

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, June 1, 1854.

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

A Journeyman Printer

To do Press work and Composition, may find a permanent situation and good wages at this office, if application is made immediately.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of Indiana met in Convention at Indianapolis on the 24th ult., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices to be filled at the next October election. The present incumbents were placed in nomination for re-election, to wit:

Alvis P. Hovey, Supreme Judge, 4th district.

Nehemiah Hayden, Sec. of State.

Elizur Newland, State Treasurer.

John P. Dunn, Auditor of State.

W. C. Larabee, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Judge Hovey holds his office by appointment of the Governor.

The passage of the following resolution by this Convention will have much to do in shaping the opposition to the quiet race of the nominees:

Resolved, That intemperance is a great moral and social evil, for the restraint and correction of which legislative interposition is necessary and proper; but that we cannot approve of any plan for the eradication or correction of this evil that must necessarily result in the infliction of greater ones; and that we are therefore opposed to any law upon this subject that will authorize the searching for, or seizure, confiscation, and destruction of private property.

Had the resolution stopped at the word "proper," it would have left untied the cords which now bind the hands of many good temperance Democrats, and saved them the disagreeable necessity of ridging themselves of the shackles which are intended to trammel them.

The resolution misrepresents the position assumed by the State Temperance Convention. Where the latter favored the search, seizure and confiscation of private property, it provided that it must first be kept for illegal sale. Is not this rather a palpable misrepresentation—one calculated to deceive those already too tenacious about the action of the friends of temperance and good order throughout the State? Any attempt to controvert the principles avowed by the Temperance convention, would have worn the features of honesty, at least; but the undisguised misrepresentation of the one by the other, will prove a total wreck of confidence and drive them to act with no regard to that concert and fraternity which might have resulted in the triumphant success of both.

We so abominate the amalgamation of parties, for the accomplishment of any one purpose, that we sincerely regret the passage of the resolution in its present shape. But now, no other remedy is left. There are devoted Temperance men of all parties, who are determined to struggle on for the enactment of a prohibitory law, regardless of party ties, and as many of them have so unscrupulously repudiated by their own party, they feel under no further obligations to adhere to party in the present canvass. In the nominations for representatives to the Legislature, the counties and districts may do differently—depart from the dictates of the convention—recognize pledged democratic candidates, and elect them.

The Nebraska Bill passed the House on the 22nd ult., as it went from the Senate to that body, except the Clayton amendment—which seemed to be the main feature in it that caused so much bitter denunciation. It is true the Missouri Compromise was regarded as inoperative; but how could Congress recognize the non-intervention principle without so regarding it? We were not prepared to see quite so little opposition to a concurrence in the Senate.

In the House the yeas and nays are as follows, 113 to 100:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Willis Allen, Jas. Cullen, Bailey of Virginia, Banks of Ala., Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Carother, Chastain, Christman, Churchill, Clark, Clingman, Colquett, Cobb, Cox, Craig, Cummings, Cuttig, Davis, Dunham, Durbin, Eddy, Edmonson, English, Elliott of Ky., Florence, Greenwood, Green, Hamilton, Harris of Ala., Hendricks, Henn, Hubbard, Hillyard, Houston, Ingalls, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Kidwell, Kurtz, Lane, Lamb, Lapham, Letcher, Lindsey of Md., Lilly, McDonald, McNair, Maxwell, Miller of Mo., Miller of Ind., Olds, Oliver of Mo., Packer, Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Reed, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robins, Rowe, Rufina, Seward, Shannon, Shower, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stanton of Pa., Straub, Stewart of Mich., Taylor of N.Y., Tweed, Vail, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., and Zoilcoff.

NAYS—Benton, Banks, Belcher, Benet, Benson, Briggs, Chandler, Campbell, Carpenter, Crocker, Cullum, Curtis, Davis, R. J. Dean, Dick, Dickerson, Drum, Eastman, Edgar, Edmonds, Elliott of Miss., Etheridge, Ellison, Everhart, Fey-

sha Fenton, Flagler, Fulton, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grove, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Ia., Harrison, Hastings, Harren Heisters, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of Ky., Kitteridge, Lindsey of O., Lyon, McCullough, Mace, Madison, Mall, Meacham, Middsworth, Wilson Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of Md., Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Pyfar, Ritchie, Rogers, Russell, Sandine, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Smith of N.Y., Stevens, Stratton, Stuart of Ohio, Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Wade, Waller, Washburn of Ill., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler and Yates.

On the 26th the bill finally passed the Senate, after an exciting discussion of 13 hours by the following vote:

AYES—Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Ia., Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Morton, Morrison, Pearce, Penit, Pratt, Rush, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N.J., Toombs, Tracy, Miller, Williams, Wright—35.

NAYS—Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foote, Giltie, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker—13.

The Clayton amendment was rejected, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Immediately a salute of 100 guns was fired from Capitol Hill.

"Sold," "Bought up," &c.

We are heartily sick and tired of seeing such silly and contemptible taunting epithets when applied to Congressmen. Legislators and other public agents, *gracing* the columns of the *News-Paper*. Some Editors appear to delight in such Billing-say as if their vocabulary depended solely upon such words for an existence, and their own political existence and notoriety depended upon their use or abuse. When Congress or the State Legislatures enact laws of which they may disapprove, the members enacting them are denounced as corrupt, traitors to their constituents and their country—dirt that had sold themselves, or were hired with money to betray their trusts, violate their solemn obligations—yes, injure themselves. How often, too, in such instances do the people, who are also interested, endorse their acts after calm and mature deliberation, by reflecting them to the places they filled.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Michigan Central about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening about three miles on this side of Jackson.

The train came in contact with a bull, which was lying on the track, in a curve of the road.

The shock threw the locomotive entirely off the track and smashed the emigrant car to pieces. The engineer Mr. Clark of Detroit, and the fireman Mr. Fuller of Marshall, and a young man who got upon the engine at Jackson to go up to Marshall were instantly killed, and several of the emigrants in the car which was broken, were slightly injured. The engineer leaves a wife and two children in Detroit.

Chicago Journal.

A Wife in Trouble.

"Pray tell me my dear, the cause of those tears."

"Oh, such disgrace!"

"What disgrace!"

"Why, I have opened one of your letters, supposing it was addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?"

"No harm in itself; but the contents! Such a disgrace?"

"What has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife?"

"Oh no! It is couched in the most chaste language. But the contents!"

Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief, and commenced sobbing aloud, when the husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. It was a bill from the printer "for nine years subscription."

Taking Sealing "Colly."

Mr. G. W. Reeder recently went from New Orleans to General Taylor's camp, to present medals to certain brave subalterns. On his way up the Rio Grande he encountered the wreck of the steamer Enterprise, one hour after the explosion.

While passing through the crowd of sufferers, (writing to the Delta) my attention was directed to one whom I thought certainly must be dead. He was swathed in bandages from head to foot—the bloody ooze from his wounds in thick, muddy streams, and his face was actually burned to a crisp. At first view I thought his eyes were scalped out; but I was mistaken. For a moment I stopped to view this awful spectacle of human agony, and as I was about to attend to some other duty, I heard a voice saying, in a feeble yet resolute tone:

"Hello old fellow, what are you got in that are tin cup?"

Thinking the question proceeded from some one further aft, I turned in that direction, when the same person indignantly said—

"Yes, that's alls the way! A feller gets a little hurt and, just like a porpoise that's wounded, his feller-creeters bites to kill him."

"To my utter astonishment, I found that this was addressed to me by the person described in the above as having been so terribly wounded."

"What can I do for you my poor friend?"

"What are you got in that are tin cup? Is it rotgut or molasses?"

"It is whiskey. Will you have some?"

"You're the feller. Jist open my teeth and pour a little down. I can't see well but I think bites will do me good."

"I did as I was directed, and he drank the whole contents of the cup—about half a pint of raw whiskey—and he said—

"Thankee, old feller. Ye see I was asleep, and when the bust-up took place I was on the biler deck, and I b'leve I was blown through one of the flues; but never mind, I ain't much hurt, and I'm more used to it than a good many. I've been blown up four times afore!"

The Carrying Trade.—The merchants and others in the great west and north west, have suffered the entire disappointment during the few past months on account of the lack of carrying facilities west of Toledo, Ohio. Goods which ought to have been received by our merchants here several weeks ago—sold out and worn out—have not yet arrived. We have understood that several suits have been instituted by merchants along the Wabash and Erie Canal, against companies that had undertaken the transportation of more merchandise than there was any probability of their putting through, and the owners are now putting the carriers through.

Laporte Times.—This paper is now under the principal control of John C. Walker, Messrs. Holcombe and Everett having retired. Mr. Charles W. Cotton is assistant Editor and publisher. Mr. W. is rather an adept in the management of a newspaper.

Mr. Potter, for some time half owner of the Cincinnati Commercial, has purchased the other half, and is now sole proprietor. From this paper we extract much interesting matter.

The Hon. Edward Everett has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, in consequence of ill health—resignation to take effect in this month.

It is intimated that Mr. Choate will fill his place.

Still in the Field.—Hon. Thos. H. Benton is announced as a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives in the St. Louis district, subject to the decision of the democratic party. The St. Louis Democrat is also authorized to announce that he is likewise a candidate before the people of the State at large for re-election to the Senate of the U. States.

Peterson's Magazine for June has been received, and is an excellent number.

VIENNA, May 3.—The following report circulates in Bucharest:—Omer Pacha advanced with 70,000 men towards the Dobruja on the eighteenth or nineteenth of April, and a battle took place with Luder's corps between Silistra and Rassova. During the night Omer Pacha had detached a division in the direction of the Black Sea, and when the battle was at its height on the next day, this corps attacked the Russians in their rear, causing unexampled confusion and consternation.

Gen. Luder retreated towards Czernavoda, and it is said that the Russians lost many guns and even their military chest. On the 20th a Turkish flying corps, crossed the Danube below Silistra, in order to destroy the Russian strand batteries. They advanced towards Kalarash, where there was hard fighting for some hours. The Turks fought like lions, but being terribly overpowered, were ultimately forced to retreat.

By the latest accounts from Orsova, the Russians had ceased cannonading that fortress, and it was expected by their movements that Gen. Grabez was about to raise the siege. The success of the Turks near Czernavoda is confirmed.

A letter from Dobruja of the 17th says: The deserters arrived here from the Russian army say that the Danube overflowed and carried away all the raft bridges; the communication with the right bank of the Danube is cut off, and for the last four days the armies have been without provisions. Their number is 60,000 men. They lost 5,000 in passing the river. The place on which they are encamped is very marshy, and their 100 men per diem.

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Letters just received from Corfu confirm the capture by the Turks of Peta, a strong position of the Greeks near Arta, in southern Albania; and announce the retaking by the Sultan's troops of the town of Metzova, a very important position indeed, for it commands the principal pass over the chain of Pindus between Epirus and Thessaly. The inhabitants of Metzova are entirely Christians, and were wealthy from the carrying trade, in which they were almost all engaged. They openly affirm that they were induced to throw off their allegiance to the Sultan by Signor Kossetti, the Greek Consul, who has just been exiled from Janina.

Odessa, May 1.—The inhabitants are beginning to return to town, and places of business are open again. The banks have removed some distance from town.

The Bank of England, on the 7th inst., raised the rate of discount to 5½ per cent and the Bank of France reduced the rate to 4 per cent. Since February the bullion has increased 4,000,000 in the Bank of France and decreased the same amount in the Bank of England.

Official accounts are now at hand of the bombardment of Odessa. As surmised, the affair was far from decisive, being merely destructive without result.

The English accounts report the attacking force as consisting of the English steamer Sampson, Terrible, Niger, Retribution, and Furious, and the French steamers Megadar, Beaubon, Descretes and Caton—also detachments of English rocket boats. The mode of attack was as follows: The steamers continued for 12 hours to sail round in a circle of a half mile in diameter, 2,000 yards from the batteries, each steamer endeavoring to fire as it passed. The rocket boats continued to throw 24 pound rockets to set the town and shipping on fire. The steamers continued to throw red hot shot. The Russians fought with extreme bravery, replying to the fire of the ships—Towards night the battery became untenable, its fire became slower, though regular, and at length the shipping in the rear being on fire, it was silenced. During the action the red hot shot from the steamer Terrible blew up the Russian magazine on the imperial mole, and silenced a formidable battery. Three Russian frigates in the harbor took fire, and burned to the water's edge, also 12 smaller ships and two ships of war.

The attacking steamers were disabled. The Beaubon was set on fire, but was extinguished. The British estimate their loss at less than 50 killed and wounded.

The Russian accounts look as much like the truth as the British. They say that, March 25th, the British steamer Furious approached Odessa, and two guns without balls were fired from the batteries and the steamer ordered not to approach nearer.

The steamer therefore stopped, and sent a boat ashore with a flag of truce.

Towards night the battery became untenable, its fire became slower, though regular, and at length the shipping in the rear being on fire, it was silenced.

The British steamers, however, continued to throw red hot shot.

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