

THE BANNER.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 13, 1853.

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

A terrible muss has been kicked up down town in the Dry Goods and Drug business. Dr. T. A. Lemon not only advertises in this paper, but he is actually *selling* for the cash, a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines & other goods.

Of J. Brownlee & Co's. "Honest Corner," we have not a fair opportunity to speak, as it is difficult to get into the house for the stacks of goods, to see what they have got; but the reader can see their advertisement, and guess at the balance. Gentlemanly and accomodating clerks, and a good natured, red headed proprietor, make all the difference in the world, in a stock of goods. Save as one and a quarter yards of that choice satin vesting.

RAINS! RAINS!—The continued dry weather in this section, is about to deprive us of water of all kinds. The wells are failing and the cisterns are empty, and it is uncertain how long Yellow River will continue a running stream.

WHO was it that promised us Wood on subscription? Using gggg—its cold.

WESTERN BANK.

The question is often asked—is this Bank doing anything—is it a sound and reliable institution—does it redeem its issues &c.

For the information of our readers we are justifiable in saying, that from the number of drafts and amount of specie sold, and the amount of discounting done—that the Western Bank is doing a safe and handsome little business; and it must prove a great convenience to our business men, and profitable to those managing its affairs. Its issues are secured and signed according to law, and as to its ability to promptly redeem them, we should judge from the piles of *ready yellow* boys upon its counter, there are no grounds or fears in this respect. The business is conducted by Mr. Mott, the Cashier, who is always courteous and accomodating, and seems to manage its affairs with promptness and a creditable business tact.

POSTAGE.—Persons living in the county where a paper is published, are not chargeable with postage, although their papers may be sent to an office in an adjoining county. If it is their most convenient office, and where they receive their other mail matter. Thus decides the post master General.

HIRAM P. BURR, Editor and proprietor of the Kosciusko Republican, at Warsaw, died on the 30th ult. He was buried by the Sons of Temperance, of which order he was an acceptable member.

MR. N. FLETCHER, who recently purchased the Wabash Gazette establishment, assumed his duties as its Editor on the 5th inst.

We look upon the Editor of the Goshen Democrat as too contemptible a ninny to hold a place in the Editorial corps, and of course we shall erase his Democrat from our exchange list, and have no further intercourse with its Editor or his paper.

The politicians of Lippert county seem to be determined to fill their county offices with sober and temperance men—

This is right. Show a clear front at home, and your advice to those abroad will be received with greater force, then if you should recommend the course, but refuse to practice it. It is bad enough in all conscience, to see a drunken man in any position in society—but to see one filling, or trying to fill an official station, is doubly disgusting. He is clothed with official power and influence by the people, and they are in indirectly sanctioning and endorsing his practices, and the recipient commits an error in being the dupe of such a constituent, by executing their designs at the sacrifice of his own health and reputation. This is considered a bold strike, but the time has arrived for it.

RECOLLECT.—When a paper, sent by mail to a subscriber, is not taken out of the office to which it is sent, it is the duty of the post master to notify the publisher, giving the reason, if known, why such paper is not taken from his office; and his neglect of such duty makes him responsible to the publisher. This is a law properly enacted and we expect to see it properly observed.

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR.

In our next, we shall give our readers the able and interesting letter of Secretary Mervy in reply to Mr. Hulkmann, the Austrian Minister, relative to the seizure of M. Koszta, and his subsequent reclamation by an American vessel, commanded by Capt. Ingraham. The document is rather lengthy for papers of the size of ours—but its great importance in settling the principles upon which our govern-

ment has determined to act in such cases, and to afford our readers the opportunity of becoming fully posted upon the subject, are inducements sufficient to give it publicity, to the exclusion of our usual variety.

FOREIGN.—The intelligence by our latest arrivals is still calculated to keep the public expectation on tiptoe. The arrival of each vessel will be looked to with much anxiety, until some change takes place in the present state of affairs between Russia and Turkey.

Negotiations have been settled upon between the Austrian Minister and our government for the release of Koszta. They had better have given him up to Capt. Ingraham.

THE ELECTION.—In this county, we had but two offices to fill—Recorder, and County Commissioner for district No. 2 Johnson Brownlee was elected Recorder by quite a respectable majority, and David Vansator, the old Commissioner, was re-elected. As we have none but reported returns we, have thought it best to defer their publication until next week.

THE NEWHALL FAMILY paid our town a visit on Saturday evening last, and their performance seems to have afforded general satisfaction. The gentlemanly deportment of the manager will win for the company the respect and patronage of any community.

ENORMOUS POTATO—GREAT DISCOVERY!—Some time since, we received a water melon from the Agent of the American Express Company, in Indianapolis weighing 40 pounds. In the note which accompanied it, we were told that it was not a medium size! We hardly knew how to account for the growth of such a melon in Household, but this morning we have the mystery unravelled. We received a pink eye potato, weighing 2 lbs. and 7 ounces, from Mr. John Davis, of Buckland county, Indiana, accompanied by a letter, giving the modus operandi of such great success in Agricultural pursuits. We append Mr. Davis's language:

"The people of this neighborhood, till lately, have been taking the Commercial Enquirer and Gazette, and in that time tatters came to nothing at all; but a short time since the farmers stopped these papers, made up a club, and sent for the *Dollar Times*; and ever since then, the potatoes grow three times larger, the apples much sweater, and it is real true that the girls are handsomer, and we are all a great deal better natured, on account of the spicy jokes, good poetry, and pleasant tales."—*Cincinnati Dollar Times*.

And dare the bit of a better country can ye produce me honeys, for the raising of the truck. They have not only pink eyes, blue eyes, red eyes and other colors—but devil the bit are the red eyes in fashion envy moor. The Main law operates agin 'em. Stay a bit of a minute neighbor Times, and we'll send ye a bit of a mess of the English sweet potatoe, and whilst ye are a sittin on the one end, making yer healthy breakfast off on him, the other end is roastin in the fire, mardlin.

The yellow fever has principally subsided in new Orleans, but has been prevailing to an alarming extent at Mobile, and other places in the south.

BREADSTUFFS.—Our latest foreign dispatches report grain and all kinds of breadstuffs as firm and in demand at the highest figures quoted since the first rise.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Further Advance in Breadstuffs.

Threatening Aspect of the Eastern Question.—The Sultan called upon to fight or abdicate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6th.

The Arabia, from Liverpool, Sept. 26, arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock. She brings 120 passengers. She passed the Atlantic Sept. 26th, and exchanged signals at midnight with a steamer, supposed to be the Asia. Passed the Arctic Oct. 4th.

The cholera is raging at Manchester, in many towns of England and Ireland, and in the northern towns of Europe.—The deaths in Newcastle averaged 100 daily.

The aspect of the Turkish difficulties is more threatening than ever. The Turks are aroused to the high-st state of fanaticism, and even call on the Sultan to declare war, or abdicate the throne. Mean while the Great Powers are endeavoring to induce the Sultan to accept the original Vienna note. At Constantinople, in encyndary placards continue to be posted. A bitter feeling against England has been engendered among the Mussulmen, and aspirations of that country are freely circulated. The general feeling at Constantinople is that the Sultan would make no concessions either to Russia or to the Powers. It was also announced that the dispute between the English and French Ministers had been revived. The French Minister had insisted that the fleet should come up to Constantinople, and Lord Redcliff had objected.

A despatch from Vienna, of the 20th says Austria had broken out of the coalition, and declines to sanction the guarantee in the collective note, against any interference on the part of Russia between

the port and its subjects. Another dispatch from Vienna states that instructions have been sent to the English and French ministers at Constantinople, urging the Porte to accept the note.

A public meeting had been held at Sheffield, England, to consider the unsent and unsatisfactory state of the Eastern question, and the propriety of memorializing the British Government, urging it to take prompt and decisive measures to cause a restoration of the Danubian provinces, and to again prevent Russia from outraging justice by forcing a warlike occupation of Turkey.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Breadstuffs make continued advance and are buoyant.—Week's advance on flour was 1s 6d; on wheat, 5d; and 4s on corn. Western naval flour 32s 6d 3s; white wheat, 9s 9d; red and mixed, 8s 9d 9s 3d; Indian corn—yellow and white, 3s 9d 4s 0d.

Provisions in fair request at unchanged rates.

For the Banner.

After visiting the school house in your village, I will introduce the following:

Mr. N. how does your school prosper? I presume that you have an excellent teacher, and that he will do well.

I cannot tell much about the school. This is true that my children attend school occasionally; I have other things of more importance to attend to. I have a span of horses to train for the barouche—have just obtained a lot of calves of the Durham mix; also a few pigs from the State Fair; and I am raising a couple of dogs for the chase; and my wife has got a few English rabbits, and a group of Shanghai chickens; so these together with my other business allow us no time to spare for the concern of the school."

The above shows too nearly the interest bestowed upon the education of children. Teachers are poorly encouraged and sustained: unsuitable buildings for schools, with the occasional attendance of many of the pupils. Teachers are required to make bricks without straw or even worse, to teach children who are not at school, or about the same thing, attend occasionally. While some interest is manifested for the support of schools, no wonder we see so many youngsters, loitering about, often engaged in wicked pastime, though they are intended to be educated, and many of them for professional men—thus thus grow up and go forth and reap the fruit of their labor, which is disappointment and shame—the consequences. If parents were more concerned for the education of their children, better houses would be erected for that purpose—children would be encouraged to attend school, & delight to pursue their lessons to please parents, &c. Teachers would be stimulated to use every means

The opening reason to enlarge, To lead the growing mind through every stage, From humble ABC, to God's own page; From black rough pencil marks—hired to the right, To fairest lines that float o'er purest white; From numeration, through an opening way, Till dark Arithmetic's seen clear as day, Pours o'er the mind a flood of mental light, Expands its wings, and gives it power for flight. Till earth's remotest bounds and Heaven's bright train, He can trace, weigh, measure, picture and explain."

Seeing two gentlemen coming from a school-room, surrounded by a large group of children, very orderly and merry, I inquired of mine host, if those two men were both teachers. No, said he, one is the minister of the village; he visits the school nearly every afternoon—takes part in their exercises—often dismisses the school with a few appropriate words, or joins in singing a tune. He visits all the families, and is sure to say something to the children concerning their studies. Our school is progressing finely since he came to live in the place; the whole school go to hear him preach on the sabbaths. Said mine host, does your ministers visit your schools, and encourage them? I hung my head, and drawled out the negative n—o.

SENECA.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

The Department of the Interior yesterday received a letter from Col. Weyman, the United States Marshal of the Eastern Dist. of Pennsylvania, stating that three of his deputies were on the point of being arrested on a State warrant, charging them with riotous or illegal conduct in the execution of a warrant, from Justice Grier, of the U. S. Court, for the arrest of a negro claimed as a slave by Isham Keith, of Va.

The Marshal asks authority to employ counsel and incur the necessary expense in defending suit.

The Secretary replied by telegraph, directing the Marshal to lose no time in consulting the District Attorney and taking any defense necessary; assuring him that the department, as well as the entire government, is determined, at all hazards, and at any cost, to carry out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law.

From the Madison Banner.

Temperance Convocation.

On Wednesday Messrs. McClung, Barnett, Gary, Dees, and Sigler were appointed a committee to prepare an address.

Rev. H. Gillmore reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the temperance cause need and has a right to expect, the full and constant co-operation and support of all the christian churches throughout our State, as well as others of our citizens, who regard the welfare of society.

Resolved, That there is a sufficiency of correct theory on the subject of temperance among our citizens, to secure any reasonable legislation for putting a stop to the distillation and traffic of ardent spirits as a beverage, if brought into practical application.

Resolved, That where there is a lack of action, according to correct theory, in reference to the temperance reformation, we permit selfishness to predominate over our benevolence and philanthropy.

Resolved, That we deem it of greater real advantage to ourselves and country, to take an open and unyielding position, even with a comparatively small number, than to have the patronage and good will of all the makers, venders, and drinkers in the world.

Resolved, That the principles of total abstinence, which we unhesitatingly adopt, prohibits not only the making, vending, and drinking of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage, but, also, the manufacturing and sale of those articles designed or calculated to aid the cause of inebriety, and the renting of grounds, houses or rooms, for hotels, taverns, grog-shops, groceries, or drinking, or gambling saloons, where the work of inebriety is carried on.

Messrs. Adams, Dees, Clegg, Clegg and McClung were appointed a select committee, to which was referred so much of the report as related to a prohibitory liquor law with instructions to report.

Yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were offered by the select committee as a substitute for all others, and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the friends of temperance, here, in convention assembled, the time has arrived when the public sentiment of this State requires the enactment of a law which shall entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale, as a beverage, of every description of ardent spirits, or liquors that can intoxicate those who use them.

Resolved, That, in the election of members of the next legislature, we are determined to make an efficient prohibitory law the issue above all mere party considerations. We, therefore, that such an issue may be made as definite as possible, hereby adjoint the following gentlemen, to wit: J. Sullivan, of Madison, L. L. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun, and S. A. Hoff of Lafayette, a committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare a bill to that effect, to be submitted to the consideration of the State temperance convention which shall assemble at Indianapolis on the second Wednesday of January next, and to the essential features of which said candidates should be required to pledge themselves.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire that the friends of a prohibitory law, in every county in the State shall hold an early day, county conventions for the purpose of sending delegates to the State convention at Indianapolis on the day above designated, (to which meeting the propriety of requiring the same pledges from all candidates may be submitted,) to take such other measures as they may deem proper to secure the enactment of the law above indicated, and to advance the great temperance reformation, now so rapidly progressing throughout our whole country.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to devise the best plan of conducting the next summer's campaign, to secure the election of the right kind of men to the legislature, and of raising the means of defraying incidental expenses; and that said committee report to the convention at Indianapolis. On motion, Calvin Fletcher, Esq., was chosen by the meeting as chairman of the above committee, to which the president added W. H. Goodrich of this city, Mr. Kinch, the engineer, and another person, all that were on the train were also scalded and otherwise considerably injured. There are various rumors afloat but the particulars we have not yet learned.

There is only one certain preventative of accidents of this kind, and that is the fencing in of all railroads, which will prevent horses and cattle getting upon the track. The Legislature will have to compel every railroad company in the State to fence in their roads as protection to human life.—*Lafayette Daily Courier*.

Conviction of Kissane—Attempt to Commit Suicide.

The reporter of the Cincinnati Times furnishes the following account of the scene in court upon the rendition of the verdict in the Kissane case:

The Court room was dimly lighted, the night without was dark and stormy, as if in union with the fate of the prisoner, when he was brought in to hear the decision of those twelve men upon whom his future destiny hung, and with whom his every worldly expectation rested.

Kissane looked full of hope, as he stood up before those jurymen, and gazed fixedly at them, as if he would read their sentence ere it was uttered. The awful word "guilty" fell not upon his ears, as much as upon his soul, which seemed to shiver before that awful sound. Every ray of hope died in his countenance; he started and gazed wildly around as if to seek for protection, and sank overpowered beneath the unanticipated blow. He grasped nervously the arm of his counsel, Judge Walker, who had struggled so nobly in his defense, and who had fought so bravely, though in vain, against the dark and impending fate which awaited him, and exclaimed in a trembling and appealing tone: "That is wrong Judge, As Heaven is my witness, I did not do it,"

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