

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, July 6, 1854.

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

We are informed by Mr. S. Colfax of South Bend, that persons desirous of attending the Mass. Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 13th inst., can go from South Bend or Laporte on the Rail roads, and full fare there will entitle them to a free ticket back.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION—TREASON.

We have ever looked upon any proposition for a dissolution of this Union—especially if made with any pretence to sincerity—as the product of a reckless and wild fanaticism. We fear too, that the intimations—nay, bold suggestions—such as are not to be mistaken—recently avowed by exasperated and crazed sticklers for certain creeds in different sections of the Union, are too plain proofs of our degeneracy as a republican and loyal people, to be longer misunderstood.

How did this Union get together? The articles of confederation, in themselves, are so clearly sufficient to answer this important interrogatory, that nothing else would seem to be demanded. But the young men of the present age—crediting the example of their recent and ambitious ancestors—either never understood or were carelessly taught, and consequently lost sight of the great fundamental principles of our organization. It would be a worthy work for all to go back to the organization of those principles—teach them to the young, and let the old learn them over again. This confederacy was built upon principles of compromise and concession, and upon such principles alone can its organization be perpetuated. As one of our choice creeds, we have required from the commencement, that foreigners asking a home amongst us, should most solemnly and unreservedly declare their allegiance to the institutions and principles which gave us vitality as a nation, and upon which its perpetuity depends. Whilst this lesson is taught those who seek protection under our wide-spread banner, the natives of our own glorious Union, as they grow up with open eyes, should be taught to look upon the beauties and harmonious principles of our compact—the best, under conflicting claims and circumstances, that could have been adopted at the time of our organization. But this is sadly neglected. The young are too often encouraged to teach to others before they learn themselves.

"I wish the true principles of this government carried out—I ask nothing more!"—were the dying sentiments of a worthy Chief Magistrate of this confederacy.—No American citizen could ask more—no citizen of any government could ask more. To have the true principles of the government we ourselves formed, faithfully and honestly carried out and administered, would not only tell as a glorious commentary upon our own wisdom and sagacity in their organization, but tend to strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people, and perpetuate a Union of the States. Who could ask anything more?

In Congress, July 9, 1775, articles of confederation for the perpetuation of the Union were adopted, the third of which reads as follows:

"* * * So far as this government is concerned, I would rather be the subject of any despotism in the world."

Rev. C. L. DARMON.—"This Union I cannot support. I go in for its immediate overthrow."

Rev. SAM. J. MAY.—"I have come here to take sides—to side with those who go for a dissolution of the American Union, * * * I also go for a dissolution of the Union on higher grounds. Any union with the Slaveholder is an agreement with hell and a covenant with death."

The following extract of a sermon lately printed in pamphlet form in Boston, seems to contain the open and undisguised avowal of disunionists:

"There is a great struggle before us and we may as well be prepared for it. It may be a very terrible one, it may involve civil war, the destruction of property, the temporary overthrow of our social fabric. But if, in the struggle, slavery is overthrown, our country has vitality enough in it to recover from any shock, and that root of bitterness, that fatal poison being removed, it will bloom forth in new and lasting life."

"Out of their own mouths shall ye condemn them." With their own hands they have torn down the barriers which shielded them from the operation of the law. Their treachery needs no further exposition. Under the cloak of religion they seek an influence calculated to deceive their votaries, and which they desire to prostitute in the destruction of the Union which afforded them the necessary protection whilst they reared the standard of the Cross throughout its entire length and breadth, and now with a devilish hate, they "curse the bridge which carried them safe over." Christianity may have a name in connection with such treachery, but it has not, nor does it seek a place there.

Men do not often think of the consequences of such movements, or they would more frequently compare the advantages they derive with the evils they incur. To say that a freeman in this country would sacrifice his claims to freedom and governmental protection for the freedom of the slaves of the South, would be a position in which the fewest number would place themselves; yet such is the inevitable tendency of such treasonous designs. Our own bill of rights takes cognizance of the offence in these words:

"Offences, other than murder and treason, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder and treason shall not be bailable, when the proof is evident or the presumption strong."

A few ruling principles are to control so long as we exist as a Republic. The majority MUST RULE. The people cannot assemble in their individual capacity to enact the laws for their government, but must do so through the representatives they themselves elect. Those laws must be enacted by sufficient sureties. Murder and treason shall not be bailable, when the proof is evident or the presumption strong."

Thus the States were firmly—and so long as we are legally empowered to enact and enforce laws as a nation—indissolubly leagued and bound together as a great national family. They had their respective rights as isolated members of that family, as may be seen by reference to the 5th and 10th articles. Those rights guaranteed to the States, by no means gave them a national existence. Restrictions were necessary—indispensably necessary. The 13th article of Confederation is as follows:

"Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every State."

Now, in solemn compact—relying upon wisdom from a Divine source, and trusting the integrity of an honest and abiding constituency—this Congress—in the third year of American Independence—a time when it well knew the necessity and importance of every step it took—concluded its labors in the following unanimous language:

"And we do further solemnly plight decree declaring all departments in a

state of siege that refuse obedience to the Government.

"A Strange Course."—The Huntington Herald has resorted (unexpectedly to us) to such a ridiculous perversion of our language, as to render its article in relation to our course too contemptible to demand any further notice at our hands, and until its Editor—with a little more courtesy—places himself in our estimation, as he was formerly held, we wish no further intercourse with him. We are responsible to our readers for our editorial conduct, and not to every upstart who may happen to get at the head of a paper, and who may see proper to question the propriety of it.

and Northern and Southern Slavery fanaticism are some of the isms that mark the progress of the present age.

"What's to be done with Them?"—As an attentive observer of passing events, we cannot fail to look with shame upon the gross inconsistencies of some politicians. The vote upon the adoption or rejection of the 13th Article of the State Constitution was carried by near one, hundred thousand majority. The following is the first section of said article entire:

"No negro or mulatto shall come into, or settle in this State, after the adoption of this Constitution."

A terrible fuss is made by a large number of those voters, when it is even hinted that a more roomy field is to be opened for them in any of the new territories of the U. S., and those same persons cry aloud for the abolition of Slavery in the States where it does exist; nor does colonization suit them. Now what is to be done with the darkest? If the total extermination of the race is not their object, we again ask in all candor, what is to be done with them?

For the Banner.

Taxing Property for the Support of Schools.

Ma. Editor:—The prosperity of our educational system requires, 1st, that good school houses should be erected in every neighborhood or convenient locality. 2nd, that schools should be taught in these localities, by competent teachers, for at least six months during the year. To keep up schools at this rate, our fund in most and perhaps all districts is insufficient; hence the idea of supplying this deficiency by laying a tax on property. The object I conceive is, to increase our school fund and make it sufficiently large to pay the expenses every year, of a winter and summer school. The attainment of this object will open our schools to all who wish to attend, free of tuition. Orphans and the children of parents who are too poor to pay their tuition bills, will enjoy the means for obtaining an education. This I maintain, is just as it should be. The education of the rising generation is a matter of vast importance; and it is palpably unjust to close our common school's against any, because their parents are dead, or because their parents are poor.

But many among us are warmly opposed to the laying of a tax on property, for the support of schools. These opposers are probably most numerous among persons of affluent or easy circumstances; whose children are grown up, or whose tuition, if they send to school, is less than the tax will be on their property. We are told by this class, "that they will be compelled to pay their money to educate the children of other parents if property is taxed for school purposes." Well, this I conceive will be submitted to a slower bath, to a good many, as it secured nearly all the choice lands to the Indians themselves, notwithstanding that large numbers are moving out daily, and securing homes upon that part of the territory west of the Shawnee reserve. We learn that there has been several settlements on the Delaware lands, north of the Kansas river; but the government officers have notified them to leave forthwith. We expect to be able to lay the official treaty before our readers in our next issue.

Occidental Messenger.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Tuesday evening as the train on the M. C. R. R., which left Detroit for this city at 9 P. M. was running at full speed about 2 miles east of Wayne, the engineer thought he saw some object on the track ahead, and sounded the whistle. The cars passed the crossing, and it was evident had struck something, the darkness of the night forbidding his discovering what, though the speed was scarcely checked. The engine was reversed as soon as possible and the train stopped. Several persons ran back to the crossing, and found lying on one side of the track, two horses, and on the other the fragments of a buggy wagon, among which lay the lifeless bodies of a man and his wife and child. They were probably killed instantly.

Chicago Journal 29th ult.

Washington, June 23.

The National Era of this morning published a letter from Hon. Gerrit Smith of New York, resigning his seat as member of Congress from that Senate.

It is now believed that Congress will pass a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 31st of July.

Slavery will be Excluded.

The consequence of admitting the right of the people of Nebraska to make school even if schools were free." Such cases I conceive, if they occur at all, would be very rare. It is my opinion that with free schools, nearly all children among us of suitable age, would become scholars. This opinion is formed upon a long and extensive acquaintance with the people of our country. W.

The Courts Martial.

The official reports of the Courts Martial in the case of Major Wyse and Col. Gates have been made public. Major Wyse is found guilty of disobedience of orders in having refused to embark four companies of the regiment under command on board the "Falcon"—but he is acquitted on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.—The sentence of the Court was dismission from the service; but the President has mitigated it to suspension from rank and command and pay for six months.—The Secretary of War embraces the opportunity to censure, with just severity, the lack of proper care too often exhibited in the selection of transports for troops.

The report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. Gates is very severe upon that officer, charging him with gross neglect of duty, in not organizing, cheering, and guiding his men on board the wreck of the Steamer San Francisco—with selfishness in embracing with eagerness the earliest chance of escape for himself and his family, in taking one of his children sick with the measles on board the ship, and in saying that he would rather twenty of his men should die, than that his child should suffer for lack of water. He is also shown to have made a groundless charge, from gross malignity, against Capt. Gardner.

No sentence in the case of Col. Gates is promulgated. As has been stated, however, he had been ordered to deliver the command and the colors of his regiment to the officer next him in rank. Out of regard for his age and services, it is said no formal sentence has been pronounced against him.—Chi. Journal.

They state the business objects of the society to be—

1. The diffusion of the knowledge of the phenomena and principles of Spiritualism.

2. The defence and protection of believers and inquirers in the freedom of thought and inquiry against all opposition and oppression.

3. The relief of the suffering, the distressed, and the erring, so far as to enable them to lead pure and upright lives.

Thirdly. The number of trustees shall be twelve; and

Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, and eleven others were elected Trustees for the first year. In the election of officers, Ex-Senator Tallmadge was elected President, and accepts the office in a letter to the Secretary, giving his full adherence to the doctrine.

Spiritualism, Millerism, Mormonism.

By a dispatch from a friend at Columbus, Ind., we are informed that the people of that town have adopted the Shelleyville fashion of "shutting up" doggeries.—On Tuesday night, they made an "open front" of one of them, and the town is in a good deal of excitement about it.

State Journal, 29th ult.

THE DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.—A circumstantial account of the terrible earthquake which occurred at San Salvador on the 17th of April last, is given in the government organ of San Salvador. The work of destruction was accomplished in ten seconds, and the account says:

"The crashing of houses and churches stunted the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock tower of the cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful edifice of the University was demolished. The church of the Merced separated in the center, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses, a few were left standing, but all rendered uninhabitable. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction. Fortunately the loss of life was not so great as at first supposed. The killed will not exceed one hundred, nor the wounded fifty.

Some one, we don't know who, gives the following advice:

"May be you are a bachelor, frosty

and forty. Then, poor fellow! Saturday night is nothing to you just as you are nothing to anybody. But gets a wife, blue-eyes or black eyes, but above all blue eyes, get a little home, no matter how little, and a sofa just to hold two, or two and a half; then get the two or two and a half in it of a Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes and think God and take courage!"

—

PAPERS OF WESTERN HOTELS.—The Chicago Democrat says "the former proprietors of the City Hotel have sold their lease for \$10,000. E. H. Aiken, Esq., of the Garden City House, has sold his lease for an amount which, added to the profits for the last three years, will give him the sum of \$35,000. A. G. Troop, Esq., is the owner of the Garden City House.

Messrs. Gage, of the Tremont House, same time was offered \$10,000 for their lease. We learn that their profits for the first year reached the nice little sum of \$45,000."

AN EYE WITNESS.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The law of 1850 for the recovery of fugitives embodied the following principles of the law of 1793. Against these provisions the Abolitionists are rebelling.

GOODNESS OF GOD.—The silk worm cannot accomplish the object of its creation without the mulberry leaf—the substance on which it feeds—and God, if to insure the continuation of this useful species, has ordained it that no other insects will partake of the same food, thus insuring a certain supply for the little spinster. This appears a small matter, yet it is clearly exhibits design and goodness in the creating power as the laws which hold the bodies of our astral stroller system together.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Washington, on the 11th says the Homestead Bill will pass the Senate in the course of next week.

WE NEVER MUCH ADMIRERED THE CHURCH WARDEN'S WIFE WHO WENT TO CHURCH FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HER LIFE BECAUSE HER HUSBAND WAS CHURCH WARDEN, AND BEING SOMEWHAT LATE, THE CONGREGATION WERE GETTING UP FROM THEIR KNEES AT THE TIME SHE ENTERED; AND SHE SAID WITH A SWEET CONDESCENDING SMILE, "PRAY KEEP YOUR SEATS LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I THINK NO MORE OF MYSELF THAN I DID BEFORE."

RATHER PERSONAL.—A New York editor, finding a cabbage seed in a letter received from a brother quill wants to know if his correspondent has the habit of scratching his head while writing.

THE DANISH DICT.—The Danish diet has passed a law, to go into operation in April next, by which all nations will be free to trade with Iceland, commerce with which has hitherto been monopolized by a company of Copenhagen merchants.

THE SIRATON DAILY SENTINEL says the number of arrivals there amount to eight hundred or a thousand a day.

COL. Wm. BASSELL, M. C. for Illinois, will never be able to resume his seat in the House.

HARRIED.

On the 29th of June, by J. M. Maxwell, of Oswego, Mr. R. CORNWALL and Miss JANE A. ADAMS, both of Bourbon, Ind.

IN THE MARKET.

The highest cash price we paid for all kinds of cattle.

COL. BREDGEON'S.

Usually bought and sold by Druggists, at the Drug Store of G. B. ROBERTS.

Laporte, July 6, 1854.

ESTRAY MARE & COLT.

Taken up by Maria Lusk living on one end of Cedar Lake, in North Bend Township, Stark Co., Ind., on the 26th day of May, 1854, one grey or flea-bitten Mare, supposed to be nine years old, and one bay Colt supposed to be one year old. Mare appraised \$55; Colt appraised at \$30 by J. D. Good and Samuel Shirk, before Charles S. Tibbets justice of the peace.

A TEST.—CHAS. HUMPHREYS C. J. K.

JULY 6, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the unexpired term has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Nathan Cudwallader Jr., late of Marshall county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB F. LEWIS, Administrator.

1854.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Receiving in the Post office at Plymouth, July 1st, 1854.

Aiken Wm. Jackson J.

Allin Joseph Johnson Abraham

Asch Adam G. Johnson Anthony or

Boggs Lewis K. John 2 Johnson John 2

Borch Jerusha K. John 2 Raymond Joseph

Bark Joseph K. John 2 Kennett John 2

Bangles Robert King Daniel

Bovd James S. Lyon Rosland

Barker Abra L. Lyon John 2

Brewer Hattie B. Lyon Solomon

Brown V. Lovelough Jacob