

THE BANNER.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 2, 1854.

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

See new advertisements—School notice, new Tailor's Shop, &c.

Late dispatches of interesting Foreign news, we think will afford our readers a greater amount of information, than anything we could write this week, especially as we have nothing to write about.

End of the Volume.—Four more numbers conclude the present volume of the Banner, and we are making arrangements to enlarge it to a double medium size, without increasing the price. To enable us to do so, we only ask an additional number of subscribers. Will our friends aid us in the effort? We have prospectuses for those who will use them to advantage.

A good item.—It will be perceived by reference to a "Notice" in another column, that our fellow townsmen, Messrs. POMEROY & BROTHIER, have contracted to make thirty miles of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Rail Road, ready for the reception of the iron, and also for the erection of the Depot buildings at this place. We are not advised as to the particulars of their arrangement, but at a reasonable estimate, should suppose the work assigned to P. & B. could not fall far, if any, short of \$12,000 per mile, and their work commencing five miles north of Rochester, and extending north of the Kankakee River inclusive, makes Plymouth the center of operations. At these figures, it will be perceived that during the next twelve months, about **three hundred and sixty thousand dollars** will be scattered amongst our citizens, exclusive of the amount expended in building the Depot, which will probably cost \$250,000 more.

The undertakers in this instance are old settlers, and men of sterling enterprise—the senior of the firm having been actively engaged in a heavy business for many years—erecting manufacturing mills—Beef and Pork packing—in the Dry Goods business nearly all the while—and occasionally in and out of office, from Justice of the Peace to a seat in the State Senate; but the last undertaking of this firm, is one which our citizens should all rejoice to see prove as profitable as it is surely commendable; and, as it is an enterprise from which a general and public benefit is to be derived by our citizens, we hope they may be amply sustained in the undertaking. In addition to their own availables, we have it from good and reliable authority, that backing to any amount necessary is at their disposal.

The Magazine.—Graham's and Peterson's for February have been received, and as usual are both interesting numbers.

C. D. Clark has resigned the Presidency of the Plymouth Bank at this place, and W. J. Moir takes charge of its affairs.

Some person, we don't know who, nor do we care, has said to some other person, that the Banner has said "that none but drunkards and Democrats oppose the Maine Law." This is an infamous and we believe a willful falsehood, and we expect the only censure we shall receive hereafter, will be for noticing it at all.—It is too contemptible to merit any notice, and what estimate should be placed upon its author, if it has any, we leave for the future to discover.

A FAMINE IN EUROPE.—Advices have been received at Washington, as we are privately advised, from one of the most distinguished of our Ministers abroad, that throughout Europe the most serious apprehensions are entertained of a famine in the approaching spring, owing to the short crop of breadstuffs at the late harvest. It is certain that the French Government have for some time been storing away large supplies of grains, and have prohibited importations to other countries, while it is known that the short crop of other countries is creating similar anxiety among their rulers.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Solon Robinson.

Indiana has furnished a lion in the author of hot corn. Mr. Robinson acquired this name by his liberality in treating travellers particularly to new corn. Robinson's roasting ears became very generally known, and he was called "Hot Corn Robinson." Horace Greeley met him somewhere in the West and engaged him to write him for the Tribune.—In that paper appeared a series of papers called "Hot Corn." The heroine was a girl of the "Five Points" who cried in the streets that very edible commodity Robinson introduced her some time ago to a large audience. He adopted

and educated the young merchant. It is said that he is writing a new series of stories to be called *Succotash, or Beans and Corn*, and to be dedicated to the Rev. Mr. Peas, who is connected with the Five Points mission.

Robinson once lived in Madison, Indiana. Those who know him here say that he has a heart as big as all out doors. His style is clear, pure and pathetic. He writes like Dickens—delicate and chaste.

He is now in his seventy-first year. He wears a long white beard like a warm hearted old patriarch as he is. In his old age he retains all the elasticity of the spirit of youth. He is the most celebrated man just now in our literary Indiana horizon.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, Jan. 23.

The steamer Niagara left Liverpool on the 7th, arrived enroute for Boston at this port this A. M.

Reports unusually heavy weather during her passage, which has prolonged to 16 days.

Great Britain, France and Belgium had been visited with a heavy snow storm the heaviest in many years, and apprehensions were entertained of a flood from melting snow and rain.

The latest accounts are of a character to leave but little hope in the public mind that the Czar will accept the last proposition of the Western powers, and this view of the matter is almost universally entertained at Constantinople.

As a natural consequence of a greatly increased probability of a general war, English stocks and breadstuffs' markets are greatly excited, and Consuls closed on Friday at a decline of seven eighths to one cent, on last week. Breadstuffs throughout Great Britain had been more excited than at any previous time since the great famine, and prices had largely advanced.

The advance for flour for the week is quoted by some respectable houses at 3s per bbl, and none quote actual advance less than 2s. Wheat has advanced almost beyond precedent, ranging from 10d to 14d per bu. of 70 lbs. Market for Italian corn less excited than flour and wheat, but prices have advanced from 18d to 2s per quarter. Cotton market continued being firm at previous quotations, with transactions to the extent of 3,000 bales per week ending Jan 6th. Provision market continues quiet and without material change in prices.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR CERTAIN.

Paris, Jan. 23.

The Paris Moniter contains a circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—He advises all French legations on the eastern question in a moderate but very firm style. He declares that England, Austria and Prussia solemnly recognized territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Authentic papers state that the French government were dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and had addressed a strong letter of remonstrance, intimating that France will extend aid to Hungary, Italy, &c.

Paris papers report that the Czar had given orders for immediately crossing the Danube.

The Sultan declared to the French ambassador that he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his subjects.

Great excitement prevailed at Constantinople, and a mob of 30,000 had assembled, declaring that the Constitution had been violated by the Council.

Definite information relative to the action of the Czar is daily expected.

London intelligence from St. Petersburg of the 24th, states that the Emperor formally rejected the Vienna protocol and note of the fifth, but consents to examine the Turkish proposition of the 20th, although he refuses to recognize the European intervention in Russia and Turkish affairs.

Instructions to commanders of fleets will be that in meeting Russian ships they will in the names of their respective governments, request Russian commanders to return to Sebastopol, where they will find further instructions from the Russian government. On refusal to return, force will be used.

A Russian despatch says that the Turkish army in Asia is totally disorganized, and many troops killed—report not credited.

The London Observer says that agents are on the way to the United States to purchase ships and ammunition for the Russians in England.

There is much indignation against Prince Albert, particularly by the independent paper, of the public voice, protest that he is the tool of Russia, and Aberdeen under his influence states to the British Cabinet that in Russia, Austria and Germany, matters are expected to come before Parliament soon.

FRANCE.—At the New Year's levee the Emperor addressed the foreign Ambassadors, hoping to be able to maintain the relations subsisting between France and their respective governments, assure the Ottoman Ambassadors of his good wishes and efforts for Turkey.

The Times correspondent reports 700,000 Frenchmen ready for the Turkish camp when required.

Napoleon desires English alliance and affairs—consents to French annexation of Belgium and Egypt, the Czar promising also to abandon the Bourbon cause.

The King of Belgium decreed the total

suppression of important duties on coal until further notice.

Sweden and Denmark have issued circulars declaring their neutrality, come what may.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, Jan. 27.

The Atlantic arrived at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 11th, four days latter.

Flour has advanced 1s6d. Western canal 44s; Ohio 49s. Corn, white 53s; yellow 50s. White wheat 12s6d. Provisions—Demand fair, holding firm; moderate.

The important news by the Niagara is confirmed.

Dec. 30th, part of the allied fleet entered the Black Sea; they were prevented entering sooner by tempests.

At the latest dates, the Russian ambassadors had not withdrawn from London or Paris. The Russian Minister at Paris is reported to have said that he would wait further instructions from his government.

From Vienna, it is stated, seemingly authentically, that Austria had asked Russia if she would consent to European protection over Christians in Turkey. To this the Czar replied that he would consent to no interference whatever between himself and Turkey.

On the Danube, little is doing, owing to the weather. There had been three slight skirmishes—one between forage escort and Cossacks; another, a sally from Sistova. The third action was between a steamer, two gun boats and two shore batteries. The Turks were successful.

There is a report that the Turks had stormed Karacafat, which, though probable, is not confirmed.

From Asia, we have not one word of news.

The Russians had warned their shipping not to venture out of port unless under protection of convoys to be organized to defend different trading ports.

The Pacha of Egypt, on hearing of the Suez disaster, immediately ordered the equipment of four frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs, to replace those destroyed.

The Wallachian peasantry are in insurrection.

Lord Dudley Stuart has had an interview with the Sultan respecting the employment of Poles.

It is reported that the British Charge has renewed negotiations with Persia. Tchelern has broken out in tumult against the Russians.

The King of Belgium has sent an autograph letter by a special messenger to Napoleon on the subject of war. The contents have not transpired. It is surmised to be another device of the Czar to gain time, or as a bona fide proposal on the part of Belgium.

France has called out an additional contingent force of 80,000 men to replace 20,000 destined for Turkey.

The sailors of Russia on leave are summoned to return to service in March.

A letter from Christians states that Norway has decided upon fitting out a squadron of 12 ships, in view of approaching events. Little sympathy for Russia exists among the Norwegians.

The enormous price in the rise of food has caused serious apprehensions of riot among the laboring classes in England. Bread riots had already commenced in parts of Devonshire. At Taplow, mobs of women had threatened baker shops in consequence of the late rise in price.

Bands of men, women, and children paraded the streets, and attacked bakers' shops, demolishing doors and windows.

The market people also were molested and their produce kicked about the streets. The police were unable to put down the disturbance. After reports were spread that soldiers were coming, quiet was restored.

The steamer Sarah Sands, from Portland arrived Tuesday evening, the 10th.

Dates from Liberia to Dec. 12th received.

The English coast is healthy. President Roberts had delivered a satisfactory message to the Legislature, informing them of the alliance of France and England with Liberia, and that Napoleon had sent as a present one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements for native militia.

At Lagos, affairs continued unsettled. Kosoko, with ten thousand men, was in the rear of the town, threatening hostilities.

EDUCATION.—The Shepherd of the Valley, a Catholic paper published under the sanction of the Bishop of St. Louis, defines its position as follows.

"We are no friend of popular education as at present understood. The popularity of a humbug shall never, we trust lead us to support it.

"We do not believe that the 'masses' as our modern reformers insultingly call the laboring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed for knowing how to read.

"We think that the masses were never less happy, less respectable, than they have been since the Reformation, and particularly within the last fifty or one hundred years—since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large portion of the English nation.

"The idea that teaching people to read furnishes them with innocent amusement, is entirely false. It furnishes the majority of those who seek amusement from it with the most dangerous reaction in which they can indulge."

The total deposits of American gold at the mint and branches, since the discovery of California in 1848, is said to be \$212,600,000.

A Voice from the West.

The following interesting letter is from the pen of an occasional western correspondent, to whom we hope to be indebted for many more similar favors. He is an active and observant business man, and his statements are thoroughly reliable.—Plymouth, the County seat of Marshall County, is located almost in the center of Northern Indiana, in a region of country which has lately been opened up by the Railroads connecting the western point of Lake Erie, with the southern point of Lake Michigan. A reference to the map will give a good idea of the location, and the brilliant prospects of this fine section of country.

Johnstown (Pa.) Mountain Echo.

Plymouth, Ind. Jan. 1, 1854.

MESRS. EDITORS:—Permit me, through the columns of your very excellent paper, to give you a brief history of my adopted State, which may possibly be interesting to some of the inhabitants of my native State, so fitly called the great Keystone State. Indiana, although not the first State in the Union in its amount of population, yet, in many respects, may be regarded as one of the best in the whole thirty-one, for promoting man's happiness and real comfort. She presents to the view of the traveller evident marks of being capable of supporting as dense a population as any other State containing the same number of square miles. Her soil possesses all the elements of fertility.—The country is well timbered, having some of the best timber found anywhere in the West, and of the kinds best adapted to the wants of the settler. Our forests supply the finest timber for building purposes that could be desired. It is no uncommon occurrence to cut 1000 saw logs on one acre of some of our heavy timbered land. Many of the Walnut and Poplar trees are from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, and from forty to fifty feet to the first limbs; yet there is such a demand for lumber that it is very valuable. Some parts of our country are high and dry prairies of the most handsome appearance the eyes ever beheld, with as rich a soil as you have in gardens, and from 2 to 3 feet deep. The prairie will yield of Wheat about 25 to 45 bushels to the acre, and from 75 to 100 bushels of corn, which yields a ready market, and pays the husbandman liberally for the little amount of labor expended upon it. We do not labor as hard here to raise a crop as you do in Pennsylvania, as we only plough our ground once for wheat, and never hoe our corn.

Quite a portion of the northern part of the State is what we call barrens. By this we mean that portion covered with a small, short quality of timber, consisting of Burroak, Hickory, Whiteoak, Yellowoak, &c. The barrens are equally as good in quality of soil as the prairies, or heavy timbered land, and are much more easily brought into a state of cultivation than the latter, as it is not necessary to grub it, it being easily broken up by the large teams they use for this purpose, consisting of from six to eight yoke of cattle, attached to a plow that will turn a furrow of from two to three feet, and will cut any root that may come in its way, of not more than six or eight inches in diameter. This may seem to you like a singular kind of a team to plow with, but in this State we are not very scary, as our vision has been enlarged by seeing farming done on a large scale. It is no uncommon occurrence to see a farm from 100 to 500 acres of corn or wheat, and indeed, I know one farmer who had 1200 acres of wheat cut in one season, in the county adjoining this one, and it averaged 30 bushels per acre. So great fertility might cause you to suppose produce to be low in this part of the country, but it is not the case, in consequence of the facilities there are for taking it to market. Grain can be taken from here to Buffalo, N. Y., for 6 cents per bushel, frequently; but generally at about 10 cents per bushel. I will here give you the price of sundry articles of produce:—Wheat, \$1.00 per bu., Pork, \$4.00 per bu., Corn, 38 to 40 cents per bu., Oats, 33 cents per bu., Flaxseed, \$1.00 per bu., Beef, \$4.00 per hundred, Potatoes, 20 to 40 cents per bushel.

Of Rye, there is but little raised: (we have no need of any) as the whiskey here is made of corn, and we intend shortly to dry up the dram-drinking establishments, and, as a matter of course, the horde of liquor-drinkers will have to abstain.

Yours.

Temperance Cause.

The temperance cause for some 25 or 30 years has elicited the effort of the most intellectual and patriotic spirits of the land. Addresses and essays, the most pathetic, logical and argumentative have flooded our country, while news paper columns have seemed with illustrations, facts and demonstrations of the most thrilling kind. Oratory, eloquence and pathos have been summoned to the mighty work, that a cause of so much magnitude and momentous importance demands. Societies, associations, organizations and combinations of almost every kind, name and nature that can be invented among men, women and children, have passed their solemn resolves, assent, and published them to the world, binding under pledges, codes, constitutions and laws. Legislative bodies have been petitioned and invoked. Executives, judicaries and all classes of ministerial officers have been appealed to, while thousands upon thousands have been expended; all, all, to stay the hand of death, to dry up the desolating stream and apply a remedy to an evil that stalks abroad clothed within the infernal majesty of a demon, with appetite insatiable as death, and unsatisfying as the

grave, feeding upon the brains of men, drinking the burning tears of women and mocking at the sighs and moans of helpless innocence, expiring in agonies. But notwithstanding all that has been done, the evil still prevails; the intoxicating bowl is still set out to tempt, the drunkard still reels in our streets, and all the crimes attendant on the desolating traffic still prevail, widespread and universal, notwithstanding patriots have labored, philanthropists have toiled, divines have invited, poets have sung, women with eyes streaming in tears have entreated and orphans in haggard want, mantled in shame, have extended their arms, and in sighing anguish asked for pity, sympathy, protection and relief, and yet the evil prevails with all its blighting, damning train of consequences. We ask then, in the name of three hundred thousand drunkards in our land, the fifty thousand that die annually, in the name of 200,000 drunkard's wives, fifty thousand widows and 150,000 orphan children, what is to be done? What means are to be employed? Our late temperance law has failed, decided to be unconstitutional, and the flood gates of ruin hung wide open upon us.—*Union Herald*.

Hard to Hang a Man.

A recent murder trial in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, illustrated the great difficulty of getting a verdict in a capital case. One Hugh Drum was indicted for the murder of his mother. The evidence was clear and positive, and such as left no other alternative to the jury than an *acquittal* or *a verdict of murder in the first degree*. There was no chance for any alternative result. It appeared that the mother was possessed of eighty acres of land by a former husband a portion of which fell to Hugh in case of her death.