

Plymouth Banner.

W. H. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.
PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 3, 1854.

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

The Conventions.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for this district will meet in this place on the 17th inst. We suppose that all the opposition that will be run against the Democratic nominee was designated by the Convention which met at Bradford on the 2nd inst. We have no doubt but SCHUYLER COLFAX is the lucky man. Well it's a race in which we expect to feel a little interest, in order to get reinstated in Society. When all the nominations are made, we expect to hoist our Banner, and to honestly and faithfully battle under its folds, we will most cordially invite those who agree with us, and all others who possess sufficient liberality to allow their honest opponents a place under the sun, we will most gladly maintain the most friendly intercourse.

A Prohibitory Law.—As a reasonable and reliable position, we heretofore unequivocally denied that it was the wish of the Whigs who favored the enactment of a prohibitory law, to defeat or promote the success of either political party. We have urged that in their nominations each party could place in the field a good and reliable Temperance man, and in the success of either, a prohibitory law was sure of success. Our readers remember this. But what do recent developments prove? All the deception we have been instrumental in palming off on honest and unsuspecting Democrats, was not with a view to deceive them. Other Whigs and Whig presses urged the same argument. But since a new hobby has been stabled, and those Democratic Temperance men have been asked not only to forsake party ties for the sake of a prohibitory law, but to release one of the main planks of their Democratic platform, and oppose popular sovereignty in the Territories, and relinquish their attachment to a perpetuity of the Union, we no longer urge our former position, yet we still favor a prohibitory law.

We look upon the temperance reform as one of the main arteries of good and wholesome society. Its advocates should labor in Union and in the bonds of the most liberal fraternity. If any of them should happen to differ with their neighbors upon the subject of a National Bank, a Tariff, or Territorial organizations, no such mean and contemptible steps should be taken as to declare them unworthy of a place in society.

Keep it Moving.—Let the factions combine together, and continue to lend the abolitionists succor, and perhaps something will be accomplished after a while, that will burn the faces of those who may be logged into the support of their fanatical doctrines.

The Troy Whig, in speaking of Fred Douglass, and advocating his claims as a candidate for Congress, says:

"He is a remarkable specimen of his race, and were he white would be a man of mark."

Some pretend to believe that there is no reality in Fred's being an aspirant for Congressional favor, because they don't happen to be his immediate constituents and see and know the fact for themselves; but keep the thing moving and yield a little now, and a little more, and still a little more after a while, and the glorious achievement may yet astonish some of our race.

Another Step.—In the abolition Legislature of Connecticut at its late session, after passing resolutions against the Nebraska bill, and before its adjournment, the House by a vote of 116 to 78 passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (by 106 to 50,) an amendment prohibiting any person from voting who cannot read. These amendments lie over until the next Legislature for confirmation or rejection.

A cotemporary is probably not very much mistaken, when he says:

"This is one of the States which are held up to the people of Indiana as models which they should follow. Negroes are to be allowed to vote, while that right is to be taken from the white man whose misfortune it was, perhaps, in his youth, to live ten or twenty miles from a school house, and did not have an opportunity of learning to read."

Still Another Step.—Continue to encourage them. Teach them the blessings of that liberty they are not now nor will be capable of appreciating, and the results are fast developing themselves.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

A negro seduced the daughter of his master at Laurel, Delaware. A couple of officers endeavored to arrest him. He stabbed one and mortally wounded the other, and then escaped.

Yes! abolish slavery.—set the blacks at liberty amongst us, give them the privilege of voting whilst you disfranchise the poor white man because his poverty prevented his being educated, and pander to their ignorant pride by placing

them before the people as candidates for Congress, and if a tame submission on our part to amalgamation is refused, the seduction of our wives and daughters promises to be the inevitable result. Yet those who oppose the abolition of slavery without providing the means of colonization, are denounced as unfit for a place in society. Shame!

Who Sustains Them?—We hear that quite a number of the 24 who composed that People's Convention at the Court House in this place on the 8th July 1854, now disapprove and condemn their own acts. We are told that the 2d and 3d resolutions both allude to Congressmen alone. The first says "every Northern man who supported," &c., whilst the other says "Northern men who voted," &c. Is there any necessity of any further explanation than the resolutions themselves carry upon their face? Democrats, and others—you who believe in the doctrine of non-interference with slavery, and that of popular sovereignty in the Territories, whilst exercising the civil and prudent citizen's right, are you willing to tamely submit to such contemptible stuff as the resolutions contain, and allow 24 persons to shoulder the responsibility upon "THE CITIZENS of Marshall county?" Sit down and calmly make up your verdicts. Below we copy the resolutions alluded to for your future reference:

Resolved, That every Northern man who supported the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in Congress, is unworthy in future, of any honorable position in society, and we here pledge ourselves that we will never abate our efforts to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

Resolved, That all those Northern men who voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill, have immortalized their names in the annals of infamy, and that their names will form a cabinet of political putrefaction for the execration of future generations.

Those of the 24 which did not carefully look into the tenure and purport of the resolutions, say they now disapprove them. They possess the liberality to allow their neighbors and friends to differ with them in political sentiment, and still breathe free air; whilst those so bitterly denounced, loathe and despise the fanatics, who palm off such stuff as the real sentiment of "the citizens of Marshall county."

But suppose we waive the advantage afforded us by the ridiculous position in which their resolutions have placed them, and admit for the sake of another view of the matter, that they were intended only to denounce Congressmen. Is a public agent who does what he believes to be right, more censurable than those who sustain him in his acts? There is no difference between the principal and his agent in this case. If there is any, the principal is the most censurable. Therefore the odious sentiments of the contemptible resolutions bear upon all who favor the organization of Nebraska Territory upon the principles of Non-intervention and popular sovereignty.

Some few Whigs tell us that they do not think it bartering any part of their political creed to subscribe to such doctrines. If this is true, we never knew anything about the creed of that party. The citizens of Marshall county pledged to carry out the spirit of the resolution! Reader, are you willing to say that the name of the Hon. N. Emory, your Representative in Congress, shall form any part of a "cabinet of political putrefaction for the execration of future generations?"

simply because he did what he thought was right as your Representative in Congress? Admit that he was wrong—it is the citizen's privilege to say so and oppose him in his wrong, but it is not the duty nor is it the privilege of 24 people—in the name of the citizens of Marshall county, to consign him and his good name to such a post of degradation and infamy.

Agitators.—We have been told by persons who continue to agitate the public mind in relation to laws that now legally exist, that they should continue to agitate, although a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION should result from it!

Those persons must seek some other channel through which to promulgate such doctrines, besides the columns of our paper.

We don't like all the laws that are at present in force, but whilst we have the right to labor for their amendment and alteration, we don't claim the right to tear the Union from under the feet of those who do like them, thereby depriving them as well as ourselves of all power to make change or amend the laws that are to control us. But, Mr. Agitator, for your gratification, here's a proposition: Let us resolve that the American Union is a humbug—that Columbus was a humbug—that Gen. Washington was the humbugged, and that we'll all quit, and prodigal like, go back home to mamma. We didn't put the Union together, and if it is a spoiled job and a total failure, let the responsibility rest upon the heads of those old blockheads—Tom Jefferson, Geo. Washington, and the rest of them. Come, let's go.

Miss Fillmore, only daughter of Ex-President Fillmore, died of cholera, at Aurora, N. Y. on the 26th July.

The Wide Awake.—Is the title of a Native American Newspaper, about being established at Indianapolis. The main features of its creed appeared in our Paper of last week. It is furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance; Club terms considerably lower. P. Doxy, Publisher and Proprietor.

Congress adjourns to-morrow. A summary of its acts would doubtless be interesting to our readers, but as yet we are not in possession of them. Some weeks since we expressed our fears in relation to the fate of the Homestead bill, since that time, the bill which passed the House some month or two since and of which we gave the leading features, met with sufficient opposition in the Senate to cripple its progress, and it was so altered and amended by that body, that its friends in the House didn't know it when it returned to them for their concurrence. How it was finally disposed of, we are unable to say this week.

Produce Markets.—Some of our readers grumble because we do not give more full accounts of the distant markets. When there is any material change in the prices we have endeavored to keep them advised, but there is no earthly use in continuing the same figures from week to week, particularly when we are scarce of room for reading matter. But if we have been too negligent in this particular heretofore, we will endeavor to make amends for the future, by giving more attention to that department of our paper, as we do not deem it at all unimportant.

War News.—We have heretofore continued full accounts of the Eastern War. At times our items seemed rather interesting and each arrival was looked to with exceeding anxiety until such a manifest sameness produced distrust, which, together with the fact that all our reports seemed so clearly to favor a partiality in favor of the parties making them, induced us to believe that they were scarcely reliable. All new movements, however, will be duly noted, and our readers kept posted, when we receive anything worthy of their attention.

The Markets.—It will be perceived from our reports that breadstuffs and grain of nearly every description have very materially declined. Our merchants are offering from to per bushel for Wheat. Flour is selling at \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

At Chicago on the 27th ult. Wheat dull and no transactions except for milling purposes. Freight unchanged and low. Flour—City Mills, No. 1 Extra Superfine \$7.75, No. 2, 7.25, No. 3, 7.00. Wheat 1 1/2 cent considerable range for spring according to quality. Corn—4000 bu on hand at 51c per bu, 2000 bu in lots same, 150 bu on track at 52c, 1600 bu on board at 53c per bu, 600 bu on board at 54c, 31c small lots at depot at 26a 30c.

Daily Mail Again.—Our citizens will certainly be much gratified at the following bit of intelligence from our attentive member of Congress:

WASHINGTON, July 1854.

DEAR SIR:—A Mr. Peter Dunkle, of Logansport, has taken the contract for a daily mail (Sundays excepted) from that place to Niles, Mich.

His proposal was accepted yesterday by the Post Office Department, and soon, I doubt not, your usual mail facilities will be restored to you.

Very Respectfully,
NORMAN EDDY.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor Banner, Plymouth, Indiana.

For the Banner.

BOURBON TOWNSHIP, Marshall Co. Ind., July 24, 1854.

MR. BURNS:—I would like to call on the Township Trustees of all the Townships of this county, through your paper, to know whether it would be expedient by them to have a Trustee's Meeting at Plymouth, on the first Saturday in October, or at any other time they suggested, for the purpose of consulting each other's views upon the subject of the Common Schools in the county, and request the School Examiners to be present, and some suitable person to deliver an address. An answer from some of said trustees requested next week.

DANIEL ANDREWS, Trustee, Bourbon.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—A disgraceful outrage occurred at "Lake View House" last evening the particulars of which we learn, were as follows: A party of Irishmen having been attending a funeral, proceeded afterwards to the above named house and demanded something to drink. Being somewhat intoxicated and noisy the Proprietor who was sick sent word to the barkeeper not to sell them any liquor, which was the signal for a riot, and an indiscriminate attack was made upon the house, and gentlemen who happened to be there at the time.

Mr. Henry Butler of this city, was felled by a blow over the head with a club and his thumb almost bitten off. Mr. T. O. Wilson was likewise severely hurt, and others of the party more or less injured. The house was also considerably damaged. We did not learn that any arrest had been made or any leaders in the outrage identified. —Chicago Journal.

A Clergyman of a country village desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no services in the afternoon as he was "going to officiate for another clergyman." The clerk as soon as the sermon was ended rose up with all due solemnity, and called out—

"I am desired to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. L. is going fishing with another clergyman."

Mr. L. of course corrected the awkward yet amusing blunder.

For the Banner.

Ma. Editor:—I see by your last paper, that two somebody's calling themselves "Quis" and "O. K."—true to their inconsistency—are out on me, with a repetition of the Nebraska, Whiskey and Slave question, and their foolish use of names. Instead of meeting my article as they pretend to do, they make me the subject to start on, and then go off at a tangent onto their "one idea," of Slavery, Whiskey and personal abuse combined, which seems to be the only thing that they possess in the shape of ideas.

Now look at the thing one moment as it is. I found fault with the unwarrantable abuse heaped on those who thought different on the Nebraska and liquor questions from the Convention alluded to, and not any one else. And I complained that ministers who were there, should suffer themselves to be parties to such hard names and unlimited excommunications, when they should be messengers of Peace.

(Let me remark here in parenthesis, that "Quis" tells a wilful falsehood, in his first paragraph, when he says that "Christianity and Christian ministers are unwarrantably attacked and abused by your correspondent," (meaning me) without exception. No, he knows that it is false, for he read my article, and he knows that it is exclusively confined to those who passed such hard resolutions in that Convention, and does not name or allude even to any others.)

I charged them with cowardice in being afraid to enforce liquor laws that do punish, and with styling a meeting of not over 30 people, as a "meeting of the citizens of Marshall county," and with being inconsistent in their actions in a former convention and in the last one.

I did not say the Nebraska bill was right or wrong, or that the Maine law was expedient or the reverse, or find fault with ministers for dabbling in politics, or canvass Slavery or the liquor question in any shape.

I only charged those who were in that Convention with inconsistency and hard mouthed expressions. I did not even call hard names; I only blamed their course.

"Quis" and "O. K." like a boy in love, with a gal in both eyes, can see only the one thing and straightaway tear off after it like a runaway horse. No matter what the subject is, off they go onto the Nebraska and liquor question in answering me, when I did not pretend to discuss it. They repeat their abuse of men who differ from them in opinion, and "Quis" opens his biblical lore, and calls me an "ass," (I'll wager a lemonade he's a minister,) while "O. K." in the abundance of his wrath and zeal calls me a "booby," and so they go.

Did "Witherspoon," or the others who refer to, and especially the one who signed the Declaration of Independence, use such language as you do, my good sir?—And did they abuse everybody who tho't Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was not truth in every word, and read them out of society? Keep cool good Christians, be a little charitable, and don't kick so hard when you are not spurred. My dear "Quis," don't deny my number of citizens at that meeting and intimate that I don't know and you do, because you are encroaching again on the bounds of falsehood. Now you know that you was not there. I know it if you do not, and I am advised when I speak and don't often make a public assertion without being advised. I will not tell you what you do not know, but it is true. "All told," there was but 26 there at the most, and three of them were Nebraska men. Much of the time there was only from 17 to 21, and at no time, over 26, three of them against you and one not a voter.

Don't charge me so hard with your own sins. I really believe that all men, ministers included, should act in politics, but they should so act as to quiet ferment, not create and increase it—soothe by kind language, and not provoke abuse.

And then it was rather contemptible in you, "Quis," to jump onto the "grammar," when you felt called on to answer the matter. Rather a poor opinion you must have of the readers of the Banner, to think that the attack of one who could write nothing but "incoherent stuff," sheer balderdash, and vulgar hotch-potch," (as you style my article) upon so great and august a thing as "Christianity and her whole ministry," without exception, needed the light of your wisdom to prevent their being misled. That's about as much of a compliment as you pay them in regard to their ability to govern their selves.

It won't do, "Quis," it is evident you thought it something more than this (notwithstanding you say not.) or you would not have noticed it, and made it a text: to preach a Nebraska and liquor sermon. Rather small, that, about the "grammar," and all that, wasn't it "Quis," as in as much as the best ideas are not always grammatically expressed, nor rhetorical flourish always good sense? Rather more of the flesh to that spirit, than of the principles of your Divine Master.

Now, my good sir, take up my article which you have wasted so much ink and paper on, and prove that one statement is untrue. Or, quote your "bible"—not about "asses," but rules that authorize you to drive men from society in a mass, and call them foul names. Assert and prove that you did not do this, (I have shown the affirmative by your resolutions) or if you admit it, show that it is right and that you are good ministers in so doing, and following in the footsteps of your worthy predecessors. Don't go around my article and bark at it like a dog at a snake he is afraid of, but since you have condescended (?) to notice it, take it up and deny it, if you can and tell the truth, and disprove its statements.

For your benefit, I repeat that you did do what is there alleged, and that it was wrong, and unworthy of you or your cause; and the fact that some poor fool (if any body ever did) called somebody "itinerant vagabonds," (you dare not say I did so) is a poor excuse for you to renege that foul part, by calling hard names back to him or some one else.

I'm sorry for you, gentlemen—(taking it for granted that you mean to be understood as upholding the resolutions and conduct of that Convention,) because, professing to be ministers and Christians,

either your zeal and passion has—for the time being—run off with all your prudence and judgment, or because, your fighting propensities occupy the place that ought to be filled with a desire for peace, and prudence enough to dictate a peaceable course of conduct.

AMERICAN.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.
Four Days Later from Europe.
New York, July 24.

The steamer Pacific has arrived with four days' later news from Europe. Cotton a light advance. Wheat has declined 4 1/2; Hour 1c. Corn active.—Consuls 2c.

No battle of importance has transpired yet.

Napier had withdrawn his fleets from before Constantinople.

Russia is forcing Austria into new negotiations. Strong suspicions are still entertained of Austria's good faith towards the allies. Prussia sent a special envoy to Austria, asking Austria to refrain from further steps with England and France, and join her in new negotiations for peace.

Austria has countermanded the advance of her army into Wallachia.

The Turks have crossed the Danube in considerable force.

An action occurred on the 5th, at Giverny, in which 160 Russians were killed, and 300 wounded.

It is rumored that the combined fleets attacked Constantinople on the 30th, but further accounts say that the fleet was anchored at Barosund, and that no engagement had taken place.

It is reported that Russia is concentrating 300,000 men against Austria.

An engagement had occurred between the Russians, and Basho Bouzouks in Asia. The latter lost 3,000 men.

Gen. Osten has been appointed Governor of Caucasus.

Three thousand Russians have advanced from Odessa towards the Pruth.

The accounts of the evacuation of the principality by Russia, are very contradictory. An interview had taken place between Prince Gortschakoff and the Emperor of Austria.

Russia is occupying the forts on the Caspian sea.

Persia has declared against the aggressions.

4,000 cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in one day at St. Petersburg.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 9th.

The Turks on the 8th, after a long struggle, got possession of the Islands of Makon and Oriclia, and subsequently of the Island of Givorg.

Prince Gortschakoff was forming a camp of 30,000 men between Bucharest and the Danube.

Spain.—All quiet at Madrid and in the provinces troops remain faithful to the Queen and the progress of the insurgents is slow.

MADRID, 10.—Riots continue their retreat towards Aragona. It is stated that an authorization of the United States Government has to-day arrived to offer for the purchase of Cuba.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—July 12th.—Corn active 6d advance. Provisions show no new feature. London money market active, consols had declined, closing at 92. The decline was owing to tightness of money and the more complicated state of the war.

Russian and the United States.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Monday, July 10, 1854.

Some curious and important intelligence will go officially to Washington by the steamer Indiana, which leaves Havre on Sunday next for New York. This intelligence, relates to new movements which Russia is about to make, and to some important propositions which she desires brought to the attention of the American Government. These propositions are entirely neutral, as regards the present war, being questions that might be considered in time of peace as well as now. A gentleman formerly resident in the United States, late Counselor de Cour of the Emperor of Russia, has left his position near the person of the Grand Duke Constantine, to go to Washington temporarily as a special messenger to the United States Government.

The strong sympathy, amounting even to love, which the Court of Russia manifests towards the United States at this moment, opens the way for negotiations with that power on matters disconnected with the war which may never occur again. Russia desires American sympathy, she has used of American money, and so strong a hatred has lately sprung up against England that she will sacrifice much of her personal interests to irritate that power and to cripple her on American soil.

There is without doubt, therefore, a proposition on its way to Washington, having in view the cession of important territory to the United States for a money consideration, as well as propositions for the promotion and extension of commercial relations between the two countries. Russia is making preparations for a ten years' war, on a scale of magnitude which must more or less cripple her finances, notwithstanding her extraordinary resources, and a money friend such as America will be almost indispensable to her. The crisis through which she will have to pass will compel her to make any sacrifice almost which may be demanded to secure such a friend, and if she can by ceding territory secure sympathy and money, and at the same time thrust a thorn into the side of England, she will readily do it.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The Supreme Court this morning set aside the construction put upon the liquor law by Mayor Conrad closing the taverns in the city on Sunday, and decided that they could be only fined \$400 for a breach of the law. The result of this decision will be that all the liquor stores will be open as heretofore next Sunday.

A PROMISING BOY.—A clergyman catching the scholars in a Wisconsin Sunday school, asked a little boy how he thought Jonah felt while in the whale's belly? "Pretty well down in the mouth, sir," was the prompt reply.

How To Commence Business.—Well boys we doubt not you would all like to rise high in the world, and become good farmers merchants, &c. Here is a good motto for you. Begin at the lowest round on the ladder and keep climbing—and here is a story which will illustrate just what we want to say. One of the wealthiest merchants of New York city tells us how he commenced business. He says:

"I entered a store and asked if a clerk was not wanted. 'No,' in a rough tone, was the answer, 'all being too busy to bother with me—when I reflected that if they did not want a clerk they might want a laborer, but I was dressed too fine for that, I went to my lodgings, put on a rough garb, and the next day went into the same store and demanded if they did not want a porter, and again 'no, sir,' was the response—when I exclaimed in despair 'alms, a laborer! Sir, I will work at any wages. Wages is not my object, I must have employ, and I want to be useful in business.' Those last remarks, attracted their attention, and in the end I was hired as a laborer in the basement and sub-cellar, at very low pay, scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. In the basement and sub-cellar I soon attracted the attention of the counting house and chief clerk, I saved enough for my employers, in little things wasted, to pay my wages ten times over, and they so found it out. I did not let any body about commit petty larcenies without remonstrance and threats of exposure and real exposure if remonstrance would not do. I did not ask for any ten hour law. If I was wanted at 3 A. M. I was there, and cheerfully there, or if I was kept till 2 A. M. I never growled, but told every body to go home, and I will see every thing right." I loaded off at day-break packages for the morning boats, or carried them myself. In short I soon became indispensable to my employers, and I rose—and rose—and rose, until I became head of the house, with money enough, as you see, to give me any luxury or any position a merchant man may desire for himself and children in this great city.

A schoolmaster taught his boys when ever they heard him sneeze, to rise up with solemnity, cross their hands on their bosom, and ejaculate, "God preserve our venerable tutor!" One day he took them out for a walk, and the weather being hot he proposed they should drink at a well. The well was deep, so the master made them join their turbans together for a rope, and descending to the bottom landed them up their drink one after the other. The refreshment over, he made them draw him out again, and had nearly reached the top when the coldness of the well made him sneeze, the whole posse instantly let go the rope threw themselves into their accustomed attitude, and exclaimed, with great fervor, "God preserve our venerable tutor," who fell and broke his leg.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Berry has resigned his position as President of Indiana Asbury University, and that the vacancy has been filled by the election of Dr. Clarke, editor of the "Ladies' Repository," published at Cincinnati.

Julius A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun was elected and has accepted the law professorship, in place of John A. Matson, resigned.

Dr. Elijah Newland was elected Treasurer of the University.—State Sentinel.

An Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the President and Trustees of the town of Plymouth, That no person shall hunt, fish or engage in any game of sport or hazard, within the corporate limits of said town, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, nor engage in any common labor, unless it be a work of necessity, charity, or mercy, except such persons who observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath day, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offence, to be collected by an action of debt, before any court having jurisdiction.

And be it further ordained, That any person other than travellers, who shall be found carrying or exhibiting implements for hunting or fishing, such as a gun, fishing tackle, &c., or publicly exhibiting game or fresh fish, within the corporate limits of said town, on Sunday, the same shall be deemed and taken as prima facie evidence of a violation of this Ordinance, and the Marshal is charged with the enforcing of this Ordinance.

E. BROWN, Pres't.

Attest—M. W. SARR, Ck.

August 3, 1854. 223.

To Wheat Holders.

ALL persons who are Wheat holders that are owing to the Hon. John S. Patterson, of the late firm of Brook & Houghton, are requested to call and settle by the 25th day of August, 1854, as we want to go East to purchase goods. Money or Wheat we must have by that time.—Remembered.

BROOK HOUGHTON & PATTERSON.

P. S. Summer Goods we are selling at reduced prices as it is getting late in the season. Call and see us and we will give you our best terms.

B. H. & P.

Aug. 3, 1854. 224.

TO NON RESIDENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the County Surveyor, will on the 21st day of Aug., 1854, at 10 o'clock a.m., on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of their land in sections 34 & 35, in town 39, range 1 east, in Marshall county, Indiana, to meet at R. McFarland's, and continue from day to day until all is finished.

Non residents who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time and place above mentioned, and delay or provide for delaying their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor of said county, and such delinquency placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

HENRY FRY, LEANDER STEEL.

Aug. 3, 1854. 223.

TO NON RESIDENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the County Surveyor, will on the 25th day of August 1854, at 10 o'clock a.m., on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of their land in section 36, township 32, range one east, in Marshall county, Indiana, to meet at R. McFarland's, and continue from day to day until all is finished.

Non residents who fail to meet the surveyor at the time and place above mentioned, and delay or provide for delaying their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor of said county, and such delinquency placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

JAMES RAP, ROBT MCFARLAND.

Aug. 3, 1854. 223.

1854. THE OLD LINE

DRUG & BOOK STORE.

G. B. ROBERTS, DRUGGIST, and BOOK SELLER, in Clark's Brick Block, opposite the public square La-Porte, Indiana, WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Books, and all articles appertaining to the same. Occupying two rooms, the finest and most extensive in the city, and having Goods to fill the same he does not hesitate to invite his numerous friends and acquaintances, (which a business of ten years in La Porte, has given him, to call and examine his Spring Stock, which he is now receiving. Druggists, Merchants, Grocers, Pedlars, and others buying Goods to sell again, he cordially invites to call. Buying Goods principally by package, he flatters himself that he can furnish the same at as low prices as they can be bought in any market, in less than 25c. G. B. ROBERTS, LaPorte, Aug. 3, 1854. 1691.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following is a few of the many Books just received and for sale at the Old Line Book Store.

Lost Pioneer, World of Art, Robt of the Bowl, Traders' Partners Entire, Novels a large Stock, Bunt's Kitchen Garden, Vicar of Wakefield, Varley's Cabinet Library, Poetical Works all kinds and Styles, Scott Northrup, Trantwine on Railroad Curves, N. P. Willis' Works Complete, Scribner's Engineers Table Book, Bancroft's United States, Jackson's, Noys', & Strong's, Pennsylvania, Modern British Essays, Robt Works, Present age and Inner Life, Pirates Own Book, Hazlett's Life of Napoleon, Humorous Speaker, Bulwer's Novels in one Vol, Mechanic's Book, Florid Gems, Wild Western Scenes, Old Brewery, Mrs. Ben Darley. G. B. ROBERTS, August 3, 1854. 1991.

Dianos. The subscriber has just rec'd a new assortment from the celebrated House of Pirb, Pond & Co., and Hallet, Davis & Co., with and without the Eolian attachment. G. B. ROBERTS, August 3, 1854. 2171.

5th Vol. D'Abignis Hist Reformation. Russia as it is, Great Men and Great Events, Haswell on Engineering, Upper Ten and Lower Million. For sale by August 3, 1854. ROBERTS. 2201.

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