

THE BANNER.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 4, 1853.

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

PERU AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Gov. Bebb and Hon. John B. Niles addressed our citizens at the court house in this place on the 27th ult., relative to the practicability of this work, and particularly in relation to making Plymouth a point on the route. The former gentleman is the President of the board undertaking this work, and in the course of his remarks, estimated the increase of distance in coming by this place, at about four miles—we being a little north of a direct line from Peru to Laporte.

Since the meeting here, there has been a manifest liberality on the part of our citizens in removing the obstacles in the way of this place being a point, at least so far as the construction of the extra 4 miles is concerned. We are informed that very liberal and unexpected amounts have been subscribed, and a fair prospect is ahead for securing ample inducement for the company to visit us with their iron horse, especially when he breaks for tall timber, a very scarce article on the route from Peru to Chicago, except in this county. The President of the Board is authorized to put the road under immediate contract as soon as surveyed and located from Peru to Laporte, a distance of but 70 miles.

This is an important work to our citizens. Place us in railroad communication with Peru, and we there have the selection of our own mode for further travel. The great Wabash Valley road and Wabash and Erie Canal, as eastern and western outlets, the Peru and Indianapolis road, delivering us to the metropolis of our State, at which point roads are centering from all directions; and then on the other hand, when we get in connection with the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan roads at Laporte, placing in our travels to Chicago, the New Albany and Michigan City road—which chains together with an inextricable grasp, the shores of Lake Michigan and those of the Ohio river and with these combined facilities we shall be fully provided for.

The publication of a communication in reply to Senex of last week would be a total loss of ammunition. Men sometimes render themselves quite ridiculous in surmising that certain persons are the authors of certain anonymous articles, and firing away at them in the dark. Parties really aggrieved, can have the real name of the author of Senex, by applying for it; but as we have before stated, our columns are to be devoted to different uses than that of discussing little personal difficulties.

Great bargains, in the way of Household Goods, are expected at the Plymouth Hotel on Saturday next. Box tickets may be secured by being promptly on the ground at one o'clock, P. M.

Front seats reserved for the ladies.—See bills.

The communication of Philo in this paper, may be read with much profit by our city fathers. In alluding to the numerous improvements which seem justly to afford interest and encouragement to our entire population, and which are very properly subjects of frequent remark by our correspondents—Philo very reasonably demands—where are our school houses?

ANOTHER STATE FAIR.—The officers of the State Board of Agriculture have already announced that the Board will meet at Indianapolis on the 4th of January next, at which time counties desiring to have the next annual State Fair, may submit their propositions.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—The cool and refreshing showers with which we were visited for a few evenings past, were welcomed by many cheerful hearts, and upon the principle that small favors are thankfully received, we should not grumble because there was not more of it.

Dr. A. C. Stevenson of Putnam county in this State, is now on a visit to Europe, for the purpose of importing some valuable stock, which it is probably the Dr.'s intention to have at home in time for the State Fair at Lafayette.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, the senior Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, died on the 21st ult. His place as an Editor will be difficult to fill.

We understand that our citizens, as a general thing, are promptly meeting their monthly payments on the stock subscribed in this county, to the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. These evidences of the confidence of our citizens in the early construction of this road, give that kind of impetus which is best calculated to insure the realization of their fondest anticipations. Contractors take encouragement, and drive their work with renewed energy, and the dark forebodings of disappointment, failure, and consequent bankruptcy, are thus dispelled from the minds of the directory, and with full confidence, they may safely promise their creditors and the people a full and cheerful compliance with all their reasonable requirements in the early completion of the work.

RARE SPORT.—See our advertising columns for an account of the great race that is to come off on Saturday next, in the vicinity of this place.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for August has come to hand, and as usual, richly laden with intellectual and household treasures. We can procure this work for any one of our subscribers for less than its published price of 83.

Tax Payers of Plymouth would do well to notice the advertisement of the collector, in this paper—especially the Banks. Jacob is a man of his word, and seldom jokes when he has his shoes on.

Accounts of the continued drought are contained in most of our exchanges from all parts of the country. In the Southern part of this State, the corn, in some neighborhoods is said to be past redemption, and that half a crop will not be realized.

The Fugitive Slave Case.

The arrest of John Freeman, a colored resident of Indianapolis, upon the affidavit and claim of a southerner named Ellington, has created no little excitement about the capital. A postponement of the investigation of the claim some two or three weeks ago, afforded both parties time and opportunity to procure their testimony. The counsel for the defence has returned from Georgia with testimony to establish the freedom of his client. An old citizen of Georgia accompanied him and upon meeting Freeman, was recognized by him in such a manner as to satisfy all present that there was no humbug about it. Meantime Ellington returned to Indianapolis, bringing with him three men to identify Freeman as his slave. The investigation is shortly to be had and the question settled, the result of which our readers shall have as soon as ascertained.

NOT A DARKEY.—As a result of our location, prudence, piety or color, it appears that there is not a single negro or mulatto in this county. With the present state of our society, there is but little danger of a violation of the statute law prohibiting amalgamation. We have Barbers in abundance, who charge nothing for shaving. Boots that need no blacking; and as to little dirty jobs, we have none of them to do.

Riots, robbery and burglary are contributing their full share in affording local items for the Lafayette papers. We admire the independence of the Journal editor in frankly exposing the causes.

It may seem to those out of that city that the new liquor law is not producing its anticipated results. Our soil out here is too rich for making brick, and its cultivators too honest to make whiskey; and it is a rare thing to see a man with a brick in his hat.

IMPORTANT.—R. Vaile Esq., editor of the Free Democrat at Indianapolis, says he intends to vote for Reporter to the Supreme Court just as he pleases. DON'T.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED "MEDIUMS."—Horace Greely gave public notice, some time since, in the New York Tribune, that he would compensate liberally any of the "mediums" who would report for the Tribune, every evening, a synopsis of the events of the day in Europe, in time for his next morning's edition; payment to be made on the arrival of the next succeeding steamer, provided the news brought by the steamer confirmed the reports of the "medium." No reports have yet been received from them. Here was a fair opportunity of testing their skill, which it seems the "mediums" declined accepting.

There is no mystery at all about the mediums, as Europe has not yet been agreed upon as the "Spirit Land."

Large deposits of coal have recently been discovered on the bank of the Ohio river, near Newburg, in this State, and capitalists have already purchased the land at a considerable advance.

NEW MAGAZINE.—The proprietors of the New York Dutchman say they intend getting up, some time in October, a first class Literary Magazine. We may anticipate something rich and interesting.

AERIAL TRAVELLING.

Mr. Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, is again endeavoring to obtain the necessary funds to effect a balloon trip to Europe. The idea that the Atlantic can be successfully crossed in balloons, has long been entertained, and a few years ago, it may be recollected, Mr. Wise asked Congress for a small donation to aid him in the effort to accomplish it, which was refused. The time estimated from New York to Liverpool is 40 hours, which, if accomplished, would tend to bring English and American shores upon more intimate terms. American enterprise knows no bounds, and Congress has spent many thousands of dollars to less purpose, than had the desired amount been devoted to the establishment of Wise's mail route across the Ocean in balloons.

Hon. R. D. Owen, Charge to Naples, was to have left New York, accompanied by his lady, on yesterday, to enter upon the duties of his mission.

Donahue, the Irish exile, arrived at New York on the 25th ult., and took the oath of allegiance on the same day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The number of visitors and the cash receipts at the Crystal Palace during the week ending July 23d, are thus reported:

Season tickets.	Transient visitors.	Received at door.
Monday, 3,500	2,721	\$1,360 50
Tuesday, 1,500	2,656	1,265 00
Wednesday, 1,200	3,009	1,479 00
Thursday, 1,000	2,810	1,389 50
Friday, 1,100	3,398	1,429 00
Saturday, 900	2,484	1,224 00

Total, 9,506 10,608 \$8,147 00
The total number of visitors during the week was, therefore, 26,114, averaging 4,352 per diem. The cash receipts mentioned in this table, do not include the amount received for season tickets.

BOSTON, July 30.

The British steamship Medea from Halifax, arrived this morning, it is supposed with dispatches concerning the fishery question.

A desperate encounter took place last night between the new harbor police and the river thieves, who have been boarding and robbing vessels at the wharves. The robbers were seen leaving a vessel in a boat, and were pursued and captured—they afterwards escaped, and were recaptured after a desperate encounter with fire-arms. The robbers fired five times and the police returned the fire without effect. The robbers were armed with six-barrel revolvers. Each robber had several gold watches which had been stolen—upon them was found the property stolen from the brig Mary Wilder, on Tuesday night, when the Captain was put to sleep with chloroform.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The President has concluded a contract with Mr. Clark Mills for the erection in this city of the statue of George Washington, at a cost of 50,000.

The application of three American seamen, part of the crew of the bark Joshua, and now in prison in Havana, on charge of being engaged in the slave trade, has been received at the department, and is now receiving attention.

Daniel E. Sickles, of N. Y., has accepted the post of Secretary of Legation to England, and is to leave with Mr. Buchanan, in a few days.

NEW YORK, July 30.

We have advices from Curacao to the 16th inst. The fever had entirely disappeared and the Island was healthy.

An omnibus yesterday was crushed between two cars, while attempting to cross the track of the Hudson river railroad, on the Tenth avenue. Two passengers only, a lady and gentleman unknown, were in the omnibus, both of whom were so badly injured that their recovery is doubtful. The omnibus was smashed to pieces and both horses killed. The driver was uninjured.

BOSTON, July 28.

At Newfoundland, a large meeting of the inhabitants has been held, at which it was resolved, without opposition, that unfettered commercial relations with the United States are necessary to the continued prosperity of the province.

The announcement that some of the American fishing vessels are armed, continues to excite a good deal of attention throughout the country.

RESTITUTION.—The Washington Co. Post says a chap in a certain village, with whom he is acquainted, having had sand sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following:
Notice.—I purchased of a Grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained ONE POUND OF SAND. If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven lbs. good sugar, (scripture measure of restitution,) I will be satisfied; if not, I shall expose him.

On the following day nine seven pound packages of sugar were left at his residence, from as many different dealers, each supposing himself the person intended.

Right.—To abolish whipping in the Navy and introduce it into Congress.

Our citizens have been entertained for a few evenings past by interesting Temperance Lectures delivered with considerable force and effect, by a Mrs. Julia Thayer.

For the Banner.

Mr. Editor:—In the Banner of July 25th, I notice an article over the signature "Senex," describing at some length the present flourishing condition of Plymouth. It is truly encouraging to note the rapid advancement of our town, to observe the spirit, activity, and enterprise manifested by our citizens, and to witness the zeal with which they have entered into the temperance reform. All these things are praise-worthy; but there is one thing which "Senex" was not old enough to see, that is, a school-house; and there is another thing which he must have observed, that is, the precious mind of many children of those same enterprising, thrifty citizens, growing up in barren uncultivation.

Yet even for so insignificant a piece of trumpery as the human mind, the signs of the times indicate "a better day coming." The people have bountifully provided for their criminals, in the erection of perhaps the best jail in Northern Indiana. Many of them too are supplied with commodious shelters for their cows and horses. Surely after the cattle and felons have been taken care of, the children's turn will come next.

But, jesting aside, this is a serious consideration, and demands more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. If the people were once fully aroused to its importance, I am satisfied that a different stand would be taken.—Could they be made to see, and not only to see, but to feel that on them depended the future destiny of many precious youths—youths with minds capable of infinite expansion, with powers fitted to grasp the key that will unlock the Universe, and revel amid scenes of surpassing beauty and sublimity, and that on the proper training of the God-like minds depends the future permanence of our free institutions—the preservation of that Union to which we are indebted "for our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad," could the people be made to feel all this, there certainly would be a Herculean impetus given to the cause of education which would break through the pillars of ignorance, and clear out a passage for the Gibraltars of Liberty, Literature, Science and Religion.

If, on the other hand, it was known and felt as it should be, that these vast powers of mind were susceptible of infinite degradation, capable of revealing amid scenes at sight of which angels well might veil their faces—could the demoniac joy of spirits in Hades, as they witness the soul blighting effects of a neglect of the youthful mind, be seen—could their hoarse laugh, at this, to them, triumphant issue, re-echo back upon the hearts of men, how would mechanics, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and divines stand aghast!

Reader, this is not on overdrawn picture. It is true to the life, and in no place is there more need of its contemplation than right here in Plymouth.—The results that I have sketched are just as certain to follow a correct, or an improper training of the mind, as the war the tender bud will flourish under the warm sunshine and gentle rain, or would perish if exposed to the chilling frosts of winter. Causes will be followed by effects. Let no one, when the faculties of the mind have been suffered to run and riot as they would; complain of a vicious community. Effects must be preceded by causes. These causes are the people's own choosing. Then, citizens of Plymouth, I entreat you to arouse. Shake off this apathy. Ministers and Teachers, I appeal to you. You must labor zealously.—"Tis a glorious calling—the reclaiming and moulding the intellectual and spiritual man, infinitely superior to the boarding of sordid pelf.

Then let no opportunity pass by of furthering this great mental and moral renovation—of opening the foul slough of ignorance, and letting in the pure streams of knowledge, virtue and happiness.

But in order to effect this object in Plymouth, it is necessary to be all on fire, for you have many towering ice-burys about you to melt.

PHILO.
Plymouth, July 30th, 1853.

CINCINNATI, PERU, & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The Board of Directors of this Company were in session in Peru on the 14th and 15th instants.

The Secretary has kindly furnished us with a brief synopsis of the business transactions of the Board, so far as he supposes it will be of public interest.

Arrangements were made for the immediate survey and location of the road. A corps of Engineers are to be organized for this purpose the present week.

The President was authorized to advertise a letting of the work from Peru north, so soon as the surveys, &c., of the northern division is completed.

Committees were appointed to negotiate for the following connections:
1st. With the Northern Indiana Road at Laporte.
2nd. With the Union, Peru & Chicago Road at Peru.
3rd. With the Peru and Indianapolis Road at Peru.
4th. With the Cincinnati & New Castle Road, at Cambridge City.

Peru Sentinel.

Wm. J. Brown, of the State Sentinel, has been appointed Special Agent of the Post Office Department for Indiana and Illinois.

No News.—The Evansville Journal no doubt speaks advisedly, in the following remarks, relative to the scarcity of news:

"Dull times for editors—state papers and nothing in them when they do arrive. A number of the laziest but best off editors are traveling. Those compelled to remain at home, write as though they were in a bad humor, and didn't care a copper whether they pleased or not, and rather hoped they wouldn't.—We don't consider any editor responsible for opinions uttered during dog days.—'Every dog has his day,' but some editors ain't dogs enough to be able to get a day.

Arrival of the Steamer Arctic.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Saturday July 23, P. M.—The steamer Arctic, with dates from Liverpool to the 13th inst., arrived at this port this evening.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nesselrode, the Russian Minister, had issued a new circular, more impudent than the last, claiming that as Russia occupies the Principalities, it became the duty of the French and English fleet to occupy the Turkish waters, and hints rather clearly that the Russians will refuse to accede to any reconciliations until the French and English fleets are withdrawn, but expressed Russia's willingness to evacuate the provinces when her demands are fully granted.

This note has partially opened the eyes of the European public, who now see the necessity of bringing matters to a settlement. Russia's object being merely to gain time, and render her position impregnable, scarcely admitting the possibility of a war, and public opinion now begins to press for something decisive.

The public have been continually amused by despatches of a pacific tendency, the last implying that France and England had forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note, proposing that concessions be made on both sides to end the matter. An answer to this note is expected in a week from the 11th inst., and until it is received, all is mere guess work.

The plot against Napoleon's life at the opera was more serious than was at first reported. At the trial of those arrested, it was found that a conspiracy to take the life of the Emperor did really exist.

The following report, if true, is highly important: It is stated that the Austrian Envoy at Constantinople has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all the concessions previously refused to the previous mission.

A dispatch to the London Times, under date of the 13th, says the French Minister of War has addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantz in the following strain:

We are bent on making war, but if the Emperor to whom the honor of his government is dearer than all, should think the national honor exacts war, he will certainly not recoil from the necessity.

Advices from Vienna, under date of the 11th, say that troops were about being concentrated near Peterwardien for the protection of the frontier.

It is stated that the Porte is about publishing a proclamation, setting forth all the injustice received from Russia for the last hundred years.

The Divan of Moldavia met at Jassey on the 27th ult., and its first act was the passage of an address of devotion to the Czar.

An army of 80,000 Russians occupy the Principalities, and the contracts for rations have been concluded for nine months.

Advices from Smyrna, of the 29th ult., say that the Captain of an American frigate, which has laid his vessel close to an Austrian frigate, on board of which the Hungarian, Col. Costa, is imprisoned, and the American Captain declares he will oppose the removal of the Col. to Trieste. The United States Minister claims Costa on the ground of his being an American citizen.

The riot at Smyrna, reported by the last steamer, was caused by the arrest of Col. Costa, Kossuth's emissary, upon which occasion the Captain of the United States frigate St. Louis, behaved gallantly, and demanded that the prisoner should be delivered up to the protection of the United States, he being an American citizen.

"Let me sleep," said my companion, half pettishly, turning from my couch.—"Let me sleep." The words haunted my memory for hours afterwards. How often has the wish been breathed in this weary world, "O, let me sleep."

The man whose conscience lashes him for his misdeeds—evils committed and unrepented of—cries, as he drops his head into his thorny pillow—"Let me sleep!—with sleep comes oblivion." The mourner, who has seen some bright and beautiful one fade from his embrace like a summer flower nipped by a too early frost, bows his head above the pallid face of the prostrate form below him, and sighs in the agony of his soul—"Let me sleep!—sleep with the loved ones whose smile shall never welcome my footsteps more.

"Let me sleep," says the traveler, who, foot-sore and weary, has toiled long in the world, and seen hopes perish unfulfilled, joys wither ere they are tasted, friendships which he thought enduring, changing hue like chameleons, and rainbow promises fading and melting into colorless air—"O, let me sleep for I am weary."

The rosy-cheeked child, the bright eyed maiden, the thoughtful matron, those for whom life puts on its finest aspects, its

most endearing smiles, all have periods in which they long for sleep, for the oblivion of all care—hours in which the waters of Lethe may flow darkly and deeply over them.

There cometh sleep unto all!—a sleep deep hushed and breathless. The roar of cannon, the deep-toned thunderbolt, the shock of an earthquake, or the rush of ten thousand armies cannot break up its still repose. With mute lips and folded arms, one after another the ephemera of earth sink down into a darkness and nothingness. No intruding footsteps shall jar upon their rest, no disturbing touch shall wring from them there the exclamation, "Let me sleep."

Great Outrage at Marinac.

On the 15th inst the Sheriff of Emmet county, Mich., went to Pine river to summon jurors residing there. As it had been given out that no man would be allowed to serve any process at that place, he took two boats, with a crew of seven men to each, all armed, believing the presence of that number of witnesses would prevent resistance. He was mistaken.—After serving the process the party returned to the boats, when they were fired upon by some forty men who had hastily gathered on the bluff immediately above them. More than 100 guns were fired before they got the boats off the beach, and within range of five rods.

The party in the boats could do nothing but stand in plain view and push off the boats, and sit and row. Their assailants came down to the beach and fired as they might be expected to at a mark.—The firing continued until they got out of range, when three boats filled with men started in pursuit. The leading boat in pursuit contained twenty-five men.

About ten miles out they came within range and renewed the firing, and kept up a pursuing fire for five miles, when the sheriff and his party made the bark Morgan, Capt. Stone, and were taken on board.

Six men wounded, but none mortally, though more than two hundred guns are known to have been fired, all within shot range.

No pretence or excuse was made for this assault, except that they were determined to have no law at Pine river.

THE SWAMP LANDS.—At the sale in this county last Monday, about \$5,000 worth were sold. What remains can be entered at \$1.25 per acre.

The State Auditor, in an interview we had with him last week, informed us that, despite "the circular," all the proceeds of the Swamp Lands in each County may be applied, if necessary, to the drainage of the Swamp Lands therein, as well the unsold tracts as those which have been purchased. We are gratified that this decision has at last been made; and that the just and legal demands of the Northern Counties have been respected.—South Bend Register.

Contractors on the First Division of the Illinois Central Railroad north of Cairo, are now offering \$1.60 per day for laborers. This is the highest figure ever paid for such work in the State.

A postmaster in Salem county, while puzzling out a very uncertain superscription on an Irish letter, jocosely remarked to an intelligent son of Erin, who stood by, that the Paddies brought a hard set of names to this country. "Ah! yes," replied Pat, "but they git devilish sight harder ones after they arrive here."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Samuel Brown, of Whitley county, Ia., on the 17th of June, while working in a well, at the depth of twenty-four feet, struck through a rock which let out a stream of water and gas. The gas immediately commenced blowing off, much resembling the noise made by the letting off steam. It continued for some minutes violently, then gradually abated. Shortly after it commenced, he called for the men at the windlass to draw him out; before reaching the top he was suffocated—fell and expired.

DEPRAVED STATE OF SOCIETY IN AUSTRALIA.—It is said there are about 500 English convicts from Van Dieman's Land, in Melbourne, Australia, and vicinity, who, on meeting a man in the street, think nothing of presenting a pistol to his breast and demanding his money. A letter from Melbourne to the Newark Advertiser, after recording numerous assassinations, says:

"In going to Forrest Creek, Campbell's Creek, Bendigo and Golden Diggings, you pass through what is called the Black Forest, a dense and thick wood, about twelve miles in length. The other day while four of us were passing through this forest, we found thirty-five who had been stuck up (that is, robbed and tied up to a tree); and one poor fellow, who unfortunately had but thirteen shillings and six-pence, was tied to a tree, and his body filled with shot, which they had fired at him I suppose, because he had no more. They also 'stuck up' a young lady within sight of her father's house. This was never done here before, and accordingly you may judge of the state of society."

The potatoe rot is reported to have made its appearance in Monaghan, Derry, Galway and other localities in Ireland. The report, however, needs confirmation, and it is supposed was set afloat for speculative purposes.

MARRIED

On the 17th ult, by Rev. Asher Cottrell, Mr. SQUIRE MARTIN to Miss JANE PITTMAN.