacity—in which she is to be protected; and is to pay the fee by the utterance of English policy in Cuba, and then to adopt the apprentice system for almost ultimated periods, say 8, 12, and 16 years, by the free introduction of negroes from Africa without molestation."

We will not undertake to endorse the exact outline of the programme, but it is clear that our government should keep a sharp lookout in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico. If our informant is not mistaken we may expect to hear something further on this subject before many days. We are given to understand that a deep game is playing, and will soon open.

A cunning old Dutchman was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature some years ago from — county. On one occasion he promised a lobby-member to vote for a certain local measure; but when the measure came up, he voted against it, and it was lost. The lobby-member came to him in great wrath when the following colloquy ensued:—"Sir, you promised to vote for my bill." "Vell," said the Dutch member, "vat if I didn't?" "Well, Sir, you voted against it." "Vell, vat if I did?" "Well, Sir, you lied!" "Vell, vat if I did?" was the cool reply.

Mrs. Partington is said to have anxiously asked if Uncle Tom is a better man than Enoch, of Biblical memory. She grounds her reasons for making this inquiry, upon the fact that she has heard that Uncle Tom has been translated seven times, while Enoch was translated but once.

No USE FOR THEM.—The Chicago Democrat says that the eastern papers are circulating the following story.—A gentleman went to a physician complaining of a severe headache. The M. D. told him he would have to take out his brains in order to relieve him. After he had taken them out, our hero saw a friend passing by, and leaving his brains on the table followed him. A short time after, the physician saw him and inquired why he did not come after his brains?

"Oh," says our friend, "I do not need them now, for I have been elected to the Illinois Legislature!"

THE TEXAS GOLD MINES A HUMBUG.—The gold discoveries in Texas, about which so much noise was made lately, are pronounced an ardent humbug, gotten up by speculators who own the lands in the region of the reputed mines, for the purpose of selling their lands. There had been found there some few scattering grains of gold, which served as the basis of the humbug; but the explorations of persons who were attracted thither by the announcement of the great gold discoveries, have proved the whole affair to be nothing but a gross deception—the trick of a parcel of land speculators.

A WORD TO LITTLE GIRLS.—Who is lovely? It is the little girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles as she passes along. Who has a kind word for every boy or girl she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty. She never scolds, never contends, and never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones, as you pass along the streets? But these are the precious stones that can never be lost. Extend a friendly hand to the friendless; smile on the sad and dejected; sympathize with those in trouble; strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved.

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The first law of nature is marriage, and yet man is the only creature that resists it. Who ever saw an old bachelor robin, or a female blue bird with strong thoughts of dying an old maid? No one. Every created thing becomes a parent; and this is just what the Lord intended they should become. People who sleep on single beds make as much war against the commandments as if they lived on the products of murder. Pause and reflect.

The consequences of the hostility shown to Englishmen in Austria already begins to be felt. The Lloyd steamers, which brought the last two overland mails to Trieste, had no English passengers on board.

CHINESE REBELLION.—One of the Rebel Chiefs at the head of the great rebellion, has issued a proclamation, in which he takes the Bible for his sacred book, quotes from it, and claims to be under the guidance of the Great God (Shang-te.) the Heavenly Father, and that the rebellion is the manifestation of God's power against the Tartar Fiend, Heentung, (the Emperor.) It presents a strange mixture of Biblical language and Pagan notions. It confirms the reports that certain French Jesuits are behind this revolutionary movement.

Before the days of the teetotallers, a neighbor of Mr. Bisbee saw that gentleman at an early hour of the day crawling slowly homeward on his hands and knees over the frozen ground.

"Why don't you get up, Mr. Bisbee? Why don't you get up and walk?" said his neighbor.

"I w-w-would, b-b-but it's so almighty thin here that I'm a-a-a afraid I shall b-break through!"

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The directors of the Crystal Palace are still determined to open the Exhibition on the 15th of July, and as the work upon the building rapidly progresses and approaches completion, better confidence is felt that it will be in readiness by the day appointed.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—A forcible comment on the effect of public executions is found in the reported character of the late one at Ottawa. The *Peru Chronicle* says of it:—"All who attended this execution, we think will agree that it had a bad tendency. Instead of being a solemn occasion, it was made one for drunkenness and carousal. Even when the last five minutes were being called out by the Sheriff, there was one continual din of jesting, laughing, wrangling and swearing, and the last death struggles afforded material to the crowd for coarse jokes."

For about six months in the year, the city of Boston expends \$1000 per day in paving and repairing streets.

F. & G. B. ROBERTS.

Laporte, July 14, 1853.

F. & G. B. Roberts' Advertisements.
LAPORTE, INDIANA.

NEW GOODS
AND
NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationery.

THE Undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of their friends, and the public generally to their new Stores, which are now completed, and being replenished with fresh and desirable Drugs & Medicines, of the best and purest quality, where Druggists, Dealers, Physicians and Families, can procure their supplies at the lowest prices.

Books, Stationery &c.

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