

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. 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 some 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 Unison 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 succour, and perhaps something will be accomplished after a while, that will burn the faces of those who may be lugged 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 contemporary 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 nor never 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.

Yet 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 passer 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.

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 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.

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

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. Dox, 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.

Product 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 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

and no transactions except for milling purpose. Freights unchanged and low.

Flour—City Mills, No. 1 Extra Superfine \$7.75—8.00, No. 2, 7.25, 7.37

Wheat 1 10c considerable rage for spring accord-

ing to quality. Corn—4000 bu. at 8.75

15c per 60 lbs Oats—500 bu. at 8.00

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