

County

# THE PLYMOUTH BANNER.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Education, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets, General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic News.

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## THE BANNER

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## NEBRASKA BILL.

A Bill for the organization of Nebraska Territory.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereafter expressly exempted from the operation of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fourth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the summit of the highland separating the waters flowing into Green river or Colorado of the west from the waters flowing into the great basin; thence northward on said highland to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the western boundary of the territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, and the same is, hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission; Provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more territories in such manner and at such times as Congress may deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or territory of the United States. **Provided further,** that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the U. States and such Indians, or to include any Indian tribe is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits of jurisdiction of any State or territory; but all such territories out of the boundaries constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to effect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent for the government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Executive power in and over said territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by the legislative assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons and respite for offences against the laws of said territory, and reprieve for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a Secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the U. States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor. In his executive department, he shall transmit one copy of the laws and Journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United

States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed or qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and a house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose terms of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, that the whole number shall not exceed thirty-nine. An appointment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as near as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties or districts of the territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode, as the governor may designate and appoint; and the person so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner, both as to persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The person having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor, or duly elected to the council, and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of the house: Provided, that in case two or more persons voted for, and in case a vacancy shall occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election, and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and manner of holding, and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly. Provided, that no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to a vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the U. States and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein for six months, unless said territory is and has been for that period otherwise his permanent domicile, residence, habitation and home.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor or legislative

assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice of the legislative assembly, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and, in the first instance, the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their office until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected; and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except post-masters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in the supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during a period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all courts from the final decision of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the supreme court of the United States from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplement to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provision of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793, and the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend, and supplement to the aforesaid act," approved September 10,

1850, be and the same are hereby declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States, he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present territory of Utah; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary shall be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws, now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as governor, and fifteen hundred dollars as superintendent of Indian affairs. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payments shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route, and an extra allowance shall be paid to the presiding officer of each for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and door-keeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers, three dollars per day during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the treasury shall, in the discharge of all matters intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall semi-annually account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory, at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said gov-

ernor and legislative assembly. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said territory of Nebraska, to be there applied, by the governor, to the erection of suitable buildings at the seat of government.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall have been elected. The first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct, and at all subsequent elections the time, place, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere in the United States; except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said governor: the territory of Nebraska in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That when the lands in said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the States and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial district of said territory and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory to the several districts and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for the disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes of the said territory of Nebraska, for the purpose of securing the assent of said tribes to the settlement of the lands claimed by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said Indian tribes in whole or in part, to said lands, and that, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That, so soon as the Governor of said territory of Nebraska shall enter upon the discharge of his duties as such, the superintendency of Indian affairs at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, shall be abolished, and the duties transferred to and performed by the said governor of Nebraska, so far as they relate to, or are to be performed within said territory.

The foregoing sections embrace that portion of the bill which relates to the proposed territory of Nebraska. The same number of sections follow which make precisely the same disposition of Kansas, the only variation being in the name and in that clause which defines the boundaries of the two territories. The limits assigned to Kansas, "beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the summit of the highlands dividing the waters flowing into the Colorado of the West

or Green River, from the waters flowing into the great basin; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning."

**Printers' Phrases.**  
A correspondent wishes us to give some information about terms and phrases used in the printing business, in reference to paper, to indicate its different sizes and forms. As we have frequently been asked the same question in private, we subjoin the following:  
Formerly such names as Flatcap, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Elephant, Double Medium, Mammoth, were used to designate regular sizes of printing paper; but at present such paper is designated chiefly by inches, as 25 by 35, etc. Only a few of these names are now much used to denote a standard of particular size of paper, these are Flatcap, 14 by 17 inches; Medium 19 by 24 inches; and Double Medium, 24 by 35 inches. Printing paper is bought and sold by the pound, the price varying according to quality, from ten cents to sixteen cents per paper commonly used for such purposes.  
When the sheet of paper of which a book is made is folded in two leaves, the book is called a folio; when folded in four leaves it is quarto; when folded into eight leaves it is called octavo; when folded into twelve leaves, a duodecimo or 12mo when folded into sixteen leaves, a 16mo; when folded into eighteen leaves, 18mo, etc.—the number of folds in each sheet is ascertained by the letters or figures at the bottom of the pages, there being as many leaves between such as there are folds in the sheet—the figures at the bottom telling the number of sheets in a book, as those at the top do the number of pages.—  
*Columbian.*

**SICKNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**  
By a recent arrival from Europe we were informed that the Emperor of Russia was sick, and had not been seen by the public for some time. We have heard it stated by some who claim to know something of his majesty's habits, that there reported sickness of the Czar were sometimes employed to cover his sudden movements from the capital to some more or less remote part of his empire, to enjoy an opportunity of personal inspection of men and things, unbeknown to the parties interested.  
A singular corroboration or illustration of this matter occurred a few days before the news of this reported sickness was received here. A foreign medical gentleman residing in Boston, remarked to a friend, that he wondered that they had not before this heard of the sickness of the Czar, and then gave as his reason for such an expectation, the understood habit of his majesty to feign sickness when he wishes to move about incognito among his subjects. In a few days came the announcement that the Emperor of Russia was sick and could not be seen by his subjects.  
*Boston Traveller.*

**A Singular Case.**  
A year ago, while the snow was on the ground, a man, woman, and child, were begging food from door to door, in this city. They were miserable in appearance.—One morning the woman made a call at a door for relief, but before food could be brought to her she fell and expired. It had been observed by some few persons, that she as well as her husband was intelligent, though miserable and blighted.—On her person was found no clothing but the one outside garment. The man was questioned, and it was ascertained that he had been, in England, an Episcopal minister. They were between thirty and forty years of age. She was buried, and he conveyed to the almshouse, where he died in a few days. Their little daughter, five years old, had shared their misery. She was found and placed in the Washington Orphan Asylum, where she now is, a pretty and most interesting child.  
Upon such information as was obtained from the father and the child, letters were addressed to his relatives in England. But an interested relative there, it is thought, induced the belief that the man had not been married to the woman with whom he had come to this country, and no answer was returned. But the evidence of the marriage of the wretched pair has recently been found by a sister of the deceased man, who is the wife of a colonel in the British army, and she has just sent an eager message for the child, whom it is her purpose to adopt. The poor father and mother had evidently been good looking people. Their name was West.  
*National Era.*

**AN INCIDENT.**—Speaking of the tightness in the money market, says the Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a little incident came under my notice on Wednesday, which is worth relating. I stepped into one of the fashionable jewelry stores in Chestnut street, and saw a lady purchasing a lot of diamonds worth \$250, and ordered them to be sent home. A few minutes afterwards I met the husband of the lady in a broker's office, in Third street negotiating a note of \$5,000 at a shave of four per cent, per month.

An old Dutchman who had recently joined the temperance society, was taken sick, and sent for the village Doctor who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic, and found in the table of apothecaries weight, "eight drams make one ounce," "Mine—," says the dutchman, "dat is temperance for me. I didn't get but six drams before and now I gets eight."

The Homestead Bill Passed the House. The Good Time not far off.  
Praised be Heaven! the Homestead bill has passed the House.  
They went into committee of the whole upon it on the 6th. A motion was made to lay it on the table. Rejected, 12 yeas, 60 nays.  
An amendment restricting the benefit of the bill to free white persons was adopted, yeas 101, nays 75.  
The bill—this beneficent measure for which the friends of humanity have been struggling so many weary, weary years—was then passed, yeas 107, nays 72.  
The Homestead Bill provides, in brief, that any free white person, head of family or of age, shall be entitled to enter free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which at the time of application, may be subject to private entry at one dollar and a quarter per acre. No certificate is to be given or patent issued for the land, until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry, when the person entering must prove that he or she has resided and cultivated said land during that period, and still resides there.  
The Homestead bill will now go into the Senate, while the Nebraska Bill enters the House. They will be discussed side by side, and probably passed about the same time. When these twin great National Democratic acts are achieved, we shall be a cycle nearer the millennial goal.  
*Plain Dealer.*

**THE PRINTING OFFICE.**—Mr. Winthrop, in his recent lecture before the Charitable Mechanic's Association, made this remark in regard to a printing office as a good school: "There is an atmosphere in a printer's office, which somehow or other puts notions into a boy's head, an atmosphere which is very apt to make quick blood run quicker, and impulsive hearts beat higher, and active brains work harder until those who only intended to set up types for other people's thoughts, are suddenly found insisting on having other people set up types for their own thoughts." The Salem Gazette remarks of this. "Had Mr. Winthrop been a practical printer himself, he could not have more happily conceived the spirit and feeling natural to our fellow craftsmen, which the nature and associations of their calling engender."

**ANOTHER VICTIM.**—Jer. McLaughlin, a young man of fine talent, and generous to a fault, when under the influence of liquor, fell down stairs at Watson's Hotel, New Lisbon, on last Monday, and was instantly killed. The people became greatly excited thereat, and at once proceeded to the different taverns and liquor shops, and broke them up, spilt the liquor &c. The indignation of the people could not be restrained.  
McLaughlin was a few years since an assistant clerk in the House of Representatives, and when he came here, promised fair to be a model man. He had all the advantages of a fine, attractive person, and an accomplished mind, but he soon learned to visit the drinking saloons and places of evil resort, and laid deep the foundations of that terrible habit which has ended his days while yet a young man. He is but one of hundreds who have come to Columbus as clerks or ministers of the legislature, and who have left us ruined men. May his fate be a warning to avoid the saloons and drinking resorts as they would a dreadful foe.  
*Ohio State Journal.*

**PRACTICAL JOKING.**—"Cold morning Bill," said Ned, blowing his fingers. "Fact," said Ned, "Cold as blazes, and I can't keep warm without thrashing my arms," at the same time swinging his arms and hitting Bill a sociolager on the side of the head. "Ah," said Bill, "well it's pretty much so with me, only I have to strike right out from the shoulder, so." Ned suddenly commenced a backward movement that ended with a severe concussion on the frozen ground as he seated himself rather heavily upon it.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, boldly declares that he would "rather have negroes in Nebraska, than emigrants from the land of kront."

This correspondent proceeds to say: The preference is natural enough. The negroes may be owned, while the German farmers in the west generally own enough themselves to make useful and independent citizens. It is not on account of any vicious habits that emigrants from Europe are disliked by the chivalrous Senators from the South, but simply because they bring down the price of negroes.

**YOUNG AMERICA.**—A little fellow about five years old ran across Vine street near Sixth yesterday, and in his course, ran between the fore legs of a horse, which was rapidly passing along. Prof. Tom O. Edwards, who saw the occurrence and snatched the boy, supposing he was injured in the attempt. But the boy, unhurt, pertly ejaculated:—"Let him keep his horse out of my way; what do I care?"—*Cin. Atlas.*

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants to Liberia by way of Baltimore, on the 25th of April. Those who wish to go must be in Louisville by the 25th of April.

**INDIAN APOLIS PAPERS.**—There are now nine papers published in the Railroad City as follows:  
State Journal, Sentinel, Locomotive, Chanticleer, Volksblatt, Union, Free Democrat, Gospel Herald, Free Press.