

## Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, May 25, 1854.

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

Interesting.—The little narrative on the first page of this paper—"A Story for Young Folks," by Alice Cary—will deeply interest all those who read it. Not only young folks should read it, but the old, that they may be prepared to impress upon the minds of those who may never have the opportunity of reading it, the lovely moral it inculcates. After the perusal of such productions, who would throw it aside and say they don't care about a newspaper in a family.

Prepare your specks for astronomical observations on to-morrow, (Friday), as the eclipse may prevent your seeing much without them.

The unusual amount of foreign news has crowded out several articles we had prepared for this paper.

We believe it is universally conceded by our merchants and others, that the affairs of the R. R. depot at South Bend, are managed by MARK WHIMSEY to everybody's entire satisfaction, and that "the rest of mankind" are not disposed to grumble. A few days ago we saw him too busily engaged in writing to the different depot agents, to reclaim some lost household goods of a poor widow woman, to swap a pun with his best friends—a trick that but few of the agents are guilty of. Exit—dead heads!

It is stated that the several breaks in the Wabash and Erie Canal, occasioned by the late rains, will cause a suspension of navigation between Peru and Lafayette for some two weeks.

NICHOLAS McCARTY, an old and much esteemed citizen of Indianapolis, died at that place on the 17th inst.

The June number of Godey's Lady's Book—a beautiful number—has come to hand; but we have not received the M-number.

Supreme Judge—Alvin P. Hovey has been appointed by the Governor, as judge for the 4th District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. A. L. Roache.

New Court House.—Our neighbors of South Bend are now erecting a beautiful stone Court House upon a portion of the site occupied by the old one. The stone is brought from Chicago, and from the appearance of the work so far as it has progressed, it will be a lasting testimony to the wisdom and tastes of its projectors. Tax payers may slightly feel the pressure of its cost for a year or two, but afterwards they will be proud of the work.

The Tremont House at Chicago, by Gage & Brother, is a model Hotel. There is less confusion and mismanagement about it, than is found at most houses doing such an extensive business.

Our enterprising neighbors of Fort Wayne are making preparations to light their thriving city with gas. We hope it will not terminate as similar efforts of other neighbors—all gas! and no light.

Delirium Tremens.—On the 8th inst. John Little alias John Post, a young man native of this city, and known to the older citizens, was taken aboard a canal boat at Roanoke in Huntington county, and being in a drunken situation known to our doggy keepers as delirium tremens; it was difficult to secure him safely.

At length near Ruffins 10 miles West of here he escaped from the boat and secreted himself in the woods, where he was left. It appears that after the boat had gone, he blundered into the canal and was drowned. An inquest was held over his body and a verdict rendered according to those facts. Rumors of your kind are the death of John Post. You gave bond to keep an orderly and reputable house and to identify parties against damage which you might do. Have you done it? Pl. Wayne Times.

"Mother, what is a hush?" A hush child? I do not know—what makes you ask? "Cause the other day I asked Jane, what made her dress stick out so and she said hush."

An Appeal.—Mat F. Ward has published an appeal to the Editors of the U. States, begging them to suspend judgment in his case until the publication of the testimony in an accurate form, which publication, he says, will be done by the Messrs. Appleton, of New York, very shortly. Unfortunately for Ward, too much testimony has been published already. He killed a brother man without any sufficient provocation. The evidence as to that point—and that is all the point there is—was full and uncontroverted.

But after all, we do not know but the press and the public are pursuing Ward too mercilessly. He stood trial, and was acquitted. As any murderer would, he used all possible means to escape conviction. Public censure, at the close of the trial, it strikes us, might well have been transferred from his shoulders to those of the twelve men who, by their verdict, wiped his guilt away. The jury should be deemed the murderers of the Louisville schoolmaster.—Det. Free Press.

## Eastern & War News.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC.

New York, May 15.—2 P. M.

It is authentic that Odessa was bombarded 10 hours by the allied fleets.

Part of the city was laid in ruins, and 4 gun fortresses were dismantled.

Three Russian and Austrian merchant ships were burnt in the harbor, and three British bombardment steamers badly damaged, and the attempt of the British, with 1800 men, failed.

The Russian fleet came out to Sebastopol during the fight, and threatened the allied fleets, but retired without battle.

Details of the bombardment are not yet received.

The Russians have completely evacuated Lesser Wallachia.

The Russians' back wing now rests on the Aluta river, with headquarters at Bucharest; therefore the interest of the campaign is again concentrated on operations below Nicopolis.

The Turkish troops have come out of Kalafat and are occupying all towns in the track of the Russians.

The Russians are besieging Silistria, and would assault it about May 1st.

The allied troops are idle.

The Greek inscription unchanged.

Nothing from Asia.

France has ordered all Russian Consuls to leave.

The War in Europe—Intelligence of the Steam-Atlantic.

LONDON, May 3

It was prematurely announced in most of the English and French papers a week before the event took place, that the allied fleets had bombarded the City of Odessa.

Without stopping to comment on the remarkable circumstances that the intention of the English Admiral evidently leaked out in advance of his acting upon it, we have now to announce that a portion of the allied fleet has actually bombarded Odessa.

An account of the bombardment is officially promulgated at Vienna, whence it has been telegraphed to the French and British press. It seems but a half measure yet after all, but perhaps the accounts yet to arrive by mail may show it in a more satisfactory light.

At all events, on the morning of the 23rd inst. the allied fleet took up a position before the forts that command the entrance of the harbor, and immediately commenced to throw bombs and rockets upon the forts and the city.

We have, as yet, to glean our information from telegraphic scraps and flying rumors, consequently do not know what steps preceded the bombardment—whether the British Admiral made any formal demand upon the city which was refused or whether the Russians at once acted upon the aggressive. Not unlikely both these circumstances occurred.

One statement says that the bombardment was over in two hours; another that it continued incessantly for ten hours, and only closed with the night.

The Austrian official account published at Vienna, 30th, states as the result of the action, that "a battery of four guns was destroyed, and the Austrian ship (the St. Catherine), and eight Russian (merchant) ships in harbor, were burned."

The Russian telegraphic account is significant. It is in these terms: "The English and French Admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa. This being refused, bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city is destroyed. An attempt to land 1,500 men failed. The bombardment has produced no effect."

Three of the English steamers were badly damaged.

A dispatch to the London Daily News states that on the 23rd a partial bombardment took place, but not much damage was done except setting some buildings on fire. On the 23rd hostilities were suspended, and a summons was sent to the place to surrender.

In the event of a refusal, the Admirals, French and British, threatened to destroy the city on the succeeding day. On the 24th, the Russian fleet sailed out of Sebastopol, and advanced against the allied fleet, either with the hope of drawing the latter away from Odessa, or of getting it between two fires, but, on a portion of the British ships offering battle, the Russians withdrew to their stronghold.

It may be remembered that on the 6th ult. the British steamer Furieuse was sent with a flag of truce to Odessa to bring off the British Consul and some seventy British subjects. The Russians refused to permit the steamer to enter the harbor and on her persisting, fired some six or seven shots from the walls, and sent out some shots to chase her. The Furieuse escaped, and brought back to the fleet a report of the treatment she had met with. This was on the 6th of April, and the next we hear of was the arrival of Odessa, on the 14th or 17th, (for accounts differ) of several ships of the allied fleets.

The last advices from Odessa, received here per steamer Canada, were to April 20, at which date, although some English steamers were in sight, all was quiet.—Consequently the account in the papers that the city was bombarded for one hour on the 18th, is manifestly incorrect.

LATER.

Prince Woronzoff's palace at Odessa was entirely destroyed by the bombardment. Four English frigates were badly damaged. A private dispatch states that the whole of the allied fleet left Odessa on the 26th, and was to cruise off Sebastopol to prevent the egress of the Russians.

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter her harbors. Small-pox had broken out on board the British ship James Watt and Sir Charles Napier had caused a number of the sailors to be vaccinated.

A million of paper roubles are just issued at Warsaw.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

The important position of Silistria is closely invested, but a telegraphic dispatch of date 26th says that up to that time the fortress had suffered no damage.

Accounts from Bucharest, April 16th, mention that Silistria had been hard pressed since the 14th, and would ere then

have fallen, but for the determined valor of its defenders who express themselves able to hold out until aid shall arrive.

The Russians on the contrary, expect to reduce the place in a few days.—Mustapha Pasha has a strong garrison, but it is said not to be well victualled nor properly supplied with ammunition. The fort is in the possession of the Russians, as are also the entrenchments at the junction of the Danube, the Turks having retired within the defenses.

The Russians were expected to assault on the 1st of May, with 30,000 men.—They had erected seventeen heavy batteries under cover of which they will cross the river. The passage at Oltenitz is expected at the same time. Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, we must not forget that Silistria is too strong a place to be carried without a severe and perhaps a prolonged struggle.

THE BALTIC.

The British fleet had been further reinforced and was awaiting the arrival of the French squadron. Until the latter arrives a British force will cruise the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia.

On the 21st, nineteen British ships anchored before Stockholm. Admiral Napier arrived on the 24th, and on the 25th had an interview with King Oscar. He returned to the fleet the same day.

A depot of coal for the fleet is being formed at Fahrensund, on the island of Gothland.

A Russian powder factory on the island of Cronstadt, containing 60,000 pounds of powder, blew up and killed sixty operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

The Russian schooner Libertas, Capt. Russ, was taken by the British, and a prize crew was put on board to navigate the vessel to England. Capt. Russ being acquainted with British tactics, supplied his captors with an unlimited amount of brandy. They got drunk; the Russians nailed them below hatches, and carried them as prisoners to Carlscrona.

A strong note has been sent by France and England to the Senate of France, calling the government of that city to account for having permitted the clearance of a cargo of sulphur to Russia, after the declaration of neutrality was issued.

A letter from an officer of the fleet dated 18th, tells the following rather good story:

"One morning a few days since, we saw a large vessel eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors.

"As we rapidly came up with her she took in sail, until she was under reefed topsails, (fighting trim), so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, 'hands, bring the ship into action!' for some three minutes everything was bustle, casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, etc. Five minutes more, and every gun was shot and primed, and the men standing with the match lines in their hands waiting for the word to fire.

"Just as we got within good distance, the background ran up American colors, and coolly told us she would have hoisted them sooner, but that she wanted to see how quick we could clear for action.—If our tars did not bless him to the wrong side of heaven, then never believe me."

TIE DANUBE.

At the sailing of the Atlantic it was fully expected that the Russians would undertake important operations against Rutchuk, Nicopolis, and Rassoona. No fears were entertained of the ability of Omar Pasha to maintain himself until the allies arrive. The Turks from Kalafat have already occupied Maglavitz, Gania, Pujana Palechti and were expected to reach Krajova on April 28th or 29th.

The Russians on the 13th evacuated their hospital and magazines at Krajova. Gen. Lipraup, with the divisions under his command, was expected there on the 25th, and would leave on the 27th. The evacuation of Little Wallachia by the Russians is complete, and was skillfully performed, the retreat being covered by a succession of unimportant yet harassing attacks upon the Turkish positions. The retreat of the Russians of course renders necessary a change in the Turkish front and makes it no longer necessary to retain at Kalafat the 50,000 men and immense force of artillery hitherto mounted there. Part of the Turkish force at Kalafat has occupied Maglavitz, &c., as above stated, and another portion is moving to occupy the more menaced points on the Danube, and particularly on Lum, Rahova and Rutchuk. By this change the army will be under the hand of Omar Pasha, who will be able to concentrate his whole force, in case of necessity, to meet the new operations of the enemy. The right wing of the Russians will now probably rest on the river Aluta, with its head quarters at Bucharest, and the main intention of the campaign is once more concentrated on the operations below Nicopolis, and especially between Rutchuk and Silistria. Notwithstanding the accounts of the siege of the latter fortress, there is still some reason to believe that the reported bombardment was confined to the fire of some heavy guns from the opposite bank of the Danube.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Besides the above intelligence which is positive, our news is trifling as to other operations on the Danube.

The Monitor authenticates the telegraphic statement (already given) that the Russians had experienced a considerable check at Czernavoda, in the Drobrodja. It was not however, in consequence of this reverse that they evacuated Little Wallachia.

English officers had gone to Asia Minor, and French to Tunis to purchase horses.

A circular had been addressed to all the Consuls at Trebizond, informing them that the Porte will be at the cost of removing the Piraeus the Greeks who were too poor to bear their own expenses. The Greeks had nearly all left Constantinople, and a further delay of sixteen days had been granted merchants and domestic servants. This respite has been granted at the intercession of the United States Legation.

A firman is to be issued to check the excesses of the Bashibazouks, or Turkish irregulars, who have lately been be-

having in a piratical manner towards the inhabitants.

The state of feeling in Persia is reported by a recent traveler to be generally favorable to the Turks.

Some fears are expressed that the Bulgarians will rise against the Turks. There was some talk of Mehmet Ali returning to the Ministry of War. Omar Pasha is on bad terms with Reshid Pasha; and it is said that Omar wrote to the Sultan strongly against Riza's appointment.

An Austrian paper states that some 26,000 Russian Dragoons are on their march to the Danube.

The first installment of the French & English Loan to Turkey of 20,000,000 of francs had reached Constantinople.

A letter from Athens says that King Otto fearing he will have to flee from his kingdom, has hired a Prussian ship which may protect him by its neutral flag.

On the 28th of April, the British 44th 50th, 93d, 4th, 28th, and the rifle regiments were at Gallipoli, and the 23d, 41st, 49th 77th, 46th and 88th at Scutari. To the 20th April 10,000 French and English had reached Constantinople.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople had published an address to the Greeks, advising them to remain quiet.

Omar Pasha, the Turkish Governor of Matshin, has been arrested, and is to be tried by a Council of war on a charge of treason. Letters to him from Gen. Ladereau were said to have been seized. Osman was arrested by order of Omar Pasha on the charge of cowardice in the face of the enemy, and treasonable connivance with the enemy's plans. Omar ordered him to be publicly degraded from his rank, and imprisoned at Shumla, but unwilling to take the responsibility of putting him to death, referred the matter to Constantinople. Orders for his execution are now on the way from the Government.

To April 16th, the number of Russian merchant ships captured in the Black Sea was fifteen.

Money is the scarcest of all commodities with the Turks just at present. So great is the scarcity of funds that Gen. Canrobert found only fifteen days' provisions provided for the French army. Government having been unable to obtain credit with the dealers to any great extent.

According to the Paris Constitutionnel, a proclamation from the Czar has been read in all the villages of Montenegro, appealing to the religious fanaticism of the people against the Turks, & promising that Russia will not conclude any treaty of peace until it secures to the Montenegrins the Herzegovina, the plains of Bosnia, and a slice of Albania!

A Greek ship called the Spiridon, laden with gunpowder had been seized at Malta. Lord Raglan left Malta April 25th for Constantinople.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Prussia.—Berlin, Tuesday. The ratifications of the Austria Prussian treaty were exchanged here to day.

Greece.—Insurgents defeated, with a loss of 100 killed, 120 prisoners, 4 guns and 60 barrels of powder.

Griwas has been defeated near Metzbo, and fled to Thessaly with 16 men.

Disunion prevails among the commanders, and despondency in the revolutionary committees.

Dalmatia, April 25.—The Pasha of Mostar has raised the Lusturm against the Montenegrins.

Serbia, 28.—The Russians were making tremendous preparations for an attack on Silistria.

Liprandi's corps will probably attempt the passage of the Danube at Enicopolis. Varna, 14.—The Magellan and Sifon frigates, cruising before Kostendje, fired on the Russian cavalry, and thus secured the retreat of the two captains who had been reconnoitering the position.

MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, April 11, (23).

By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, King of Poland, &c., &c., to all our subjects make known, since the commencement of our differences with the Turkish government, we have solemnly announced to our faithful subjects that a sentiment of justice had induced us to re-establish the violated rights of the orthodox Christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

We have not sought, we do not seek, to make conquest, nor to exercise in Turkey any supremacy whatever, that might be likely to exceed that influence which belongs to Russia by virtue of existing treaties.

At that period we already encountered distrust then soon a covert hostility on the parts of the governments of France and England, who endeavored to lead the Porte astray, by misrepresenting our intentions. Lastly, at this moment England and France throw off the mask, regard our difference with Turkey as a mere secondary question, and no longer dissemble that their sole object is to war in Russia, to tear from her a part of her possession and to bring down our country from the powerful position to which the hand of the Supreme Being had exalted it.

Is it for orthodox Russia to fear such threats?

Ready to confound the audacity of the enemy, shall she swoop from the sacred purpose that has been assigned to her by Providence? No! Russia has not forgotten God! It is not for worldly interests that she has taken up arms; she combats for the Christian faith, for the defense of her co-religionists oppressed by implacable enemies.

Let all christendom know, then, that the thought of the Russia is also the thought that animates all the great family of the Russian people—this orthodox people, faithful to God and to his only Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

God with us—who against us?

Given at St. Petersburg, on the 11th day of the month of April, in the year of grace 1854, and the twenty-ninth of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

Talk of indifference to pain. We have a few debtors who manifest the most extreme and wonderful indifference to pain. They're none the worse off for it either.

## LATEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, May 19.

The combined fleets are reported to have bombarded Fort Atsina, at the mouth of the Danube. The report is not fully credited.

A Polish Legion, to operate against the Czar, had been established in Turkey. The Russian fleet is said to have left Sebastopol.

France Napoleon had arrived at Legna. The Austrian troops will enter Wallachia.

France has called into action, on land and sea, 80,000 men.

The loss of the allies at the bombardment of Odessa was only six.

Russia has proposed to Prussia a very liberal commercial treaty.

The Turks have captured Peto, the principal point in the Greek inscription.—The insurgents had 150 killed.

The Russians have been defeated in an encounter near Silistria and Krajova.

The Turks had made a gallant attack upon Silistria, but were compelled to retreat, owing to the overpowering strength of the Russians.

The bombardment of Odessa has been officially announced in Parliament.

It is stated that Omar Pasha advanced 17,000 men towards the Dobrudzha on the 17th and 18th of April, and a battle took place between Silistria and Russia.

There has been no fighting on the Baltic. The fleets are closing up and blockading all the Russian ports.

A debate took place in the House of Commons on the 14th inst., relative to Cuban slavery. Lord John Russell stated that recent assurances of the Spanish Government as to existing treaties on the subject were satisfactory.

It is reported that the American clipper ship Grape Shot had turned privateer, and captured a French merchantman off Land's end.

The following are the particulars of the capture: Some excitement was occasioned Monday by a statement of a sailor, representing himself as the second mate of the French brig Filia de Mar seilles, who called on the Lloyd agent at Strides, Curwail, from the report that he had swam ashore from a Russian frigate which had captured his vessel. He stated that the capture took place twenty leagues from Cardiff, that the frigate hoisted English and afterward French colors, that the captain and three of her crew were killed. The frigate he reported to have gone up the channel. The admiral then sent two steamers in search of the alleged frigate. On the 5th, the excitement was materially increased by the publication in London of the following paragraph:

"News has reached the Admiralty that an American clipper ship, the Grape Shot had captured a French merchantman off Land's End. The Grape Shot cleared from New York on the 23d March for St. Thomas, with 1500 packages on board, professedly hardware, but really muskets, supposed to be bound to Faval, and failing debarkation there, the Mediterranean. This will explain the story of a Russian frigate in the channel."

Editing as a Profession.

The following sensible reflections on the subject of newspaper editing are from the Victoria (Texas) Advocate. They are evidently written by one who understands his subject:

We see by our exchanges that several neighboring newspaper establishments are for sale. They are said to be, & we believe they are, in flourishing towns, surrounded by a thriving country—and are well supported. Impaired health of the editors, which renders it impossible to continue longer in the business, is assigned as the sole cause of these frequent editorial changes.

These facts furnish us an instructive lesson. While the merchant, the lawyer, the farmer & the mechanic pursue their various occupations for years, with uninterrupted health—while the preacher performs probably as much mental labor, and four times as much physical labor as the editor, without any deleterious effect upon his constitution, the latter languishes into premature disease & dies. We could point out hundreds of instances, tending to prove these facts. G. D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal says that of two or three partners he has had, and three associate editors not one is now living.

Many of our Texas readers, young as the country is, can point out in their village cemeteries, the mound beneath which repose the remains of the gifted young man who started the first paper in their town. He embarked in the enterprise with buoyant spirits, and a brilliant prospect. Every energy of his mind was called into action, and just as his labors began to be appreciated, and he was about to reap the pecuniary fruits of his anxious toil, his physical system gave way under the constant wear of a continued and intense exertion of mind.

The mind is so constituted as to require, like the body, alternate labor and repose. Those occupations that demand great and frequent efforts of the mind, if they allow it suitable seasons of relaxation, are not detrimental to health. Judicious exercise is necessary for the healthful development of the mental as well as the physical system. The occupations of the lawyer, the divine, the farmer and mechanic, all afford the mind ample time to rest. But such is not the case with that of the editor. His overtasked intellect finds no repose. His duties must be done continually, not periodically.—Whether sick or well, his articles must be written and all his multitudinous duties performed. These labors are certainly sufficient to break down an ordinary constitution—but when we add to them pecuniary disappointment & embarrassment, lack of expected appreciation—the indifference of friends and the sarcasm of enemies, we have a satisfactory explanation of the hopes and cut short the career of so large a portion of newspaper editors.

There is occasionally an editor endowed with a strong body and a well poised mind—like indifferent to consume and praise—satisfied with his own powers—neither allured by hopes, nor alarmed by fears, that will triumph over all obstacles.

cles, and pursuing calmly the even tenor of his way, attain renown, wealth and long life, but whilst such an individual may, like any other prodigy, occasionally be found, numbers will fall around him, the victims of unrequited mental labor, and disappointed hopes.

A writer of a love tale, in describing his heroine, says innocence dwells in the rich creases of her dark hair. We should think it would stand a pretty smart chance of being comb-out.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The fellow who "carried out a project," was obliged to bring it back.

A society called the "Do-Nothing" has been formed in New Bedford. There are several hundred in that city who approve its principles but are too lazy to join.

In the case of the United States against Mr. Collier, late Collector of San Francisco on the jury have returned a special verdict by the consent of both parties, subject to the opinion of the Court.

A late arrival from Venezuela states that the 19th of April was appointed for the liberation of all the slaves in Venezuela.

The height of politeness is passing around upon the opposite side of a lady when walking with her, in order to not step upon her shadow.

Married in Spite of their Teeth.

Old Governor Siltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some years since, was a man of some humor as well as perseverance in effecting the end desired.—Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following:

Of the various sects which have flourished in their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogues, &c., so called from their founder, a John, Tom, or some other Rogers who settled not far from the good town aforesaid. The distinguished tenet of the sect was their denial of the propriety and scripturality of the form of marriage. They believed "it is not good for man to be alone" and also that one wife only should "cleave unto her husband." But this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as man and wife, dispensing with all the forms of the marriage covenant.

The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers and talk the matter over with him and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would give up their argument.—It was a matter of conscience with them; they were very happy together as they were; of what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby exasperate—were they not bound to take up the cross and live according to the rules of the religion they professed? The Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with, accepted an invitation to dine with him. Conversation as usual turned upon the subject.

"Now, John," said the Governor, after a long discussion, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes," replied John, "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her in the form of the world's people."

"Very well, you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her?"

"Yes."

"And cherish her as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly I do."

"And you love, obey, respect and cherish him?" he continued, to Sarah.

"Certainly I do."

"Then, said the Governor, rising, 'by the laws of God & the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife!'"

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail. The knot was tied by the highest authority in the State.

Obituary.

DIED at Mishwaka on the 15th inst., Mrs. ANANDA M. GRANGER, consort of Elihu J. Granger of this county. Her age was 24 years.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE!

Found to be the best remedy for all individuals, wishing to buy the best and Cheapest CLOTHING in Plymouth or in its vicinity.

THE undersigned have just received and are now opening on Michigan Street, very near opposite the Bank, Plymouth, Ind., a large and well selected stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and

F