

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, June 22, 1854.

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

The News.—What's the news, is almost the universal inquiry to be answered by an Editor. Congress is doing nothing, and political parties are so distracted and mixed up that it is difficult for any one to tell which he belongs to, and if it were not for the European war and the Nebraska question, it would be difficult for the news-men to get up anything to keep the public mind on tip-toe.

Meteor Showers.—It is stated that the eclipses of 1813, 1878, 1814, and 1800 were all followed by meteoric showers, and the great annular eclipse of 1709 was followed by a tremendous fall of meteoric bodies, by which many houses were injured, several set on fire and one or two persons killed at the hamlet of Hortsing, Bavaria. A remarkable feature also was that other showers occurred on a line parallel with the line along which the eclipse was perfectly annular. The attention of observers is now directed to the investigation whether such phenomena will follow the late solar eclipse.

Great Meeting at the Capitol.

We learn that active preparations are being made for a great meeting of the people, at Indianapolis, on the 13th of July, the anniversary of the ordinance of 1787. Leading men, without distinction of party, all over the State, are taking a part in this matter.

Prof. Larabee has our thanks for a copy of his Second Annual Report, as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Cholera.—This disease is still spreading as the season favorable to its progress approaches. Cincinnati, Nashville, New Orleans, St. Louis and New York all have the disease among them.

Quite a number of cases are reported in all the cities above named. There is little doubt but that the disease will make the regular tour that usually follows its appearance in the country. Experience has lessened its terror, for science has done much towards stripping it of its fatality, but it is still to be dreaded, and all precautionary means should be adopted to lessen or escape its effects.

Sloan's Garden City, a neat and well conducted literary news sheet in quarto form, published at Chicago, by W. B. Sloan, and Edited by Oscar B. Sloan, is a credit to the home of its adoption, and, we are gratified to learn, is materially aiding to settle the principle, that popular and interesting magazines can be furnished as creditably and cheaply in our Western cities as in the Eastern.

Mr. L. P. Williams, the Corresponding Editor, placed upon our table last week, several numbers of the Garden City, neatly folded and stitched, together with the two first numbers of a thrillingly interesting and well written Indian tale, by W. H. Bushnell, of Chicago. It was originally written for, and published in, the Garden City, but the great demand induced the publishers to work it in pamphlet form.

The Garden City is published Weekly at \$2 per annum, in advance.

The Beginning.—Judge J. F. Farley, one of the oldest and most reliable Democrats in the State, and one who has honorably served his fellow citizens in the Legislature, and has been the Auditor of Putnam county, ever since the law was passed creating that office in Indiana, has boldly and unequivocally published his dissent to the Whiskey resolutions of the late Democratic State Convention.

When we stated, a week or two since, that we regretted the introduction of those resolutions, it is probable that some of our readers doubted our sincerity. We expected to aid by our vote a part of the ticket nominated, but at the same time we look upon all and every one who silently votes for and sustains the entire ticket, as endorsing the platform upon which the nominees stand. This Judge Farley refuses to do. Hundreds of other Democrats in Indiana also refuse to do it; and if the party suffers defeat, the blame is not to be attached to bolting Democrats, but to the indiscretion of the wire-workers of the Convention.

FOURTH OF JULY IN CHICAGO.—Chicago is going to celebrate the fourth of July in a grand style. A few days ago, the City Council appropriated \$2,000 to defray the expenses of a celebration, and appointed a committee to confer with a delegation of citizens to promote the observance of the day.—*Def. Free Press.*

We did not suppose they would longer pay any attention to celebrations of the fourth of July at Chicago, as the Union is soon to be dissolved. We delight to see true lovers of the Union celebrate its anniversary, but when we see those who cry aloud at almost every breath, *dissolve the Union, &c.*, because all laws are not framed and enforced to suit their peculiar location, we have but little con-

fidence in the sincerity of their pretensions to commemorate the day which gave it birth.

Publishing the Laws.

The propriety of publishing the laws made for our government, to the greatest possible extent, is no new suggestion. It doubtless got its origin from the simple inquiry—"Father, what will thou have me do?"

It would seem extremely oppressive— even heathenish, to witness the parent inflicting severe punishment upon an innocent child for the commission of an act—a wrong, when the offender had never been taught the nature of that wrong, or the consequences attending its perpetration. The doctrine that the aborigines of this once wilderness are to be punished with endless torment, because they fail to believe and be baptized, may be easily sustained. "Where little is given, little is required."

The Ohio Statutes contain a provision for the publication of the laws in every county. In innumerable instances it prevents irritable lawsuits and tolls some and expensive litigation. When the laws are placed within the reach of every one at a cheap rate, there is less danger of their violation. It is customary with law makers to append, "this act is to take effect from and after its publication." Publication in some shape or other.

What is the object of publication? It

would be a reflection upon the intelligence of our readers to attempt an explanation. But to offer suggestions for them to turn over and weigh well in their own minds, is certainly no presumption on our part; and as we have before done, we still urge the dire necessity of publishing the laws local to each county in the State, and those of a general nature, in every county in which a press is located.

Consults advanced largely, closing at 9:11.

It is reported that the town of Kaffa has been bombarded and captured.

The Turks were still in possession of Siliistris, from which the Russians had been repulsed with severe loss.

Naples had officially declared her neutrality.

The detached fort at Hango had been destroyed by three steam frigates. The Russians lost heavily. The British had only three killed.

VERY LATEST.—A private dispatch announces that up to the 26th ult, the fortresses of Siliistris had not surrendered.

The Turks had encamped at Aris in Greece, Thessaly is in open rebellion.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that on the 9th 10 frigates commanded the batteries at Wittenberg, and on the 20th, approached Ezina, but they were repulsed.

On the 7th the squadron of three-deckers arrived off Hango Roads. A portion of the fleet was at Gustofskofen. On the 22d another attack was expected. On the 24th the French fleet is to leave for Keil, on a three days gunnery practice.

A very hostile feeling is being felt at St. Petersburg against Austria.

It is rumored that the march of the Russians upon the frontier of Herzegovina is commenced. The corps of armes is said to be held to a strict account for Adriano.

Spain has issued a decree for a forced Whig paper is soon to be commenced in Lafayette by Messrs Howe & Bemis.—

Such a paper as the proprietors are capable of publishing, is much needed in that locality.

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Public Health.—Warm weather is upon us, and the necessity of guarding the health of our citizens by thoroughly cleansing the streets and alleys is most urgent. In many parts of the city, or near to the most frequented streets, we are sorry to know that filth is collected and allowed to remain—which but must breed disease and death. Officers of the city whose duty it is to remove these nuisances will be held to a strict account for the performance of this work.

Chicago Journal.

The above from the Chicago Daily Journal of Thursday, applies so well to this locality, that we insert it to subserve the same purposes intended in its original publication. It is a matter of general complaint, that too little attention is paid to the cleanliness of the streets and alleys of this place.

For the Banner.

MR. EDITOR.—My friend Observer, in his last communication, quotes a few passages of Scripture, some of which will be briefly noticed. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." 1 Cor. 15, 32. This passage, whatever the apostle referred to, does not prove that drunkenness or drunkard masking, is justifiable. Neither does it prove that it is wrong for a commonwealth to pass laws which will put a stop to drunkenness.

The next passage is quoted from 1 Tim. 4:4: "Every creature of God is good and nothing to be refused." &c. Well, the apostle was undoubtedly correct—but God did not make intoxicating liquors. These do not belong to His works, but to the works of man. Nature, in her unadulterated state, does not contain alcohol. Intoxicating liquors cannot be made, without destroying the inherent properties, which nature possesses in her original form.

Every creature of God is not good to drink or eat. God has given us an abundance to satisfy hunger and thirst—but He did not design that every thing or a portion of every thing which he has created, animal, vegetable, and mineral, should be taken into the human stomach. He has other uses for His works, other designs to carry out.

The property matter will next be considered. Observer hints at this subject, but others more than hint, that a prohibitory law is unconstitutional in its bearings, because when put in force it destroys property. Ans—the Constitution undoubtedly secures to the States the right of prohibiting the liquor traffic, or any other traffic, that operates against the general welfare of society. On this point I am backed up by good authority, says Chief Justice Taney, "if any State

deems the retail and internal traffic of ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I know of nothing in the Constitution to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or prohibiting altogether."

"But," says an opponent, "our present Statute recognizes liquor as property, and your prohibitory law would destroy this property."

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