

THE BANNER.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, April 6, 1854.

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

Change.—Gov. Webb has resigned the Presidency of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad company, and a meeting of the Board at Laporte, a few days ago, John B. Niles Esq., of that place was elected in his stead. No one could have succeeded Gov. Webb who would have taken a deeper interest in the speedy prosecution of the work than the present incumbent. His interests are peculiarly identified with this road, and his well tried and indefatigable energy, together with his knowledge of the country and the people along its track, will tend to strengthen the public confidence in its completion at the earliest possible period.

The daily line of Coaches from this place south, now leave the Michigan road at Rochester, and connect with the Indianapolis and Peru Railroad at Peru. Persons leaving here after dinner to-day, may take dinner at the capitol to-morrow.

It is very strange that Railroad and stage managers don't adopt some mode of letting our citizens here generally, (who have been in the habit of going the Lafayette route) know something of the facilities they are affording.

A two horse hack has taken the place of the daily line from Rochester to Liverpool.

Steamboat Explosions.—An unusual number of Steamboat accidents have occurred within the past few weeks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

On the 5th ult., the Steamer Caroline was burnt near Memphis. Quite a large number of Cabin, and nearly all the deck passengers were either drowned or perished in the flames. The Yawl was sunk by being overloaded with those who attempted to make their escape in it, and all were drowned. The boat burned to the water's edge, when the hull sunk with its entire contents, amongst which were the bones of many who were unable to escape.

On the 9th, the Steamer John L. Avery, on her way from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with a heavy freight and about 150 persons on board, when about 15 miles below Natchez, commenced sinking. Her hull separated from her cabin, and sunk almost immediately, near the middle of the river. Amidst the distress and confusion, it was impossible to tell precisely the number of lives lost—supposed to be about fifty. Most of the cabin passengers were saved by clinging to the wreck of that part of the boat, until the Sultana came to their rescue, which was but about twenty minutes behind the Avery.

The Farm & Shop.—This valuable Agricultural Journal entered upon its 2d volume on the first. It is decidedly the neatest and best conducted paper of the kind ever published in the State, and we hope it enters upon its second volume with renewed encouragement in the way of patronage. It is published semi-monthly at Indianapolis, at \$1 per annum.

The New Albany Ledger thinks a further investigation of the Martha Washington affair will end in smoke. Most assuredly such was the end of the vessel itself.

The smallpox is still prevailing at Terre Haute. Three new cases were reported on the 21st ult.

Our Indianapolis exchanges say the disease has made its appearance in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Every effort is making however, to prevent its spread.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday last, says the work on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad (Caleb B. Smith's road) is now on the section adjacent to the great Miami River, progressing finely. Gangs of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty men are driving matters. The iron for one hundred miles of this road, we are informed, has already been purchased.

This, we understand, to be the eastern end of the Peru and Chicago road.—We anticipate that the approaching season's operations will make some alterations on this portion of the work.

The Duel.—The talk of duel between Messrs. Cutting of New York, and Breckinridge of Ky., originated in a sharp controversy between the two, upon Mr. C's motion to refer the Nebraska bill to the committee of the whole. Mr. B. charged the mover with duplicity, towards the bill—that although he pretended to be friendly to it, his proposition meant and intended it harm. A war of words ensued, and we suppose what two members of Congress can't settle, two pistols can. We are not contending the point which has the more brains—the pistols or the members. Not at all.

A late dispatch says the difficulty between those gentlemen has been settled, highly honorable to both parties.

Distant Subscribers.—Upon assuming the control of the Banner, we found many names on the subscription list to whom papers were addressed, in single packs, to different post offices in this and other States. At the commencement of the present volume, we commenced our inquiries, and erasing the names of such as gave us no satisfaction as to what we might depend on. Some have niggardly skulked behind their seeming distance from us, to evade an honorable accountability, whilst others have honorably responded. The following is one of the latter class, which we insert as an example for others. Who'll be the next?

WALPOLE, Hancock Co., Ind., March 30, 1854.

DEAR SIRS.—My answer to your question, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

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The beauty of both sentiment and verse in the following, cannot fail to win the reader's admiration. It contains no indication of a labor'd effort. Continue to favor us, Lillie.

HOME.—
BY LILLIE.

There's not a spot on earth so dear
As our loved and happy home;
No other place that long can cheer,
Wherever we may roam.

There's a father, mother—brother dear,
And tender sister too;
She's the sympathetic tear,
And brighten every joy.

How many are the tender ties
That bind us to our homes;
They're dear unto us for our lives;
We cannot wish to roam.

And even when loved ones are no more,
We to that place still cling;
Which they wish us do love of yore—
As to some hallowed thing.

O pity then the stranger's lot,
Who has neither home or friend;
To cheer the sad and lonely heart,
Or helping hand to lend.

And unto all who're in distress,
The helping hand extend;
The widow and the fatherless,
Be thou their faithful friend.

Alike to all—both bond and free,
Extend the helping hand;
Surely they claim our sympathy,
Is it not at their command?

Plymouth, Indiana.

Paid to 1st of August next.—ED.

R. C. P.—

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A WHIG VICTORY.—The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature of Washington Territory. Three cheers for our side! Lafayette Journal.

We wonder if Greely knows that! The Whig party is not dead, Horace. See, when it is now—in Washington Territory. Think it can find the way back, by the way of Nebraska?

FAMINE IN NORWAY.—The Bullett (Wis.)

Journal learns, by private advices from Norway, that the people of that country are suffering greatly from famine. The cheapest grain in the country cannot

now be had for less than \$2 50 to \$3 00 a bushel. Two or three clergymen in

Wisconsin have been authorized to re

ceive contributions in behalf of the suf

fering Norwegians.

INDIANA U. S. SENATOR.—The election of an U. S. Senator next winter by the Indiana Legislature, is already creating some talk in localities particularly interested. In connection with the office, the following names are mentioned; Pettit, Fitch, J. E. McDonald, Gov. Wright, J. H. Lane, A. P. Willard, Maj. Mace, H. L. Ellsworth, and others too numerous to men

tion.

Lafayette is always liberal with her asplicants on such occasions. Ever ready, and with an abundance in reserve—she presents three in the above list. With her present formidable array, she still has in reserve, Jo, Bingham and Luke Reilly, saying nothing of the claims of the Hon. P. B. Sodders.

Three men were killed by the explosion of a Locomotive belonging to the New Albany and Salem Railroad, near Providence on the line, on the 24th ult. The explosion was caused by an attempt to put on too much steam.

The Maine Law has been introduced into the California Legislature.

Gov. Seymour of New York has vetoed the prohibitory liquor law which recently passed the legislature of that State by a respectable majority.

For the Banner.

A Prohibitory Law—To Observer.

Other matters having closely occupied

my mind, I have been unable to answer

Observer, until the present time.

In the first place my friend complains,

that a communication published by him

some months ago in the Banner, has not

been noticed, and intimates that my com

munication though naming no one, was

aimed at him in an unhandred way.—

A few words here, by way of explanation.

My communication on a prohibitory law,

was written in the latter part of last sum

mer, four months at least before Obser

ver wrote anything upon the subject.—

This is not all. I have never seen the

communication, which he conceives to

have been so much slighted, I did

not know of its existence, until I was in

formed of the fact by Mr. Burns.

Now for Observer's second commun

cation. My friend evidently desires to

be noticed, and his wish shall be gratified.

In answer to my argument that

drunkards will be manufactured so long

as intoxicating liquors are sold, he in

quires, "well, who is to blame?" An

swer: Blame, under these circumstances

may be attached to different localities.

1st. The drunkard is to blame. He

has no right to follow an employment,

which so deeply injures the morals,

the peace, and the welfare of society. This

is going beyond the scope of his right.

3d. The citizens of a commonwealth

cannot suffer drunkenness to prevail and

spread at its present alarming rate, with

out incurring shame. From them all law

menates. If bad laws exist, they can

repeat them. If the laws are insufficient

to hold evil doers in check, the deficiency

can be supplied. Suppose then, that all

laws tending to restrain the vicious, were

swept from our code, and the floodgates

of crime opened. Would not our citi

zens, or a majority of them at least, be

culpable? Because society has claims

upon them for protection. They have

political duties to discharge. By their

political influence, they can benefit or

injure the entire commonwealth. Should

they not then, throw their influence in

favor of laws which will protect the weak

which will suppress vice and promote

the general good of society? If their in

fluence is thrown into the opposite scale,

they certainly will incur blame, because

blame can be incurred for wrong political

action, as well as for other actions.—

Well, here is the liquor traffic, which

rolls a deep flood of vice and woe, and

death upon community. By the passage

of a prohibitory law, this deadly foun

tain will be cut off. Such a law, (as was

observed in my former communication)

comes within the scope and design of all

law. Society has the right to protect it