

# 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 no *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 so unmerciful 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 Mails.—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 Dailies reach us the next day after their publication. The Lafayette Daily Journal generally gets here every day, when it gets here at all. Its meanderings, 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 mass generally, Mingo thinks 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 recognised 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 it would do between that place and this, would favorably compare with others which are now doing a flitting business.

No PRINTERS 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. Walhall, a well known merchant of that city, has been detected in forgeries 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 law."

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 bold head is occasioned by a brick in the hat, but it is said that an unusual number of bold heads are in the present Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

For the Banner.

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 he stinks' as aunt Jemima 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, peaceful 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.

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.

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 tobacco; 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 step is to let them alone; world 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 gentleman'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. Is, Conference, that we most heartily concur in the action of the N. W. Is. 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't.

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.

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

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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.

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time being have their domicil, 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 found.

*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 debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

*Sec. 5.* And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the expiration of this act, it shall be proven 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 land 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, at any time after the expiration of this act, it shall be proven 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 land 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. 7.* And be it further enacted, That if any individual now a resident of any one 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, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States.

*Sec. 8.* And be it further enacted, That if any 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 so 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, or 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*.

*Sec. 9.* And be it further enacted, 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, or 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*.

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