

THE BANNER.

WM. J. BURN, Editor & Proprietor.
PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, April 20, 1854.

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

A Journeyman Printer Wanted at this office immediately.

Telegraph Dispatches.—Help us along, friends. We are incurring another expense—certainly not for our own pecuniary benefit—but for the sole benefit of our readers. If our friends will continue the bestowal of their favors in the way of subscriptions and other patronage, no town in the State shall boast of a more interesting news sheet, than we shall be able to furnish our readers. "A little more grape."

The operator informs us that the line is down on the eastern route. Be up in a day or two.

The Chicago Daily Journal of last Friday tells us that Messrs. Winslow, Larnier & Co., Bankers of New York, have purchased 8,000 tons rails in addition to the 8,000 tons before purchased, making in all 16,000 tons, for the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at satisfactory rates, being all the rails needed to complete the line. These rails are to be of Welsh manufacture, and to be shipped during the present spring and summer.

Our Forbodings.—We are really averse to unnecessary excitement and agitation, and to the practice of many, in indulging in imaginary fears where there is no ground upon which to predicate them; but that there are just grounds for a well timed jealousy on the part of every American citizen, the following extracts tend to prove. We insert them to keep our readers advised and prepared for the worst when it does overtake them.

Upon the subject of religious liberty, and the freedom of the Press and speech in this country, many of our friends are apprised of our fears and our position. In corroboration of some conjectures which we so imperfectly blundered at on a former occasion, we are constantly meeting with extracts similar to those that follow. Neither fear, favor nor affection shall dictate to us a careless silence upon such occasions. We hope our readers will carefully ponder the movements of the "new world" makers of the present day:

John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, has addressed a very important appeal to the Irish in the United States, in relation to the war movements of England. He avows himself decidedly in favor of Russia in the coming struggle, and asks the curse of Heaven and of man upon any Irishman who will enlist under the English flag in the war. He says the success of Russia would be the salvation of the people; that a good, long, thundering war between the Sovereigns of Europe, is the agency by which the people will be set upon their feet. He declares that if by the blessing of Heaven the British flag is desecrated, and the tri-color of Napoleon trampled under foot, then the war will infallibly roll westward, and a new world will be born of its lightning and thunders. The appeal is able and eloquent. It is said that there are 10,000 Irishmen enrolled and members of military companies in New York city, and that an insurrection in Canada will be the signal for an invasion by the Irish from the States. The whole movement is startling, and may make difficulty hereafter.

The following we find hailing from another quarter of the globe, and we thus connect them as an evidence that changes in our political organizations are anticipated!

Native Americanism.—It is thought by old politicians that the Native American element will enter extensively into the next Presidential election. The agitation has already commenced in Washington, and distinguished gentlemen in conversation, expressed very freely their sentiments on the subject. It was stated recently by two naval officers of high rank, that no American sailor dare hurra for his own country on board of an American man of war for fear of incurring the resentment of foreign sailors by whom he is surrounded. This statement has produced a profound sensation in every circle in which it has been repeated, and is destined, through the press, to which it is now committed for the first time, to create a sensation equally profound throughout the country. In a crew recently shipped for an American man of war, not one tenth were Americans. Our army is composed of foreigners in a still larger proportion. Ninety out of a hundred are Germans or Irishmen.

A repeal of the present naturalization laws will be long, rally a large national party. At the South, this party will enlist thousands of both the present parties, and in New England its success is undoubted. How the movement will thrive in New York, Pennsylvania and the West, is another matter.—*Louisville Courier.*

John L. Robinson's appointment as U. S. Marshall for the District of Indiana, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Wealth of the United States.—The population of the United States is set down at 25,746,000, and the aggregate of personal and real property is estimated at \$8,560,000. There are but four States possessing more wealth than Indiana—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia.

The Nebraska Principle.—We are frequently asked by those whose opinions so fully accorded with the position we assumed upon this question, why we say nothing more about it. In the first place we were repeatedly interrogated by those opposed to the measure, and asked why we did not "come out?" We did come out, and whether our remarks have been regarded as of much or little consequence by some of our readers, we have taken no pains to ascertain; but we do know—having the evidence in our own possession—that they have been heard and considered at the National Capitol. This, at least, is certainly different from the fate of many of the resolves of the public meetings which have been held during the pendency of the Nebraska bill.

But, whilst we fearlessly and independently expressed our notions of the principles of self-government, (and God forbid that we should ever lack the independence to do so upon any subject of such magnitude) we were fully apprised that quite a number of our honest and intelligent readers widely differed with us, and we certainly have sufficient charity in our composition to believe them honest in their convictions; and upon our own principle of self-government and true democracy, we love to have the feelings of all respected. This class of our readers have, as a general thing, extended similar charitable feelings towards us. Under such circumstances we have deemed it totally improper to harass them, or endeavor to continue an excitement which is unprofitable and uncalled for at the present time. It is upon such principles of concession and forbearance that we are enabled to differ in sentiment, and still live together as a great national family, and he that is destitute of such liberality, is unworthy of a place in it.

We have no hobby to ride. We seek none. Of all the capital which we have been blessed, political capital has favored us the least, and our days to spend in its accumulation are past.

We think we are right upon the principle of self government in Territories. At all events we have seen nothing, either in or out of Congress, to convince us that we are wrong. Ask the enemies of the Nebraska bill why the great principle it aims to establish, are wrong, and we hear nothing but compromise—*sol emus compromise!* Or, that slavery may be established there. So it may, if the people will it—BUT THEY NEVER WILL.—For the correctness of our position upon this subject, we go beyond the compromise, which is simply the act of Congress. The compromise which jeopardizes the right in question, is wrong in principle and tyrannical in practice.

We commenced this article, however, for the purpose of answering the questions which we have already answered, and shall be content for the present.

One of our reserve candidates at Lafayette for the U. S. Senate, (and the most available one of a good) has consented to stand a pole. Another one, however, finds it totally out of his power to get from between the canal and the Wabash river. He thinks that as the land warrant job kept us out of an office, it will get him into this one. Soap Stick can't make that win this time.

We suppose the Courier—the legitimate and proper channel—will give this a place also. The affair is not old—not at all. Where's Anty Bug?

CORRECTION.—In our notice last week of a case in court our compositor caused us to make a very disagreeable mistake. He made us say James Morgan when it should have been (?) Jerome Morgan.

Wabash Gazette.

Tut, tut. Worse and worse. What did your compositor cause you to do this week? Where's your proof-reader?

Obituaries.—The Plymouth Banner on this subject, says: "We cheerfully give gratuitous insertions to marriages and deaths, when furnished us, but a want of sufficient room compels us to decline the publication of lengthy obituary notices. If we should comply with the wishes of all our friends upon such occasions, we might fill several columns of our paper each week, with statistics, poetry, &c., which would be interesting only to the particular friends of the deceased, and in most instances, not one fourth of them would see the paper."

While we shall continue to publish notices of marriages and deaths free of charge, (when furnished to us by some authorized friend of the parties interested, we shall hereafter follow the rule already in force in many newspapers of charging for obituaries, (which, generally speaking, have not the slightest interest to ninety-nine hundredths of the readers of a paper) one half of advertising rates, namely, 50 cents per square. This will pay for the type setting; and to some extent for the space they occupy; and will be better than excluding them altogether. We commend the adoption of this rule to the Banner.—*South Bend Register.*

There are often short proceedings of societies to which deceased persons belonged, that we have never thought inadmissible, but with other lengthy notices, we shall deal as bro. Colfax suggests—but would prefer the room they occupy for matter that interests every body, to the pay at 50 cts. per square.

Let every one send us a notice of the death of their friends, in form similar to the following—varied to suit circum-

stances.—Died in this place, on the 12th inst., of Consumption, Mrs. Emily Roe, consort of Richard Roe, aged 41 years. All such will find a welcome place in our columns, and with this space, we think our friends should be satisfied.

The following vote was taken in Greencastle, Indiana, a few days ago, on the liquor question: For total prohibition, 502; partial prohibition, 11; against prohibition, 5.—*Delphi Journal.*

They have determined to quit spending their money for whiskey, and buy books and school their children; and thus do away with the charge of being the most ignorant county in the State—which we have believed to be a slander from the first.

We do not believe that Solon Robinson could raise more than half a bushel of his "hot corn" to the acre, in this part of Indiana.

High Rents.—The continued rapid immigration to many of the towns in this State, so far exceed the expectations of property owners and landlords, that in many instances new comers are compelled to live in very uncomfortable tenements, or submit to extortion in seeking a more comfortable location. This difficulty is now very much complained of at Indianapolis, and in reply to intimations of extortion on the part of greedy landlords, an apologist—who is reasonably supposed to be a landlord—doubtless supposes he hit upon the conclusive argument, when a few days ago, he gave in the Morning Journal, the reasons why some tenements rent so high. He says: "The new comers are the persons who have, by their own voluntary efforts, doubled the rents of business rooms within the last twelve months."

The same reasoning is resorted to in relation to dwellings. The same soulless wretches who sold water to the California emigrants—allowing each a pint for his "pile," and when it was exhausted, stand over the starving and dying beggars, and continue their sales to others for the remnant of their piles, we suppose could very reasonably resort to the same argument.

The author who wrote a volume of water, accidentally fell into it and was drowned.

Mrs. Partington thinks the Nebraska bill ought to be paid, and done with it. She's right for once, as it is justly due.

The "Heart-Broken Society" is the name of a new organization in Indianapolis, as we learn from the State Sentinel.

Mad. Banner.

We can't see what would break the heart of a society, unless some one should let it drop—and that's frequently the case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BANNER.—SIR:—By publishing the following, you may possibly forward one good cause.

The following resolutions on Temperance were adopted by the Presbytery of Elkhart, at their semi-annual meeting, held April 7th, 1854:

In view of the wide spread and increasing evils of intemperance, Resolved, 1st. That this Presbytery heartily unite with the friends of temperance in this State, in their efforts to secure from our next Legislature a prohibitory liquor law.

2. Resolved, For ourselves, and the churches under our care, we recommend, as a plan of action on the subject of temperance, the resolutions and platform adopted by the State Convention, held at Indianapolis in January last.

N. L. LORD, St. Clk. of Pres.

STATE UNIVERSITY IN RUINS!—An extra from the office of the *Bloomington News-Letter* has come to hand with an account of the destruction of the State University by fire on last Sunday morning. We give the contents of the extra in a somewhat condensed form.

The fire broke out about two o'clock on Sunday morning, and the buildings being situated about a mile from the main part of town, were completely enveloped in flames before any considerable number of the citizens could be collected on the ground.

It having taken fire in the vicinity of the stairway, all chance of regaining the upper stories, was totally excluded. Nothing now remains but the four main walls, and smouldering timbers and books belonging to the valuable libraries of the University, and of the Athenian and Philomathean Societies, which are valued, altogether, at about \$6,000—comprising nearly 2,700 volumes. Nothing whatever, was saved from the flames!

Nothing is known as to how the building took fire. There had been no fire in the stores since Tuesday night; and no candles lighted in the building since Wednesday night, at which time the session closed. No blame whatever is attached to the Professors or Janitor, as Prof. Milligan thoroughly examined the premises at dark on Saturday, and found the doors locked, and everything about the campus secure and in order.

The Laboratory and the old College building were not injured in the least; so that these, together with the buildings now used as boarding rooms, will be amply sufficient to accommodate the students at the next session, and no delay, whatever, will be experienced in the regular course of instruction. The loss is estimated at about \$15,000.

"Dr. Daily left on yesterday morning for Madison—but he has been telegraphed to and will no doubt be here on Tuesday, and that being the case, there will be a meeting of the Faculty on Wednesday."

It is supposed that the fellow who left the house was not able to carry it.

Eastern & War News.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, April 14th, P. M.
The America arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

Breadstuffs continue firm; prices on advance, 35s6d to 39s.
Wheat advanced, sales as before sailing of the Europe; rates of the week foot up 10,000 bushels. Dominion & Co's. great western canal, 33s38s6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 35s5d to 39s.—Wheat advanced as much as 1s6d per bu. in some of the average is 1s.

Indian corn, quoted 4s advance above prices current of the Europe on the 29th ult.

FURTHER BY THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, April 14th.
The Hermann arrived at noon with dates from London to the 29th. The Nashville arrived out on the 27th, and the Andes at Liverpool on the 28th.

Political intelligence by the Hermann is of the greatest importance. The Cabinet couriers despatched with the ultimatum of France and England to the Emperor of Russia, have returned to London with official announcements that no reply would be made to the joint demand of the powers. In consequence of this, the Queen sent a message to both Houses of Parliament on the 27th, announcing the failure of all negotiations carried on with Russia, and consequent necessity of adopting other measures to enforce a compliance. The Message concluded with a declaration that the Queen relied on the bravery of her army and navy under the emergency.

The Message was to be taken into consideration on the 31st ult., and a reply of both Houses of Parliament will be given in answer. In the meantime, official declaration of war appeared in the London Gazette of 29th, and in all London papers by the Hermann.

The British Fleet under Sir Charles Napier had passed the "Great Belt," and anchored off Reil.

On the 27th of March, a treaty was signed between England, France and Turkey.

On the 29th a despatch from Vienna and Bucharest, announcing that 20,000 Russians had crossed the Danube.

On the 31st, 35,000 Russians had also crossed at Matchin, without molestation from the Turks, and a considerable force was assembling between Grischit and Matchin.

A telegraph dispatch from Belgrade states that on the 15th of March, Gotschakoff wished to depart from the islands opposite Tukuria. The troops already occupied the bridge when they were fired upon by the Turks, the bridge destroyed, and 2000 Russians precipitated into the stream and destroyed. The Turks suffered no loss.

NEW YORK, April 14th.

A serious fracas occurred yesterday at Jersey City, between a party of Native Americans and Foreigners; an Irishman, who is said to be the aggressor, had one eye and several teeth knocked out.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says the Secretary of the Navy has decided to have the frigates built at Government Navy Yards.

Don Platt, of Ohio, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to France.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Rusk's bill provides that all Railroad Companies which shall contract with the United States to carry mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., free of charge, and allow the P. M. General to regulate the manner and times of transportation, shall be allowed to transport free of duty, all the iron required for the use of such roads; and for all the double track roads which shall contract as aforesaid, shall be granted six sections of public lands for each mile of such road. The bill was re-read.

The Chair presented a letter from Hon. Truman Smith, resigning his seat in the Senate—to take effect May 28. Mr. Foote submitted a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purchase of a site, for the erection of a Custom House at Burlington. Adopted.

Mr. Hunter reported back the Indian Appropriation bill with amendments.—Mr. Pratt presented a memorial of the Merchants of Baltimore and others asking for the repeal of all duties on diamonds and other precious stones.

The House then went into committee on the bill graduating the price of public lands, according to the time they have been in market. Debate.

Mr. Columbia Lancaster, delegate from Washington Territory, was introduced in the House to-day, and took the oath to support the Constitution. The bill empowering the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails between New Orleans and San Francisco according to the time, taken up.

The Intelligencer publishes a letter from Col. Fremont to Col. Benton. He makes mention of the loss of but one man. He says he has reasonable success in the object of his expedition—and, that his explorations thus far have been decidedly favorable to the Central route of the Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 13.
The Senate yesterday reduced the Mexican indemnity to \$700,000, and will finish the treaty to-day. The article providing for the payment of private claims and that relating to filibusters, were stricken out.

BALTIMORE, April 13.
Charles papers mention a rumor that the Commodore of the United States fleet at Havana had declined to salute the Spanish flag until the difficulty relative to the Black Warrior was settled.

NEW YORK, April 13.

Companies G, D, F and K, 3d regiment United States Artillery, will leave on Tuesday for California, in the steamer Fulton, via the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, April 13.
In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Stuart reported back the House bill establishing a new land district in the lower peninsula of Michigan, and it passed. Mr. Cass offered a resolution of inquiry relative to

granting lands for a railroad from Iron Bay, in Michigan, to Little Bay Deloquet. The Senate then went into executive session.

The House ordered 200 additional copies of Herndon and Gibbins' report of the survey of the Amazon River. Mr. Gray asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Postmaster General to furnish the House copies of all rules and regulations adopted by him which deny the members of the Committee on the Post Office the right of going into rooms during office hours, and examining the records; and further, that the Postmaster General abolish all such orders. Agreed to.

The Senate remained in executive session until 4 P. M., and then adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Olds, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill modifying the rates of postage. The bill was debated at length.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, April 13.

We learn from Charleston, South Carolina, that the Southern Commercial Convention is under way, Senator Dawson presiding. Five hundred delegates were present on Monday. On Tuesday the Convention was occupied in discussing resolutions relating to the Pacific Railroad and to direct trade with Europe.—The Pacific Railroad matter was referred to the general business committee. The subject was accordingly reported on, and it was recommended that the road be built by the southern route. The same committee reported in favor of encouraging southern mining and manufactures; also, the establishment of commercial relations with countries bordering on the River Amazon. The proceedings appear to excite a good deal of attention.

NAVIGATION AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 13.

The wind has been blowing quite fresh all day from the north-east, and has driven the ice from the harbor. It is dissolving fast, and it will not probably return to prevent vessels from entering and departing from the harbor.

The propeller Sandusky left at noon for Toledo with a large load, and the steamer Hudson at 2 o'clock, with 300 tons of merchandise, for Detroit. The steamers Globe and Lady Elgin are loading, and will leave Saturday morning. The steamer Buckeye State will commence regular trips between this city and Detroit, in the Michigan Central Railroad line, on Monday evening next.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.

Private letters from Mexico are very contradictory as to the Alvarez insurrection. It is reported that a telegraphic dispatch was received at Vera Cruz before the Texas sailed, announcing the cessation of hostilities between Santa Anna and Alvarez is making preparations for a determined resistance. The general opinion is that Santa Anna, will be defeated, and finally overthrown.

NEW YORK, April 13.

An exciting scene took place in our Council last evening, which resulted in a challenge to fight a duel from Horatio N. Wild, the candy man, to John G. Seely. The friends of the parties are trying to smooth over the matter. It will probably be settled without bloodshed. The debate which led to the difficulty was on a resolution introduced by Mr. Wild, providing for public burials throughout the city.

The Forum of Saturday, publishes the following, which will give our readers the sentiments of our present State Senator:

"The Nebraska excitement is great in Iowa; but the bill is gaining ground; every time a discussion takes place among the people, the 'non-intervention' doctrine gains friends. I see that legislative trickery has got the bill in a bad shape at present. I hope it may be voted upon at least, so that we may know who are the real lovers of first principles. It certainly cannot fail to pass."
—In a hurry, truly yours,
A. P. RICHARDSON."

A rich man may wear a torn coat, a threadbare vest, or a worn out hat; it is proper in him if it best suits his fancy; but a man with moderate means must dress well, or he is despised by his fellows. The former may dress poorly, because he can dress better; the latter must dress well, because he cannot afford it. The man who has more money than he wants, can borrow as much as he pleases; the man who has no money and wants it, often experiences difficulty in borrowing a dollar. Poverty travels barefooted over a rugged path; industry is harnessed to a carriage, and wealth rides in it.

At a late trial, the defendant who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a trifling charge, after listening while to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said, "them ere allegations is false, and that 'ere allegator knows it!"
A western preacher, while exhorting his hearers to repentance with great earnestness, spoke in passionate terms of the purity of his own motives—he had no concealments—he wished there was a window in his bosom that every one could see his heart. At this point a man rose, and with marked solemnity, asked the reverend gentleman if he did not think a pane in his stomach would do just as well."

A friend says he recently purchased a link of snuffage 'long or drawn out,' and was nearly choked to death by a piece of brass collar marked 'Fido.'

"Pat, if Mr. Jones comes before my return, tell him I will meet him at two o'clock."

"Aye, aye, sir, but what shall I tell him if he don't come."

NEW YORK, April 11th.

The Steamer Hermann has arrived. War has been declared by England.—Money Market tighter. Flour advanced two shillings. Corn three shillings.

Fanny Fern says it is provoking for a woman who has worked all day mending an old coat of her husband to find a love letter from another woman in his pocket.

The New York Tribune has raised the price of advertising in its weekly to fifty cent per line every insertion.

Mrs. Muggins says that she is certain Forest is the strongest man in America, for wherever he goes, he draws great houses!

Mrs. Joel Willard, of Buff. Co., died of hydrophobia on the 25th. She was bitten by a cat about two months previous.

A mother instructing her son, a lad some seven years of age, told him he should never defer till to-morrow what he could do to-day. The little wretch replied—"Then, mother, let's eat the remainder of the plum pudding to-night."

We learn that the severe weather of the last of March and the first of this month has in many places seriously injured the wheat, which was already unpromising in appearance.—*Cin. Commercial.*

The San Francisco Transcript says that market is overstocked with flour, which was selling on the 1st of March at from \$7 29 to \$8 50 per barrel.

VACANT LANDS.—The register of the Vincennes land office writes that there are over 200,000 acres of vacant land in that district alone.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that flour will be landed at New York from Wheeling at an expense not exceeding one dollar per barrel.

Northern Kentucky must be nearly depopulated of its slaves, judging from the alarming facilities with which the black locomotive properly gets Canadawards.—Five boys crossed the river below Home City, early this week, and all but one succeeded in making good their escape.
Commercial.

Substitute for Brick and Stone.

W. H. Allen of Brooklyn, N. Y., and G. Bridgeman, of Pittsfield, Mass., have invented a new substitute for stone and brick for building purposes. They manufacture blocks composed of a peculiar cement mixed with sand, fine gravel, or broken stones. These materials are compounded and moulded in dies, (which may be made to form an ornamental surface on the blocks) and then they are set aside to dry, after which they can be used for building walls, columns, &c., and are said to be a cheap and excellent substitute for the materials stated.—Measures have been taken to secure a patent.—*Scientific Amer.*

A SATISFACTORY REASON.—Scene—A County court Advocate (hereby)—Upon your oath, sir, will you swear that this is not your handwriting? Witness (very coolly)—I will; for I can't write.

A New Two-Horse Wagon for sale by WESTERNVELL & HEWITT.

April 20 1854.

Jail! Jail!!

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance to an order of the Board of Commissioners of Starke county, Indiana, that sealed proposals for erecting and completing a Jail in the town of Knox in said County, will be received at the June term, 1854, of said Board. Specifications of said building may be seen any time during business hours, by calling on the Auditor of said county, at his office. CHAS. HUMPHREYS A. S. C. Knox, April 20, 1854.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. DUNGAN would respectfully inform the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity, that she still continues the business of Millinery and Mantua Making, and is prepared to do the work in its most approved style, and in accordance with the latest fashions.—She solicits a share of the public patronage. Residence on the corner of Jefferson and Michigan streets. April 20 1854—7m6.

AND I heard another voice cry aloud, saying: (that is, if you didn't hear it you will now) "Save all the people of Plymouth and the surrounding country, that."

J. H. CASE, One door north of Pomeroy's brick Store, keeps the Largest, Nicest, Cheapest and best assorted Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

NOW OFFERING IN THE MARKET.

Just Received,

A new assortment of Spring and Summer styles of Coats, Pants, Vest, Stocks, Collars, Shirts that you can "keep on." Coarse, fine and Kip Boots, for all sizes. All kinds of ladies wear, Misses Gaiters, Children's Fancy Shoes, Leather Findings, &c. &c.

And made to order on short notice, and All of our Shop Work is Warranted. We sell low—cheap—"Doo CUEW" for Cash, and shall not be undersold by anybody, not even "the Regulator"—tho' "the Regulator" is a wing, and so forth, &c.

And—grind out verses green & soft, Hang out her sign of letters red, And all of that—just let her "spread."

We are in for "Free Trade," mean to live and help everybody else; and when we offer you goods, we ask prices to suit the Goods, and keep Goods to suit the customer. We are an old citizen here, and helped to make a town when our new men hardly had a word worth of notice; now, after we have got a little worth something, they are for getting our places.

Give us a call—examine our stock and prices, and if you want to buy at all, we can sell to you just as well, and a little cheaper than any one else.

N. B. Shoemakers supplied with Stock of J. H. CASE. 7m.

AN ORDINANCE.—Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the town of Plymouth, that they shall appoint a Prosecuting Attorney for this corporation, who shall have all the powers and authority to inquire into, and prosecute all offenses against, and infractions of, the ordinances of this corporation, that States' attorneys have in the common pleas and circuit courts, under the 3d section of an act, to provide for the election and certain of the duties of prosecuting and district attorneys, approved June 11, 1852; Revised Statutes, vol. 23, pages 385-6.

R. BROWN, Pres.

Attest—M. W. SMITH, Clk.

April 20, 1854.

Ordered By the President and Trustees of the town of Plymouth, that J. G. Osborne Esq., be and he is hereby appointed prosecuting attorney for the ensuing year, under the ordinance providing for the appointment of such officers.

R. BROWN, Pres.

Attest—M. W. SMITH, Clerk.

April 20, 1854.

CINCINNATI Clothing Store.

THE undersigned having located in Plymouth with the intention of making it his home, and his permanent business, would inform the public generally that he intends carrying a general assortment of

Ready made Clothing TRUNKS, VALISES AND SATCHELS. And every thing that any poor destitute creature may want, whether he be at or away from home. Don't forget to call at the Cincinnati Clothing Store, in Back's building next door to Van Valkenburgh's, which is emphatically the place to clothe the naked.

HATS & CAPS.

And more every thing that men and boys wear, may be found in abundance, and at the lowest possible cash prices. He wishes every one to closely inspect the workmanship of his clothing, as many are often deceived in that particular, by the discovery of Rips when it is too late, and which are not at all times very easily repaired, unless the customer wishes to carry a needle and thread in his pocket. HENRY PIERCE.

April 20, 1854.

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