

THE BANNER.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, May 11, 1854.

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

The St. Jo. Forum of Saturday last announces that the friends of Mr. John Brown have determined to present his name to the Democratic State Convention in connection with the office of State Treasurer.

If it is not an unpardonable sin to live north of the Wabash in Indiana, would it be an improper suggestion to our Democratic friends to mention the propriety of a more equal distribution of the State offices? Or, will they, as his heretofore been the case, allow Lafayette and other Wabash towns to continue the practice of elbowing Northern Indiana off the track?

The Detroit Free Press is getting in a terrible stew about the Free Banks of Indiana, the issues of any of which its Editor would gladly receive in exchange for his paper. The system has never been a favorite measure with us, but as it has been recognized and in successful operation in New York and other States for several years, and had escaped the brawny arm of our neighbor of the Free Press, we, of Hoosierdom presumed to venture upon its recognition—especially as it was the legitimate offspring of a Democratic Legislature; and upon the principle that "any thing that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," we have a "right smart chance" of free banks in Indiana.

We have probably devoted more space in this paper to the exposition of the nefarious doings of a Kentucky court, than was necessary. But satisfied of the recognition of the rotten and anti-republican principle of pandering to wealth and aristocracy, backed by perjury and the basest of villainy—of which no State in the Union is so justly chargeable as Kentucky—we anticipate a generous acquittal at the hands of our readers. We deeply feel that a flagrant wrong has been committed—that American jurisprudence has been grossly misrepresented, and worse than a mockery upon our pretensions to justice and equality, has resulted in the acquittal of the Murderer Ward.

Another reason for our hearty disapproval of the verdict of the jury, is, the precedent it establishes. We already have Young America enough in this country, but if the exercise of a proper authority by school teachers, is to insure the reward meted out to Prof. Butler, our schools would soon be taught by slavish sycophants, and our courts of justice the recognised nurseries of villainy and murder.

We insert the following that the closing paragraph of the remarks of the Detroit Free Press, shall have our most hearty approval:

Sectional Prejudices.

Commenting on the manner in which President Fillmore is received by the people of the South, among whom he is now travelling the Detroit Inquirers say:

"Mr. Fillmore took a course, after the death of Taylor, eminently to call forth feeling at the South, of which these demonstrations are the legitimate exponents; and he now seeks naturally enough, an interchange of the courtesies and amenities which spring from his relations with that section. We hear it asked if he has not ulterior designs—we think not. Mr. Fillmore is not personally ambitious—and if he were, he would hardly seek from the south, at this time, an endorsement which must ruin him at the north."

The course alluded to, which Mr. Fillmore took "eminently to call forth feeling at the South" was to sustain the compromise measures, and insist upon the faithful enforcement of the fugitive slave law. For doing so he was respected at the South, and by all good citizens in the North.

But our purpose in making the foregoing extract is to condemn the spirit of the last sentence. It is wicked to propagate the idea that the endorsement of a man by the South must "ruin" him at the North—that a statesman can entertain just, liberal, and national views, only at the sacrifice of his political reputation and prospects in one or the other section of the country. We are tired of this constant effort to excite sectional prejudice—this everlasting clamor about slavery. It is time that Mr. Fillmore, and every other statesman, should be able to plant himself upon the principles of the constitution without danger of "ruin" in any quarter.

Stark County Democratic Meeting.

John J. Crittenden.—In some parts of Kentucky, those of her citizens who have taken the pains to learn the whole facts, very justly censure Mr. Crittenden for volunteering his defence of the murderer Ward, and are inviting him to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, to which he has but recently been elected. His term commences on the 4th of March next, but we hope he will never disgrace the seat to which he has before been an honor or ornament. His great lack of sagacity in this instance, has, in our humble estimation, betrayed a weakness with which we never before thought him troubled, and disqualified him for any public station of consequence. He can never

wash his hands of the foul stain which his influence and talents—together with a perjured jury, have fastened upon their own State and constituents. We say amen to the political death of John J. Crittenden of Kentucky.

Mat F. Ward.—A Murderer.—Our readers will recollect enough of this villainous and disgraceful affair to obviate the necessity of a recapitulation of its origin, and in common with the almost universal sentiment of the whole people and the press, express their deep indignation at the verdict of acquittal by the Kentucky jury which tried the guilt or innocence of Mat F. and Bob Ward, in the murder of Prof. Butler.

From a similar scene enacted at Holly Springs, Miss., a few years ago, in which circumstances of a peculiar character made us a deeply interested though distant observer, we were induced to watch the progress of the Ward trial with a deep but silent interest. Men from northern States are so coolly and deliberately slaughtered and murdered in the South upon such slight pretences, that it is daily engendering a feeling of hate, which we fear may be hard to suppress in days not very distant.

Before the acquittal of the Wards for the murder of Butler, with becoming for bearing we have overlooked similar transactions, and have respected Kentucky as still possessing redeeming traits, but only insult is heaped upon injury, innocent and无辜 citizens are brutally murdered, and although a Kentucky jury have rendered a verdict of "not guilty," yet

**MAT F. WARD,
Of Louisville, Kentucky,
IS A MURDERER**

The evidence at the trial so clearly establishes his guilt that we hope to see enshrouded in black lines, the name of the loathsome villain continued in the entire press of the country until he is totally expelled from all society. It is the only way to indignantly spurn the principle recognized in his acquittal—that money is justice!

We have rather extensively copied from our exchanges, articles expressive of the deep indignation felt by the press generally. We believe this murderer should be punished even to death. If the press of the country will thus continue to hold him up to public scorn, and thus, to a certain extent secure an expiation of his damnable crime, it may tend to settle upon the minds of the rising generation, the conviction that money is not justice, though it may be power. We do not envy Ward the life he has before him. The efforts made to rescue it from the hands of justice, were worthy of a better cause. The bitter pang of a conscience steeped in guilt—added to it the continued recurrence to the transaction, will render the condition of this troubled and tormented soul, any thing else than enviable.

Shelbyville.

On Wednesday evening our neighboring little City of Shelbyville, was in a state of fermentation. It is said that the ladies of the place had held a meeting and resolved that the liquor establishments should be closed. A Committee of the ladies had that day gone round to all the establishments, and had given them notice to close in ten days, or suffer the consequence. One or two men having expressed a determination to swear out a warrant against the ladies, to require them to keep the peace, caused considerable feeling, and if carried out will assure more than women.—*State Jour.*

For the Banner.

COME HOME

BY LILLIE.

Dear brother come home, at the fireside we're lone.

When you are absent so long;
No longer now roam, but return to thy home,
Where the bonds of affection are strong.

O brother come home, we've waited so long,
That weary with watching we've grown.

But still we hope on and think you will come,
Ere the blossoms of hope shall have flown.

O brother come home, thy mother doth mourn
To hear the dear sound of thy voice;

Then why not return to thy own happy home,
And make her sad heart rejoice.

O brother come home, thy sister doth wait,
For the sound of thy footsteps to fall;

She doth anxiously wait both early and late,
In hopes thou wilt come at her call.

O brother come home, at noon and at noon
We list for the sound of thy voice,

And when twilight approaches and the pale
silver moon—

"Tis then thou art first in our thoughts.

We would thou were here, when at the altar
we bend;

We miss thee still more than elsewhere;

For there to our Saviour our hearts did ascend,
As we mingled our voices in prayer.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democratic party of Stark county, Indiana, met in Convention at the court house in the town of Knox, on Saturday the 29th day of April 1854, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 24th day of May 1854, and to appoint a standing committee of said county.

On motion of C. S. Tibbets, Charles Humphreys was called to the chair and Willoughby M. McCormick was appointed secretary.

Moved and unanimously carried, that the chairman appoint the Standing Committee, by selecting two of said committee from each township in said county. Whereupon the chair appointed the following persons as said committee.

North Bend township, C. S. Tibbets and S. O. Whitson.

Stark County Democratic Meeting.

John J. Crittenden.—In some parts of

Kentucky, those of her citizens who have taken the pains to learn the whole facts, very justly censure Mr. Crittenden for volunteering his defence of the murderer Ward, and are inviting him to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, to which he has but recently been elected. His term commences on the 4th of March next, but we hope he will never disgrace the seat to which he has before been an honor or ornament. His great lack of sagacity in this instance, has, in our humble estimation, betrayed a weakness with which we never before thought him troubled, and disqualified him for any public station of consequence. He can never

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Moved and unanimously voted that W.

M. McCormick be appointed correspond-

ing Secretary, and Charles Humphreys

Chairman of said committee.

Moved and unanimously voted that C.

S. Tibbets and Willoughby M. McCormick

be appointed delegates to the State Con-

vention at Indianapolis.

Moved and unanimously carried that the

proceedings of this Convention be published in the Plymouth Banner.

On motion the Convention adjourned

sin die.

C. HUMPHREYS, Pres.

W. M. McCORMICK, Secy.

Washington, Wm. Swartzell, J. Wyant.

Oregon, Geo. Felden, Edward Smith,

California, Abr'm, Welsh, Wm. Shilling,

Centre, Jacob G. Black, J. S. Shilling,

Waye, Monroe Tucker, Matthias Hennep,

Rail Road, Amasa Green, Joseph Wilson.

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C. HUMPHREYS, Pres.

W. M. McCORMICK, Secy.

Philadelphia 33s 6d 39s; Ohio 33s 39s.

White U. S. wheat 11s 9d 12s 6d; red

and mixed 11s 11s 9d. Corn—Yellow

33s 40s; white 12s 12s 3d.

Gardiner quoted market for beef steady,

the present high rates offer no inducements

to dealers. Sales mostly at retail. Pork

—Inquiry only for immediate wants.

Bacon more active at recent reduction.

Baring & Bros. quote money for short

periods easier. Consols closed at 71s 2d—

or her accounts say foreign exchanges have

not improved.

Eastern & War News.

FURTHER BY THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The Pacific arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. She brings dates to the 19th of April, and four days later news.

Flour—Western Canal 39s; Ohio 40s.

Corn—Yellow 41s, white 42s.

No new incidents of war, except that 5

Russian merchantmen were taken in the Baltic.

Liverpool, April 19th.—The news was

still altogether indefinite. Napier's fleet

of 37 sail left their anchorage at Kioo,

and out to sea eastward, supposed to

attack the Russian squadron. The Frigate Tribu-

ne had rejoined Napier from Admiral

Plumbe's division, having captured the

first prizes, namely, three ships loaded

with lead and sulphur from Lubec, bound

to Russian ports in the Gulf of Finland.

Admiral Deschenes had sailed with the

French squadron to join Napier in the

Baltic.

The allied fleet, which were at Var-

na, April 1st had sailed in the direction of Se-

bastopol; since which no account of them had

been urged on with extreme violence by

Mr. Soule, and at present wears a very

threatening aspect. Another letter, dated