

Plymouth Banner.

W. H. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, July 6, 1854.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by 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 lose 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 beautiful 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:

"The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever."

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 unmistakable language:

"And we do further solemnly plight

and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual."

We have thus carefully alluded to the principles upon which this government was instituted, in order to soften, if possible, the epithets—*treason, treachery, traitor, &c.* With no feelings of demagoguery in our breast, whilst denunciation is irresistible—we will briefly define their true meaning. Noah Webster says: "*Treason*—Is the highest crime of a civil nature of which man can be guilty. In general, it is the offence of trying to overthrow the government of the State to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the State into the hands of a foreign power."

The same author defines as follows: "*Traitor*—One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country, one guilty of treason." &c.

"*Treachery*—Violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the State or sovereign." &c.

A few years ago that profound statesman and able jurist, Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, said:

"I say it everywhere, on my professional reputation, that it men get together, and resolve that they will oppose a law of the government, not in any one case, but in all cases, I say, if they resolve to resist the law, whoever may be attempted to be made the subject of it, and carry that purpose into effect, by resisting the law in any one case, either by force of arms or force of numbers, THAT, SIR, IS TREASON."

As to guilty parties, let their own words tell. Wendell Phillips said:

"We mean to make Massachusetts so restive and disorganizing, that if the South will not go out of the Union she will kick Massachusetts out!"

Joshiah Quincy says:

"I scarcely know a Government that is not better to live under than ours."

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

Rev. C. L. DEXTER.—"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, 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 Slave of the South, would be a position in which the fewest number would place themselves; yet such is the inevitable tendency of such reasonable 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 not remain until repealed. When the law maker proves recalcitrant to the trusts committed to his hands, the remedy is alone with those who gave him the power to act, and until the American people all get to think alike, we fear that some one will continue to be dissatisfied.

Mexico.—Dates from the City to the 22d ult., bring intelligence that the Cholera was prevailing in many portions of Mexico to an alarming extent. In the City the number of victims had reached as high as 200 per day. Amongst the number were Madame Sontag and several distinguished citizens.

The Mexican Government has issued a 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.

Terrible Occurrence.

Our Cincinnati exchanges of last week give accounts of one of the most aggravated deeds of cowardly villainy we recollect of seeing recorded in many a day.

On Monday evening, the 26th ult., a box was sent to Mr. J. H. Allison, the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital on the corner of Longworth and Western Row. About 10 o'clock Mr. Allison and his wife were seated in their private room, and concluded to open the box and examine its contents, the consequence of which was the explosion of a bomb shell, the iron of which from appearance must have been three-fourths of an inch thick and heavily charged with powder. The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of five squares. The neighbors discovered the Hospital to be on fire, and the alarm was raised, and by the aid of a few buckets of water the fire was extinguished. Dr. Baker who was in the adjoining room, hurried to the apartment, and found Mr. Allison on his knees near the window with his clothes on fire. He tore them from him, and discovered that his bowels were protruding, and that he was otherwise horribly mangled. The Dr. asked, "Why, Allison, what has done this?" He answered: "A torpedo in that box, Doctor."

The screams of the wife from the adjoining room, now called the attention of the Doctor to her, and groping his way in the dark, he found her lying near the bed in the most extreme agony. Not a vestige of the face was left. The flesh had been entirely torn away, and presented a black and undecipherable void. The hair, which had evidently been of dark and luxuriant growth, was singed and matted. As far down as the waist, the right side of the body presented a horrible appearance, the skeleton being entirely bare, and the charny hue contrasted horribly with the livid stump of the arm, which had been amputated near the shoulder. The left arm was but little injured, and as it lay bare across the body, its snowy whiteness exhibited in its symmetrical proportion a sad evidence of the beauty and personal attraction of the deceased.

The victims Mr. and Mrs. Allison are dead. He died about 12 o'clock the same night, and she about 3 o'clock the following afternoon. The police are on the hunt of the perpetrator. They have already discovered where he got the box and the powder, and a description of the person that hired the boy to take it to the hospital.

The Nebraska Bill.—As this bill has passed both branches of the National Legislature, received the President's signature and is now a law, we shall publish it entire in our next paper and charge it to the National treasury. Other papers may fool away their time and brains, (if they have any) in fruitless efforts to instill into the public mind their own prejudiced notions of the measure—some for and others against it—but we prefer giving the reader the opportunity of being his own judge. Are not other papers willing to trust their readers thus far? Or, are they determined to cram down their throats—palatable or baseless—their constructions of the various sections of the bill, and fill their sheets with rebellious and treasonous harangues and modern psalms to the exclusion of the identical law itself? Publish the Act, and do justice to your readers and your own consciences.

Spiritualism.—The leaders of the Spiritual movement held a Convention in New York during the past month, and on the 17th adopted a charter for the organization of a "Society for the diffusion of Spiritual knowledge."

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 crying, 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,

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.

Mr. Editor.—The prosperity of our educational system requires, 1st, That good school houses should be erected in every neighborhood or convenient locality. 2. 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, 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 cheerfully, by persons of liberal and benevolent feelings—persons who rise above selfish aims, who have the public good at heart, who care more for the welfare of the rising generation than they do for dollars and cents.

But, says an objector, "those parents who do not educate their children, are idle, vicious, and worthless." This is not always the case, for some of the most worthy people among us, having large families, are unable to keep their children steadily at school, and pay the consequent expenses. But suppose that the conduct of the parent is bad, his children are not to blame for this, and they should not be doomed to a life of ignorance, for the faults of their parents. Probably their natural abilities are as good as the children of parents who occupy a higher standing in society, and with reasonable advantages, they may as scholars, rise to eminence.

"But," continues the objector, "many parents would not send their children to 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 dismissal 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 pronounced. 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*.

By a dispatch from a friend at Columbus, Ind., we are informed that the people of that town have adopted the Shelbyville 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 stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a spell 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. Among the latter is the bishop, who received a severe blow on the head; the late President, Sr. Bueñas; a daughter of the President, and the wife of the Secretary of the Legislative Chambers—the latter severely."

SETTLING IN KANSAS.—Emigrants have been crowding into our country for several months past, preparatory to a general rush to the Indian lands. Many of them had already staked off their claims and made every preparation to settle upon the first news of the passage of the Nebraska Bill. But the Indian reservation, as secured in the treaties, has been equal to a show 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 have 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 Thursday 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 28.

The National Era of this morning publishes 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 their own laws, will be the interdiction of slavery in that territory by their own free and sovereign act.

Slavery is the creature of law. It does not legally exist without the authority of law. There is no law authorizing it in the territories. An overwhelming majority of the people who settle there will be opposed to it, and will prohibit it by their constitution. The glory of the doctrine of non-intervention is that it recognizes the capacity of the people to decide a question of State policy for themselves. It regards them "as of age," and able to regulate their domestic concerns without guardians.

Those who advocate that doctrine are charged with being in favor of the extension of slavery. The results of its application to Utah, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, as will be shown in due time, will be the exclusion of slavery within their limits, by their own untrammelled action. Mark our prediction. And while we rejoice in the prospect of the exclusion of slavery from those territories, we are no less gratified by the successful and triumphant vindication of the honor and integrity of the party, in the maintenance of the faith of the compact between the States, by the recognition of the principle of popular sovereignty and State rights. Truly this is a proud position for a national party.

—State Sent.

A SAD AFFAIR.—The following heart-rending casualty, which occurred at Atlanta, Logan county, Ill. we take from the *Pekin Mirror*.

A woman by the name of Mrs. Banty, and five small children, attempted to cross Lickpock creek in a wagon, at a shallow ford four miles from this place. The current carried the horses and wagon down the stream into deep water, the wagon bed turned over and threw them all into the water. The mother caught the two youngest children under one arm and with the other she caught the end of a limb which hung in the water. The oldest, twelve years old, drifted down stream one hundred yards, and lodged against a hanging willow. He had scarcely crawled upon it, when his little brother came along, but with presence of mind perhaps unparalleled, he caught him; but was unable to get him out of the water. While holding his head above water, his drowned sister came floating by, he caught her and held her for some time, but being unable to save both he let the body go,

and rescued the living child until assistance was rendered. The cries of the mother soon brought the neighbors to the spot, but they were all on the opposite side of the stream, and could render no assistance till they went to a bridge two miles below, to get across. A large dog belonging to the family swam to the woman twice, caught her clothes and jerked them several times and took a small bundle ashore. When he returned, she gave him the babe, but he failed to get it ashore and the child was drowned. By this time her grip began to fail, and she called for help to save her remaining child. She remained in this perilous situation three quarters of an hour, struggling to save her children before she let them go, and remained there an hour afterwards.

While some were gone to a bridge, those that remained made desperate efforts to reach the sufferers, on horses and by swimming, but the current was too strong for them. When those that crossed at the bridge came to the boys, two men swam out to them and got them to shore without difficulty. The same two men swam out to the mother and found her almost exhausted, but succeeded in getting her to shore, after sinking several times. The babe was found this morning, and search is being made for the other two.—The mother is almost distracted.

AS EVE 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.

1. The right of the master to arrest his fugitive wherever he may find him.

2. His duty to carry him before a magistrate [now a United States Commissioner or judge] in the State where he is arrested, that the claim may be adjudged by him.

3. The duty of the magistrate [commissioner] to examine the claim, and to decide it, like other examining magistrates, without a jury, and then to commit him to the custody of his master.

4. The right of the master to remove his slave to his residence.

The following is the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in reference to fugitive slaves.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

What think you of the conduct of the abolitionists at Boston, who, disregarding that provision of the Constitution, resisted the execution of a law passed in conformity thereto, the object of which is to protect the claimant in his constitutional rights?

GETTING MARRIED.

The New Orleans Picayune relates a little incident which transpired in one of the Eastern towns last summer. It occurred in church, on one of those quiet afternoons when all the world seems ready to drop asleep—when the flies buzz lazily on the window panes, and the dog lies on the door-stone. The afternoon service had ended and the congregation were arranging themselves for the benediction, when to the great astonishment and the manifest interest of the worshippers, the good parson descended from the pulpit to the desk below, and said in a calm clear voice—"Those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, will now please to come forward."

A deep stillness instantly fell over the congregation, broken only by the rustling of silk, as some pretty girl or excited matron changed her position, to catch the first view of the couple to be married.

No one, however, arose, or seemed in the least inclined to arise. Where upon deeming his first notice unheard or misunderstood, repeated the invitation:—"Let those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony, now come forward."

Still no one stirred. The silence became almost audible, and a painful sense of awkwardness of the position was gradually spreading among those present, when a young gentleman who had occupied a vacant seat in the broad aisle during service slowly arose, and deliberately walked to the foot of the altar. But no one knew him, and no female accompanied his travels.

When he arrived within a respectable distance of the clergyman, he paused, and with a reverent bow, seeped, to one side of the aisle; but neither said anything, nor seemed at all disconcerted at the idea of being married alone. The clergyman looked anxiously around for the bride, who, he supposed, was yet to arrive, and at length remarked to the young gentleman in an under tone:—"The lady, sir, is dilatory."

"Very, sir."

"Had we not better defer the ceremony?"

"I think not. Do you suppose she will be here soon?"

"No, sir," said the astonished shepherd; "how should I know of your lady's movements? That is a matter belonging to yourself!"

A few moments more were suffered to elapse in this unpleasant state of expectancy, when the clergyman renewed his interrogatories.

"Did the lady promise to attend at the present hour, sir?"

"What lady?"

"Why the lady, to be sure, that you are waiting here for."

"I did not hear her say anything about it," was the unsatisfactory response.

"Then, sir, may I ask why you are here and for what purpose you reside with me in this manner?" said the somewhat enraged cleric.

"I come, sir, simply because you invited all those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to step forward, and I happened to entertain such a wish. I am very sorry to have misunderstood you sir, and wish you a very good day."

The benediction was uttered with a solemnity of tone very little in accordance with the twitching of the facial nerves; and when, after the church was closed, the story got wind among the congregation, more than one girl regretted that her wishes had not been as boldly expressed as the young gentlemen's, who had really wished to be "united in the holy bonds of matrimony."

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

"May be you are a bachelor, frosty and lory. Then, poor fellow! Saturday night is nothing to you just as you are nothing to anybody. But get a wife, blue eyes or black eyes, but above all true eyes, get a little bone, no matter how little, and a sole just to hold two, or two and a half, then get the two or two and a half in it of Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife's eyes and thank God and take courage!"

PREPARE FOR WINTER 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 \$25,000. A. G. Troup, Esq., is the owner of the Garden City House."

Messrs. Gage, of the Tremont House, some time since was offered \$100,000 for their lease. We learn that their profits for the first year reached the nice little sum of \$45,000."

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, as 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 steller 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 admired 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 confiding 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 cabagedress in a letter received from a brother quill writer, to know if this correspondent has the habit of scratching his head while writing.

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 Saratoga Daily Sentinel says the number of arrivals there amount to eight hundred or a thousand a day.

Col. Wm. Basell, M. C. for Illinois, will never it is feared be able to resume his seat in the House.

MAILED.

On the 29th of June, J. M. Maxwell, of Oswego, Mr. R. Connelley, and Miss Jesse A. Adams, both of Bourbon, Ind.

In the Market.

The highest price for the good kind of "RED" HERRING is \$2.50 per barrel. Usually bought and sold by Druggists, at the Drug Store of Laporte, July 6, 1854.

ASTRAY Mare & Colt. Taken up by Maria Lock living one mile east of Cedar Lake, in North Bend Township, Starke Co. Ind., on the 28th day of May, 1854, one grey or chestnut Mare, supposed to be nine years old, and one bay Colt supposed to be four years old. More appraised at \$55; Colt appraised at \$30, by John Good and Samuel Shirk, before Charles N. Tilden, justice of the peace. A test—CHAS. HUMPHREY'S CK July 6, 1854.

Administrator's Notice.

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

JACOB L. LEWIS, Adm'r. July 6, 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Plymouth, July 1st, 1854.