

THE BANNER.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, July 28, 1853.

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

TO THE PATRONS OF THE PLYMOUTH BANNER

This number of the Banner greets you with WILLIAM J. BURNS, Esq., as its Editor and Publisher, who will continue the publication thereof.

The increased labors devolving upon me as Clerk of the Circuit and Common Pleas courts of this county—together with my ill health for some time past admonished me of the fact that I must dispose of the Printing office, or resign the Clerk's office, (which latter I did not feel disposed to do.) However, as I said before, Mr. Burns will hereafter be the Editor and Publisher of the Banner. I do sincerely trust that all who have patronized the paper when under my care and control, may continue with him.—

And there are many good citizens in this county who have not, as yet, done anything towards assisting the press, by taking a paper and paying for it, who ought to take an interest in sustaining their county paper, and I trust that they may hereafter take more interest in this matter. It is useless at this day to speak of the importance of sustaining a county paper, for every one can see the necessity, after a moment's reflection.

Mr. Burns will fill all my contracts for advertising, and will continue to send the paper to those who have paid for it in advance until the time expires for which they have paid, and I ask such, as well as those who have not yet paid, to continue with him, for he will undoubtedly give you an interesting paper—as his principal attention will be devoted to it, and editing and publishing a paper is no new thing with him. I therefore bespeak for him a less arduous task than I have had.

I have done the best I could in conducting the paper, under the very peculiar circumstances in which I have been placed. Owing to official duties, I could not at all times devote that attention to the Editorial department which should be given; but I trust the readers have or will pardon, for if errors have been committed, I trust they may charge them to the head and not to the heart.

Personal difficulties will arise, even in well regulated families, then it should not be wondered at, or thought strange that an Editor should have more or less trouble when dealing with so many persons who have almost as many different dispositions. The publication of a newspaper is truly a responsible, toilsome, and laborious business; yet notwithstanding all this, there are pleasant things connected with it, and now when compelled for want of sufficient health—to quit the business, I confess I am loth to do so, for many of the pleasant acquaintances I have formed during the last eighteen months, must of necessity be broken off.

And in conclusion I now say, that let my lot be cast where it may, I shall ever remember the patrons of the Banner, with kindness, and desiring your present and future welfare, I now bid you a kindly adieu,

RICHARD CORBALEY.

It will be perceived from the foregoing that the Banner establishment has changed hands, and its readers will doubtless expect something in relation to its future management. We may safely reiterate the statement of the former proprietor, that the publishing business is no new thing to us, yet to publish a paper to suit every one, is a perfection in the business that we have not attained, nor do we ever expect to attain it.

In order to render the concern at all profitable to the proprietor, it will be expected that his paper shall be both useful and interesting. This we shall endeavor to accomplish, relying upon the liberality and good judgment of our patrons to reward us for the pains of the effort.

The advantages of having a neat and well conducted newspaper at each county seat, are too often improperly appreciated by many, until deprived of them. In the present undertaking, however, we are induced to anticipate a different result. The Banner has had an existence amongst you for some eighteen months, and although its publication may not have been very profitable to its proprietor, yet we are satisfied that ours is a reading community, and even from our limited acquaintance with it, we have no hesitation in trusting to its intelligence

and liberality, in engaging in the enterprise.

We have but few pledges to make.—We have never been able to realize that they were as productive of good as the performance of duty. We shall, however, endeavor to conduct the Banner upon such principles as will render it interesting and useful to its patrons—creditable to the town whose name it bears, and profitable to all concerned.—We expect to control its columns—being alone responsible for their contents, and we shall as unequivocally discard matter which, in our estimation is not fitted for the public eye, as we shall eagerly watch for that which is profitable, and of a public and beneficial character.

Whilst there is peace and quiet in the political atmosphere, we have no inclination to disturb it. We have our own predilections, and should it ever become necessary to publicly evince them, it will then be time enough to fully apprise our readers that the Banner has undergone no material change in this respect. We shall ever strive for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The terms of the paper will be as heretofore, and we shall continue to send it to its former patrons, until further advised, and whilst we too highly appreciate their pride and liberality, to believe they desire us to approach them in the attitude of a beggar, yet we most respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage, and the exercise of their influence in extending our subscription list. Those who have paid Mr. Corbaley, will receive the numbers due them.

IT'S ALL A MISTAKE.—Pershing has not left town. If you want to see ***s, pass on to our advertising columns.

OLD FRIENDS.—In again assuming the old and familiar chair Editorial, we are more than gratified to find before us, in regular exchange with the Banner, many old and familiar faces, and we hope, ere long, to see more of them. We should be pleased to increase our exchange list, for our own gratification and the benefit of our readers, who take great delight in keeping well posted in the news of the day. Will those of our old associates and others, to whom this number of the Banner is sent, "please Ex?"

WAR ITEMS.—Our items of foreign news in relation to warlike preparations, are of such a conflicting character, that by the time we get an important announcement in type, its contradiction is waiting for the scissors.

We understand the State of Starke has been exceedingly fortunate in the way of accessions to the legal profession.—Good moral character! Je-hew! Doc. Humphreys, look out for tavern bills and yellow legged chickens.

We shall be pleased to have "Senex" continue his travels, furnishing us the result of each excursion, but hope he will, in future, omit the personal or family troubles that may come under his observation, as the columns of a newspaper is not the proper place for the discussion of such matters.

A NEW LIGHT.

The Freeman's Journal, Bishop Hughe's paper in the city of New York, is now published semi-weekly, as heretofore.—

On more than one occasion, in times gone by, have we given extracts from this Catholic Journal in opposition to civil and religious liberty. We did so, not from a hatred of Catholicism, if tolerant, more than of any of the otherisms of the world, but from an innate love of that true republicanism that accords to every man equal, civil and religious rights.—

From this unpleasant duty of quoting from the various Catholic papers for the purpose of holding up to the public the anti-American doctrines, which they proclaimed, we are now in part relieved.—The Journal in its progression from a weekly to a semi-weekly, has undergone a metamorphosis of much more importance, at least so far as it may exert an influence with the Catholic population of the country. Though under the same control as formerly, when it stoutly urged the connection of Church and State, it now advocates republicanism with a right good will, even to a separation of civil and religious power in Rome, Spain, and elsewhere. To give an inkling of the spirit with which the Freeman's Journal enters upon its new and more liberal career, we here annex a paragraph from the last number issued.—*Madison Banner.*

But where is the Catholic church truly free? Where has she, free and untrammeled, the right to teach, to make laws for her members, and to manage her own affairs in her own way? It is in none of the States in Spanish America, where, from misunderstanding that the complete liberty of religion is the first essential element of a successful republic, and from the consequent absence of power on the part of the church over public life and morals, they have been tossed amidst less and futile civil wars. It is not in old Spain, where, notwithstanding the re-

vival of Catholic life, the action of the hierarchy is yet regulated by concordats and placets. It is not in Austria, although great praise must be accorded to the present emperor for what he has done toward removing the shackles of State control imposed upon the church especially by Joseph the III. In Italy itself we cannot call the church free, harassed as the authority of the Holy Father is by the unbelieving and false noblemen at home and by ungenerous diplomats from abroad. And what shall we say of France? Why, there, although religion is encouraged, and the hierarchy honored and strengthened, more than in Austria, perhaps; and though the episcopate of that country are mostly men who know and are ready at any moment to assert the liberty of religion and the Catholic church, yet we feel that the principle has not been acknowledged, even by the present government of France, that religion in all its parts and in all its acts ought to be free and to need no permission or good will from the civil power—otherwise all may change with the change of rulers, Switzerland, Holland, Prussia, and Great Britain are powers at this moment actively striving to oppress and injure the Catholic church.

From the preceding comments of the Madison Banner, it appears that it would have its readers believe that quite a radical change had taken place in the creed of the Freeman's Journal, but we are not quite so easily convinced of this fact unless we can have something more than is contained in the preceding extract.

The most dangerous and anti-American doctrine yet advanced since the agitation of church privileges in relation to the common school question, is called in question in the extract from the Journal, yet the Banner yields the question, and in the same breath would have its readers understand that it has gained the victory.

This extract advocates the propriety of placing church government totally independent of the civil power—that the church should enjoy the right to govern and "to make laws for her members, and to manage her own affairs in her own way!" As an argument, it asserts that "religion in all its parts and in all its acts ought to be free, and to need no permission or good will from the civil power." This may amount to a sufficient change in the Catholic creed, to satisfy some editors, who have unequivocally denounced the hazardous step taken by that organization in this country, in relation to the school question, but it is not sufficient concession to satisfy us, either of the correctness of the first position assumed by Catholic prompters, or that any modification of that position is manifest in the extract quoted. A careful reading of it shows clearly that the Journal wishes the Catholic church placed beyond the reach of the civil power—that its members are to be amenable to the laws of the church in preference to the civil law of the State, when the two conflict—tacitly sanctioning the right of that body to beat into conformity to its will, all conflicting rights to govern.

This complete religious freedom is the first essential element of a successful republic, we dare not question; but that in the exercise of that liberty by each denomination and every constructionist of the word of God, they "need no permission or good will from the civil power," is more than the Madison Banner or the Freeman's Journal can successfully establish in a republic.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace was opened in New York on the 14th inst., in the presence of a vast assemblage, and with great eclat.—

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Guthrie and Davis, Attorney general Cushing and Gen. Scott, was in attendance. Quite a number of distinguished visitors from foreign countries appeared conspicuous in the crowd.

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, president of the Crystal Palace Association, arose and addressed President Pierce in a beautiful speech, thanking him for the honor conferred upon the association, by his attendance, to which the President responded in quite a feeling and happy manner.—Three cheers were then given to the President, when the company separated. The whole affair went off to the satisfaction of all present.

The New York papers agree in estimating the number present at about 20,000 persons.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Baltimore, July 19.—The New Orleans papers of last Tuesday have reached us. We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 4th; and Vera Cruz to the 8th.

The cholera continues to rage at Vera Cruz, and was increasing. The black vomit was also prevailing to a frightful extent, which had greatly alarmed the physicians, who were not able to save more than ten out of one hundred of those attacked with it. The cholera was also very fatal.

A bill abolishing the Death Penalty

Santa Anna has taken up his residence at Takabuya, and has established telegraphic communication with the capitol. General Pansades has been promoted to the grade of Brigadier general in consequence of his services at Buena Vista.

A new oath has been established; one clause of which all employees are bound to subscribe to, viz: to sustain the Independence of the Nation, and the integrity of her territory.

The Mexican papers are filled with news of filibuster expeditions from California, into the State of Sonora, and manifest much anxiety in regard to the difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

THE PLYMOUTH BANK.

We insert the following article from the State Sentinel of a recent date, knowing nothing about the truth or falsity of the charges made, or the manner in which the institution is managed. It seems to have a location in our town, but if conducted in a dishonest and corrupt manner, as citizens we do not wish to be held responsible for its misdeeds, nor subject to the slanders heaped upon it; but if the charges are false, it devolves upon the officers of the institution to seek their rights, and assume the responsibility; and at the same time it devolves upon us, as public journalists, to show unequivocally, that we have no partiality for covering up such proceedings, and we therefore give to our readers the charges preferred against the Bank:

LOOK OUT FOR SWINDLING BANKS.—We have seen several letters from the Northern part of Indiana, complaining of the conduct of the Plymouth Bank, Marshall County. This is one of the free banks nominally located in Indiana, with a nominal banking house, without funds, without a director in the State, and without a cashier. The bank is owned, and the business transacted in New York. We will give one instance of the workings of this new system of banking, as practiced by this institution.

About the first of May last, a merchant at Plymouth, bought of this bank a draft on A. S. Foster, (who is said to be the owner,) No. 234, Pearl Street, New York. The draft, which was for the sum of \$739.52 was presented, and returned protested for non-payment. After begging, coaxing, and threatening for some time, the merchant obtained \$300 on his protested draft. Unable to get the remainder, he placed the note in the hands of an attorney for collection, who compromised the matter, and gave the bank an extension of one month on the remaining \$490 dollars, including discount and cost of protest, &c.; and the bank paying a bonus of \$25 for such extension.

We are not very well versed in the intricacies of banking, and we should like to know from those that are, if this is considered legitimate banking. How long can a bank stand to pay \$25 a month for the use of \$450?

This bank has a circulation of \$50,000, yet we are informed that the nominal President has been in the habit of running around and borrowing ten dollars of Peter and five of Paul, to redeem this shipplaster currency, when payment is demanded at the counter; yet in the late semi-annual report, the President reports under oath, \$6,460.50 in gold, & \$613.27 in silver on hand. On being interrogated as to the reason why he was compelled to borrow a few dollars to redeem his paper issues, this sagacious financier, the President, replied that the specie was in New York. Now where does the law require the specie to be kept? In the vaults of the bank and no where else.—At the bank the holder of the notes has a right to demand specie, and no other power. The holder of a note presents it for payment at the counter of A. S. Foster, in New York, and he is told that the law only requires him to redeem the notes at the Plymouth bank, in Indiana, but he can be accommodated if he will submit to a shave. At the Plymouth bank, he is told that the specie is in New York.—This is evading the law, and the bank is rotten at the core which is compelled to resort to such stratagems. We caution the public against the concern. Touch not the filthy rags.

THE NEWS.

The Crystal Palace is still occupying the attention of the New York newspapers. They each contain many weary columns of description of the ceremonies of inauguration, and the articles on exhibition. The President was used hard in New York, and was doubtless exceedingly glad to get away from the boisterous, noisy, dusty, turbulent place. He was shaken almost to pieces by the crowds during the day, and at night was serenaded and banqueted until long after midnight.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, Friday, the 15th inst., says:

It is now understood, on excellent authority, that Mr. Buchanan will go to England. His friends declare that the course of the Administration, particularly that of Mr. Marcy, was illiberal, especially on the Fish Question; and Mr. Marcy's admirers, at the same time, say that Mr. Buchanan's conduct has been scaly.

The Railroad Accident Bill has been before the New York Assembly, discussed at length, and in some points amended. It is thought that a large majority of the Assembly are in favor of its immediate passage.

A bill abolishing the Death Penalty

passed the Senate of Wisconsin on the 9th inst., it passed the House last winter.

The New York Herald inquires what all the Foreign Ministers are about. Not one of them appointed by President Pierce has left the country. What is the matter, sure enough?

The Tribune is hard down on Clark Mills' Equestrian Statue of Gen. Jackson—says it has been excessively praised, and "will stand a monument of the absurdity of trying to do what you don't understand."

Mr. Cumpion, the British Minister, who recently proceeded to Nova Scotia for the purpose, as was announced, of conferring with Admiral Seymour, started on his return to Washington last Wednesday in a war steamer.

Com. Shubrick has left Washington for Portsmouth, N. H., where he will assume command of the squadron ordered out for the protection of the Fisheries.

For the Banner.

In taking a walk through Plymouth, my anticipations were more than realized at viewing the number of buildings which have been put up in the last two years. Many of the buildings though small, are finished with taste and economy, showing at once that the inhabitants are intelligent and enterprising. The Methodist Church and Parsonage make a modest appearance, and were erected for comfort and convenience, instead of "to be seen of men." The house for the Presbyterian worshippers stands out in bold relief, with its tall spire pointing heavenward—and if the number and piety of that order of people accord with the appearance of their church they will command respect.

I am pleased with the manner in which Judge Fuller and his associate do business in their new mill. Though the Judge has been tried by fire, (having had his mills burnt) yet he is the same man ready to accommodate, and if you take him good wheat well cleaned, upon seeing the quality and quantity of flour, you will be ready to say that "the judge forgot to toll our grist this time." But if you take poor grain, half cleaned, the yield will be so small that it might be said, "they tolled the grist twice." It is hoped that a generous public will patronize the Judge in his mill, and keep him grinding. Looking into the cabinet shops of "Jo and the Squire"—though they are men of rough beards, they have a lot of Cabinet ware in their rooms which many beardless workmen cannot excel in style or durability. Those who need such furniture would do well to give them a call, as they cannot do better.

A fence opposite the cabinet shop, built by a parson of the village between him and his neighbor, drew my attention, and I was left to wonder why such a fence should be erected between Christian neighbors.

The Dunham House I find much larger inside than out, and the entertainment better than in many larger public houses.

The merchants have laid in a splendid and well selected lot of summer goods, at prices that scarcely a Jew would ask for less; and Horatio, with his clean clothes and pleasant face is again behind the counter measuring out goods at about half price, (20 yards for a dollar) so that Headquarters, Regulator, Honest Corner, and Charley are beginning to wonder how the fellow can stand it. In learning the doings of Belanger & Elliot in their wagon and plow factory, I find they do a large business with small tools, and are prepared to supply all demands in their line.

After examining the splendid saw mills and various shops of the different mechanics, I concluded that Plymouth is like the Irishman's horse, very large according to its size. I now enquired of my friend where I could find "something to take." He told me it was hard to get, and if I would take a "feetle too much," the corporation would send a committee to wait on me to the brick building near the court house. I took the hint and concluded that I would not be one of those who would look through the ironed barred windows of that house.

SENEX.

—A New Orleans paper says: The two persons accused of robbing, some time since, a passenger on the coast packet Music, of \$700, and who were arrested and lodged in jail at Donaldsonville, have succeeded in effecting their escape. This took place on the evening of the 7th inst. The Sheriff, who had just returned to his house from a visit of inspection to the jail, where he left everything in apparent good order, was alarmed by the cries of an imprisoned negro. He hastened to the jail and found that Howard and Cook, had got out by means of sheets, crossed the palisade of the arsenal yard, and thence by the door, which opens on the public square. The key to the prison, which the Sheriff had put away in his room, was found in the door-way of their

cell, and a revolver belonging to him had also disappeared. A party immediately started in pursuit, and by aid of hounds, followed their track until the plantation of Eugene Lacrix was reached, when it was evident that the fugitives had managed to obtain a skiff and put off into the river in it. Further pursuit was, for the moment, impossible. In the cell occupied by the two thieves was found the following polite and amusing letter which we translate from a French reading of the original:

To the Jailer and inhabitants of Donaldsonville:

GENTLEMEN:—Seeing the impossibility of our obtaining justice, or even a lawyer to plead our cause, we are obliged to take our leave of you without having recourse to the laws. We are glad that C— recovered his money, and we confess that we have been well fed and lodged here.

We, however, think a warmer climate indispensable to our health, and besides we are assured that Baton Rouge is a very unhealthy place during the winter.

We can never forget your kindness to us, and we intend to give you a flying visit shortly. Do not take us for novices in our profession. We have always in possession the necessary tools to free ourselves from your clutches. The small knives and other instruments we brought