

# THE BANNER.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, April 13, 1854.

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

Our Terms.—Some of our patrons think us severe in charging them two dollars, after the payment of their subscriptions have been delayed over eight months.—We really don't see why they should, unless they expected us to publish a positive falsehood every week the paper made its appearance, and certainly a christian would wish us to do so.

The terms appear in every number issued, and in addition, it is stated that they will be strictly adhered to, and when we do not expect to live up to them, we shall take them out and insert others. We have no inclination to discriminate between our patrons in making settlements. All must fare alike. The subscriber has just six months to make up his mind—whether he will pay \$1.50 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00, and if that is not sufficient time to think about the extra half, we do not suppose an extension of the time would mend the matter.

When we enlarged the paper without a corresponding increase of price, we repeatedly informed our readers that it would be necessary to strictly adhere to the terms as they are. This we shall certainly do, and those who are unreasonable as to think we do them injustice by adhering to our published terms, have their remedy—to pay their indebtedness and we will stop their papers.

Our Mail.—It is something very strange why we do not get the Chicago Daily Journal in less than four days after its publication. The Detroit Daily Free Press arrives on the 2nd day after its publication, and the Indianapolis Daily reach us the next day after their publication. The Lafayette Daily Journal generally gets here every way, when it gets here at all. Its misadventures, however, are accounted for by the manner in which it is conducted, and we don't care whether it gets here at all, or not.

We have prompt daily mails in all the directions alluded to, and if the officers through whose hands our mail matter passes, would promptly handle it and keep it in its proper direction, we are confident the difficulty would be remedied.

Canal Packets are now making regular trips on the Wabash and Erie Canal. So far the line is under the control of the same owners who controlled it last season, but from the manifest dissatisfaction then, we presume there will be opposition.

The Eastern Question.—The antagonistic eastern powers who have been so long talking of war—settlement of principle and preliminaries, and making ready for a muss generally, Mingo this must have gotten over their mad by this time, if they only knew it.

Really, if Uncle Sam gets it into his head that an insult is intended for him, or that it is necessary to give a neighboring Nation his opinion about matters and things in general, it does not require two or three years to determine upon the course he will pursue. General Jackson's "By the Eternal I'll take the responsibility," or General Taylor's "Come and take me," are short forms recognized by the American code. When sufficient time is had for the deliberation necessary upon any subject, a fearless, frank and unwavering stand should be taken. Opposing parties then know where to find each other.

Progressing.—The work on the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad is progressing finely. Seven and a half miles from this place north, is already cleared and grubbed, and there is so little grading to do, that this makes it nearly ready for the timbers. Let this work be pushed through to Laporte immediately, and the business that it would do between that place and this, would favorably compare with others which are now doing a flattering business.

No Prisoners There.—The report of the Inspectors of the Pennsylvania State Prison, discloses the very gratifying fact that of the large number of convicts now in the prison of that State, there is not a single printer, while nearly all the other occupations are represented.

Some of our exchanges publish this as a fact honorable to the craft, and an evidence of the general good character of those engaged in it, when it is so manifest that many persons prefer starving them to death at an unthankful occupation, to sending them to the Penitentiary, where they could enjoy regular sleeping hours at least, and express their opinions without subjecting themselves to insult by every bow-legged upstart in the land.

Our Congressmen are now discussing the propriety of increasing the mail facilities between the cities of New Orleans and San Francisco, and also creating a semi-monthly line instead of monthly, from New York to the Eldorado City.

Neighbor Colfax of the South Bend Register, speaks of the prosperity of our town and county as follows:

"Few Counties in the State are prospering more than Marshall, and few towns more than Plymouth, its County seat.—Its County paper feels this prosperity also, and widens its borders to make room for its constantly increasing patronage."

An infant was recently found dead in the bed of its drunken parents in the lower part of Madison, Ind. The child was found under them, and they so stupefied from the effects of alcohol, as to have been totally insensible to its cries, if it made any.

Ex President Fillmore, on his late route to the South, passed through Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, and down the river to New Orleans, and had nearly as much attention paid to him as Governor Wright did, on his recent visit to the Governor of Kentucky—except that it was intimated by a Louisville paper that the Governor would make a good candidate for the next Presidency, whilst the next Presidency was not mentioned to Mr. Fillmore. He must have neglected some of the fraternity in his route—but Gov. Jo—take care! He knows who make Presidents and Governors.

Another steamboat struck a snag a few miles above Natchez on the 26th ult. and sunk, and from twenty to twenty-five lives are reported lost.

The steamboats and railroads are commencing their operations of 1854 with terrible destruction to property and human life.

Engine and Machine Shops have lately been started at Evansville, which, the Journal says, are doing a heavy and profitable business.

The Richmond Enquirer says that W. H. Walthall, a well known merchant of that city, has been detected in forgery to the amount of several thousand dollars, and has gone to parts unknown.

The New Albany Ledger was lately hoaxed in publishing a marriage notice, and supposes it was done to injure the feelings or reputation of an amiable young lady. The Editor's opinion of such authors, is thus very justly and frankly expressed:

"We have heard of creatures contemptible enough to resort to such dirty tricks as this, but in all our editorial experience we have never before had the misfortune to come in contact with one. The petty thief is an honorable character by the side of such a thing."

The reasons advanced by Gov. Seymour for his veto of the prohibitory liquor law lately passed by the New York Legislature, are, first—Because it authorizes unreasonable searches. Second—on account of the forfeiture and destruction of property without first going through a due process of law. And finally—on the ground of its prohibition. It requires a two-thirds vote to pass the law over the veto. It is not certain as to what will be the final disposition of the bill.

The prohibitory liquor bill passed by the Senate of Pennsylvania, has been defeated in the House, by a vote of 61 to 37—nearly two to one. We do not pretend to argue that every bad habit is occasioned by a brick in the hat, but it is said that an unusual number of ball heads are in the present Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

Mr. Editor.—It seems that I was a little mistaken in reference to your correspondent "W." as it respects his article being a reply to my first one, his having been written four months before mine; well I guess according that there must have been some mistake; but "mistakes are not my stocks," as Aunt Femina used to say, "and so we will just let that go for what it will fetch."

Now for the balance. Mr. W. says I "evidently want to be noticed," to be sure I do. How does he expect a man is going to succeed in the great work of conducting public opinion in the right channel, without attention from the public.—Mr. W. acknowledges my argument in part. Hear him on the question "Who is to blame?"—1st, the drunkard is to blame, I do not pretend to justify him in giving way to intemperate habits. But he undertakes to say in the second place, "The liquor seller is to blame," but he has failed to give any reason aside from his own assertion. What man engaged in a lawful calling, and following it in a lawful way, to blame? Strange indeed! Yes, and I have heard them say, after some one had died with delirium tremens, that the grocery keeper was to blame for it! Now I must say in honesty, that if those engaged in the retail of spirits, should continue to sell to a man when they knew he was drinking too much, they would be to blame. Mr. W. says in the third place: "The citizens of a commonwealth cannot suffer drunkenness to prevail, and spread at its present alarming rate, without incurring shame." Well, that is "coming down a peg," it used to be guilt, now it is only shame. I suppose it would be rather a disgrace to find a community given up to drunkenness. "Suppose then, that all laws tending to restrain the vicious were swept from our code." "That is not a supposable case," as the black fellow said: we do not seek to take from the statute book the restraints to theft, robbery, murder, or those that protect the quiet, peaceable citizen in his social or religious rights; but when you begin to talk about "what we shall eat and what we shall drink, and where-with-all we shall be clothed," that is another matter.

The appeal of eloquence is made to sustain the point, by Mr. W. Hear him: "Well here is the liquor traffic which rolls a deep flood of vice, and woe upon community," and says, "By the passage of a prohibitory law, this deadly fountain will be cut off." Yes, by a "prohibitory law"—words in every fanatic's mouth, a "PROHIBITORY LAW." Well, what will you prohibit from? You say ardent spirits; but this is only the starting point to take away our liberties, liberties for which our forefathers fought, bled and died. The next step will be to barter; perhaps then come tea and coffee; and by that time ready for a clean sweep; (if the world don't come to an end too soon) and some person to tell us what we shall do and what we shall not do.

Now I do not see but my first plea to "let them alone," would work first rate. If we would agree to carry it out, to a man, woman and child, and that would leave every man free.

But Mr. W. says, "The young are liable to be overcome by temptation."

What was Solomon's plan? to pass a "prohibitory law"? No. "Train up a child in the way he should go." Now I believe I am through with the gentlemen's communication; but as my name indicates, I shall keep a watch for anything opposed to liberty.

OBSERVER.

Resolved, By the quarterly conference of Plymouth Station, N. W. Ia. Conference, that we most heartily concur in the action of the N. W. Ia. Conference held at Attica, Ind., on the 7th of September, 1853, on the subject of temperance.

Resolved, That we submit for publication in the Plymouth Banner the action of said Conference, together with the resolutions of this quarterly Conference.

WM. GRAHAM, Pres.

J. G. OSBORNE, Sec'y.

Report on Temperance

After carefully examining the subject of Temperance, your committee are fully of the opinion, that in order to a final victory over the evil of intemperance, the manufacture, sale, and use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage must be suppressed by the laws of the land.

1. Resolved, That the Maine Liquor Law, or one not less stringent, is the only law that in our opinion will suppress the unholy traffic in intoxicating drinks, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the effort of procuring the passage of such a law in Indiana.

2. Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for the Legislature of our State, who buys, sells, drinks, manufactures, or advocates the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, (we knowing him to be such) and who is not pledged to the temperance cause, and we will recommend our people to do the same.

3. Resolved, That we regard it the duty of each member of the Conference, and we hereby obligate ourselves, to preach and lecture on temperance as often as may be proper.

4. Resolved, That in the sense of this Conference, it is the duty of all ministers of the gospel to stand forth publicly the uncompromising opposers of intemperance in all its forms; and in failing so to do, they render themselves unworthy of the stations which they occupy.

5. Resolved, That each Presiding Elder within the bounds of this Conference is hereby requested to bring these resolutions before the Quarterly Conference of each charge, within his district, and ask their hearty co-operation with their pastors in advancing the cause.

The Homestead Bill.

The following is a copy of the homestead bill recently passed in the House of Representatives, and now before the Senate of the United States, where it has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

An act to grant a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands to actual settlers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant & unappropriated public lands, which may at the time the application is made, be subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or a quantity thereof, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act, shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive benefit, and those specially mentioned in this act, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and upon making the affidavit with the register, he or she shall therefore be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified. Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, the person making such entry, or, if he be dead, his widow, or, in case of her death, his heirs or devisee, or, in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they, have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon the same and have not alienated the same or any part thereof; then, in such case, he, she, or they, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; and provided, further, In case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and the fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator, or guardian, may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the

time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register of the land office shall, note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after filing the affidavit as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event, the lands so entered shall revert back to government, and be disposed of as other public lands are now by the law, subject to an appeal to the General Land Office.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any individual now a resident of any of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but, at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, he or she, and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the General Commissioners of the Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application, at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued. Provided, however, That all persons entering land under the provisions of this act, shall, as near as may be practicable in making such entries be confined to each alternate quarter-section, and to land subject to private entry; and provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as to impair or interfere in any way whatever with existing pre-emption rights. Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall be construed as to authorize the class of persons provided for in the foregoing part of this act, who may not own one hundred and sixty acres of land, to enter, free of cost, any of the public lands adjoining his or her farm subject to entry at the minimum price per acre, a quantity when added to what they may now own, be equal to one hundred and sixty acres, provided he or she shall cultivate the whole or a part thereof.—Home Journal.

GIGGLERS.

Never smile, unless those who are with you comprehend the subject of your mirth. There are some families who render themselves extremely disagreeable by the habit of continually looking at each other, and smiling at some little awkwardness or mishap they may fancy they see. Such are always detested, and have few real friends. Those who visit them despise their meanness, and are constantly in dread of their ridicule.

"I never like to go to Mrs. M.—" said a lady.

"And why?"

"Because you can hardly speak a word before you see indications of unmanly mirth. Perhaps they notice a pimple on your face—a very disposition of a button ribbon, an unintentional tuck in your dress; everything sets them 'snickering.'"

Such people go to church, sometimes, and in that sacred place indulge this silly propensity. If a child happens to cry, they giggle. If the minister unfortunately substitutes an inelegant word, they giggle. If the minister unfortunately fumbles their faces under their scarlet cambrics, and titter. If an old, poorly dressed, tottering woman, one of God's very little ones in angelic piety and childlike simplicity, comes creeping up the aisle, with a shawl and bonnet of antiquarian make, with her head shaking with age, and limbs bending beneath their weight, they touch each other on their "patent" toe, and smirking, whisper about "Nosh's ark," and then shrug their shoulders—laughing as if they had done a very pretty thing.

Shame on such social misdemeanors. Match these simpering simpletons with coats, and hats, and canes, and mustache creatures in them called men; what a race of fools would be the consequence! The world is degenerate enough. Heaven knows, without the aid of these simpering gigglers; but you meet them everywhere. On the crowded thoroughfare, in the crowded omnibus, where perhaps some poor daughter of Erin, with her healthy, honest, breadth of face, affords them food for mirth; in the steam car, passing their insipid judgment upon one who swings a cane not a la mode, or wears a veil on the wrong side of the bonnet.

It is easy to see that they think themselves irresistible—well is it for their vanity that they have a good opinion of their merits, for nobody else has.

Oliver Branch.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 4.

The returns received thus far show the election of 15 whig senators, 2 democrats and 4 to hear from; 87 whig and 41 democratic representatives; 6 whig and 2 democratic sheriffs. It is impossible to give an estimate of the popular vote.

## Eastern & War News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.

The steamer Baltic arrived at 4 P. M., having left Liverpool on Thursday March 23d. She arrived upon the 19th, having been two days in an ice field, which took her 300 miles to the south and west.

The first division of French troops had sailed from Marseilles, for Turkey. The French loan was all taken up. Baron Tuffel had made a communication to the Prussian Chambers, insisting on Prussian neutrality.

Austria gives no further indication of her policy; still, apparently she is with the western powers.

Up to March 10th Russia had not recognized Sweden's neutrality.

It was reported that the export of gold from Russia is prohibited.

Paris correspondents say that the Czar's refusal was telegraphed from Berlin on the 18th to the French government, and that so soon as it was known, the British minister sent notification of the fact, overland, to Sir Charles Napier. Napier arrived in a steam frigate at Copenhagen on the 20th. The Austro-Slavic, of 100 guns, and three other ships, have sailed for Buttrick to join the English fleet.

The final refusal of the Czar was hoarsely expected. It was already known that he refused; and when the official refusal arrived, it would be communicated to both houses, and war be formally declared.

The allied fleets remained at Beycos Bay, but would soon enter the Black sea.

No engagement is reported by land or sea. On the Danube, positions were unchanged. A rumor of the capture of a Russian treasure convoy at Cazas, had reached Constantinople.

The Greek insurrection is settled.

A Paris correspondent says that 3,000 British troops were to pass thro' France to embark at Toulon, and the first detachment was expected in Paris in ten days.

Lord Balfour was expected in Paris April 1st.

The publication of the Secretary's correspondence had increased the good feeling in France toward England.

Russia continues to urge Prussia to preserve continued neutrality.

PAID OFF.—McHenry reports imports of Bacon increasing, and stock accumulating. Beef in more request. Pork more saleable, but not dearer. Lard in active. Tallow, lighter business.

Money tighter. The large export of gold continues. After official hours, consols for money 85 1/2, and for account 89 1/2-89 3/4. An impression prevails that the Bank of England intends to advance the rate of interest, but the committee reported without resolving on anything definite. The Globe says the Turkish loan of two million pounds was taken to day by the Rothschilds at 84, the stock to be reimbursed at par in fifteen years from the date of issue. It pays nearly nine per cent on these terms.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The steamer Empire City, from Havana the 29th, arrived this morning. The U. S. steamer Princeton arrived at Havana on the 29th. Much inconvenience had been felt on the island from drought. Several sugar plantations had been destroyed by fire, the dry cane lighting in several cases from sparks issuing from railroad locomotives.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany, and steamers Fulton and Princeton, were at Havana; all well.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—A writer in the Boston Journal makes the following curious calculations:

The enormous sum of \$204,000,000 in gold has been received at the Mint in Philadelphia, from California, from the first discovery of the precious metal, to December 1, 1853.

Now to give some idea to the general reader of the immense amount of \$204,000,000, I will merely state that allowing each silver dollar to weigh one ounce troyweight, sixteen to the pound, the weight would be 12,750,000 lbs., or 6,375 tons, allowing 2,000 to the ton. To carry this weight, it would require 6,375 wagons, containing a ton each, vehicle drawn by one horse, to occupy a space of twenty-five feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction over thirty miles.

In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require, without making a calculation to that effect. Having myself asked some individuals familiar with figures, how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time, that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as clear as A B C, we will suppose a person to count 30 of these silver dollars a minute, 2,600 an hour, or 43,200 a day of 12 hours each, or (Sun-days included) 12,768,000 a year. I say, to count this stupendous amount of money in silver dollars, would require a fraction short of 13 years.

The following extract of a discourse delivered by Prof. Hannibal, is decidedly rich:

"Feller Trampers.—If I had a bin eaten dried apples for a week, and den took to drinking for a month, I couldn't feel more swelled up den I am sin' minit wid pride and vanity at seein such full tendence here dis evening; and when I reflect dat it am time in de white washin season, den de brudder am seen a gwian round de streets lookin like ole Gypsyn mummies preserved in lime; an de sisters am up to dar ankles in de scrubbin time, my heart yawns toward you, like a piece of ligin rubber gum a hot stove. an I feels dat I hab an affliction for you dat nothin can estrange, or syringe, I forget which; but one am jis de same as todder."

Preparations for War.

Preparations for war continue to be made in England with great activity.—Ten gun-brigs were to be immediately commissioned to guard the eastern and northeastern coast of the island from privateers. A battery is being constructed on the Mersey, to defend the approaches at Liverpool. It will mount fourteen 68 pounders. Another increase of 12,000

men is to be made to the army. Fifteen captains are to be promoted to majorities, fifty lieutenants to companies, fifty ensigns to lieutenancies, leaving of course fifty commissions to be filled up. Orders have been issued for the instant return of several regiments and of a large portion of the artillery now in the colonies.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND THE STATE BOARD.—The school law of Indiana creates a State Board of Education, and by section seventy-seven of the law, this Board is required to recommend a list of primary School Books, for adoption in the common schools of the entire State, thus securing uniformity, and freedom from the constant and expensive changes brought about by travelling agents, who consult their publisher's interests rather than the educational interests of Indiana.

The action of the Board has been looked for with some anxiety. They have at last published their decision, and have recommended a strong list of books, well worthy of permanent adoption. They are sold at low prices, and it is to be hoped that the school officers in each township throughout the State, will see that they are immediately brought into use.

Professor Larrabee has, in this matter, exercised a sound judgment, and evinced an earnest desire to advance the educational interests of the whole State, without favor or neglect to any particular section. Let, then, the educational influence of the whole State, sustain this excellent and economical list of books, and having introduced them, retain them permanently.—Richmond Palladium.

"I am afraid you will come to war!" said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want steady," was the reply, "I want your daughter." The old lady opened her eyes.

Mr. David Hunt, a planter, of Mississippi, last year gave away \$12,000 to a college, \$5,000 to an orphan asylum, and \$3,000 to the New Orleans sufferers.

WHO SAYS DESPAIR?

BY C. D. STUART.

Who says despair? The earth is wide.

As when the first man walked abroad;

When all things living owned him lord;

Himself but subject unto God.

The earth has lost not of green,

The sun still smiles from out the skies;

And all the flowers are fair as when

The wind first breathed on Paradise.

The months and years roll on the same,

And round the bases of the oaks

Sowing all things, rich and beautiful,

Obedient to the hand of God.

Who says despair, hath faith not will;

He shows his eyes, and shows his hand,

And will not reap what God has spread

Lavish and fair in every land.

Who says despair, hath coward heart;

He will not drive the evil, nor hold

The plough, nor thrust his sickle round

Succoring them who are sick in soul.

Who says despair—let him go forth

And plant the seed that grows for birth,

And he shall find his garden fair

As the first Paradise of Earth.

MAINE LAW IN MAINE.—At the municipal election in Portland, Maine, held on Tuesday, Neal Dow, the author of the famous Maine Law, was defeated for Mayor. The vote stood, for Caboon, 1,568, for Dow, 1,484. Portland is the principal city of the State. The law was the test question.—Detroit Free Press.

The lady who was in the habit of standing on her dignity, came very near tumbling off the other day. No damage done.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst. in this place, by Rev. L. Nebeker, Dr. D. M. DUGGAN, formerly of London O., to Miss ELIZABETH A. S. FAIRBANK, formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fort Wayne and London papers please copy.

Accompanying this notice, was some most excellent cake. Thanks, Lizzy—A favorite name amongst the craft.

BROKE JAIL!!

\$1,000 REWARD!!!

POMEROY & BROTHER

ARE now receiving and opening a large and elegant assortment of Spring Styles

OF CLOTHING.

Embracing every variety usually found in the western market, which they will offer at prices not to be found south of Chicago.

For Cash or Ready Pay

IN ALL CASES.

They have cleared out their OLD GOODS, and the present stock is entirely NEW, and nothing short of Ready Pay in some shape, will answer their purpose, as they now make their House strictly

A CASH STORE.

Which was one object they had in preparing for a new stock. All fare alike. No credit! No stalling through malice! Deal or give away, but Plenty of Goods at One Price.

FOR CASH.

Having been in business here since June 1st, 1848, and done all for the benefit of the public within their power—still continuing the same public spirit in the way of building Rail Roads, upon which their contracts amount to over \$125,000.—They ask to be sustained, patronized and protected.

Friends are invited to call and see us. Enemies invited to say away; but they intend to sell Goods so low that all will say—Pomeroxy & Brother must be friends to the public, and shall have some of our dimes. Then compare the Goods—examine for yourselves, and oblige

POMEROY & BROTHER.

April 13, 1854.

To Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county Surveyor, will on Tuesday the 9th day of May 1854, at 10 o'clock a.m. on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in section 4, township 34, range 4 east, in Marshall county, to meet on the premises.

Non residents who fail to meet the surveyor at the time and place above mentioned and defray or provide for defraying their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor of said county, and such delinquency placed on the tax duplicate, and collected according to law as other taxes are collected.