

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

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THE UNION AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

For Congress—2d District

NORMAN EDDY of St. Jo. County.

The N. W. Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church is now in session at Laporte, Bishop Simpson presiding.

Give it a Name.—We, as well as most of our contemporaries, are often at a loss to know what to call the recently mixed up fragments of several parties. To call it the *people's party*, carries a falsehood upon its face, to say nothing of the egotism manifest in its application. The *people's party* includes everybody, but because the mixture is composed of so many branches, it is no evidence that the great body is with it. To call it the *Whig party*, would be a slander that is already promptly repelled by *National whigs*, and objected to by some of the mixture themselves. The *Free Soilers* did all their work in a very brief canvass upon the *Buffalo* platform, and that party is deadier than the *Whig* party and they don't think of adopting that name. They don't like the name of abolitionists at all, and as to the real crazy fanatics and agitators belonging to each of the divisions, they never had a name of their own, but are now taking their stand at the head of the column, and alone are the basest of traitors.

Now with so many chances—a sprinkling of *Whigs*, free soilers, abolitionists, fanatics, and everybody except “the rest of man kind,” why don't they give it a name? They, well know that in saying it is *THE PEOPLE'S party*, they “steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in.” It may be a part of the *people's party*, but not the *people's party*, and so its members will find out, by the time some half dozen factions gather together again for another grand fizzle at the next or some subsequent Presidential election.

The *people* of this Union never engage in a political warfare for principles which they know have a tendency to its dissolution. Then get out of the Lion's skin and give us the real name, ears or no ears, and we will then know what to call it, otherwise we shall have to do as we have heretofore done, keep guessing until we hit it.

Our Position.—In our last issue, we endeavored to establish by circumstantial testimony, the glaring inconsistency of the *National Whigs* in their coalition with the abolitionists. We now wish to speak with the old *CLAY* Whigs—not those who were eternally dipping their noses into every dish of politics, and finding nothing to suit their ravenous appetites, bolted and fell out with themselves and everybody else—nor those whose greedy desires for little offices rendered them so very contemptible that they never could get them; for they, we have no doubt, are fit tools for the use of such mixtures as are now getting together for the temporary purpose of getting into office.

We are now prepared to sustain to the letter, our position in last issue, when we referred to *Clay*, *Webster* and others, and we hope the demagogues who make such a tremendous noise about our course, when they see that we have “lived up to the old landmarks, and that they have gone to the abolition faction, will be content where they are.”

Read from Mr. *Clay's* own mouth, together with the remarks of the *Laporte Times*.

HENRY CLAY.—“But if it (the *Whig party*) to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrossed upon the *Whig* creed, from that moment I renounce the party, and cease to be a *Whig*. I go yet a step further. If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency, who to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a *Whig*, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.”—*Clay*, Nov. 18, 1850.

What would the sage of Ashland think of his late supporters were he now living; and where would he be found standing in the present condition of the *Whig Party*, ‘merged,’ as it is ‘into a contemptible Abolition party?’ Would he recognize the *fusion* brought about in our own State by *Colfax*, & Co., as legitimate Whiggery? or would he not rather denounce it ‘as a party contaminated by fanaticism’ and sectionalism, and its leaders as men who, ‘crying out all the time that they are *Whigs*, maintain doctrines utterly subversive of the constitution of the Union?’ We cannot see how *Colfax* will be able to reconcile his present position among, and relation to the Abolitionists, with the teachings of the great embodiment of Whiggery.—

Laporte Times.

If the *Whig party* had made a will at the time of its death, (not in its good old days) it would surely have given *Colfax* the principle part of the estate, and *Hallsey*, the fusion candidate for the legislature would have been after the widow.

“Hav'n got 'em all.”—It amuses us to hear whigs, (who already manifest regrets at their trade with the abolition faction) trying to get at the reasons why such and such whigs refused to *splice*. We should not be at all astonished to see those who did splice, declaring from the honesty of their hearts, after the elections are over, and they find that the whole bus was raised to get a few pets into office, that the mixture or amalgamation from beginning

to end, was a bigger swindle than the Nebraska swindle, after all. Don't commit yourselves too soon, gentlemen.

The Chicago Daily Journal is edited with ability and a commendable zeal, but there is not now the half that we receive, that are printed in a readable manner.

Our reports from the drouth in the south part of this State and Illinois, are more distressing than ever. The corn is said to be a total failure in large scopes of country together, and if fire was applied to the fields, the fodder would go off like a dry prairie.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Citizens of Marshall County met in Convention at the Court House on Saturday the 26 ult., for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the different offices to be filled at the October Election; when on motion H. B. Pershing and John Coleman were called to the chair and Thos. Sumner was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. Dunham, M. Smith of Green, S. Coons of Tippecanoe, Jas. O. Parks of Bourbon, John P. Grover of North, Jas. Russell of Polk and D. Barber of West, were appointed a committee to apportion the number of votes each Township should be entitled to in the Convention.

The committee made the following report: Centre Township 21 votes, Green 12, Tippecanoe 9, Bourbon 9, Franklin 3, German 5, North S. Polk 5, West S and Union 8. Said report was adopted. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the different offices, the following being the result.

1st ballot. For Tres. L. C. Barber 34
“ John Greer 29
“ Wesley Grogg 17
Auditor, Wm. Dunham 27

“ R. Hewitt 2
“ S. Corbaly 2
Sheriff, John L. Thompson 77
“ W. C. Edwards 6
“ D. How 2

Co. Commissioner, Josiah Gileman 67
Coroner, Thomas Houghton 50
“ John Welch 14

Wm. Dunham, J. L. Thompson, J. Gileman, and Thomas Houghton having received a majority of all the votes, were declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot the second time for Treasurer, 2d ballot. John Greer 40
“ L. C. Barber 35

John Greer having received a majority of all the votes was declared duly nominated.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

OFFICERS.

GEMS OF ABOLITION SENTIMENT.

Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, when asked upon the floor of the U. S. Senate if he would assist in carrying into effect, as provided by law the requirements of the Constitution, answers: “Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?”

Confronted by Mr. Butler as follows:

“Then you would not obey the Constitution, Sir; [turning to Mr. Sumner,] standing here before this tribunal, where you swore to support it, you rise and tell me that you regard it the office of a dog to enforce it. You stand in my presence as a coequal Senator and tell me it is a dog's office to execute the Constitution of the United States.”

“(Mr. PRATT) which he has sworn to support,”—he answers, “I RECOGNIZE NO SUCH OBLIGATIONS.”

The Worcester spy speaking upon this subject says:

“There is one way and but one way to recover and maintain our liberties, and that is resistance, deadly resistance.” “It can be done, and that effectually and immediately, by a secret organization that shall extend throughout the State and the whole north. Let us be as secret as the grave, and extend to and control, by its machinery every department of the State.” “Let this organization be ready and able to have ten thousand men at any point in Boston or any other large town in one hours notice, all armed, if necessary, with revolvers,” &c.

Horace Greeley, amid the ten thousand things that are worse, within a few days uttered the following sentiment.

“And, if he had power to determine the point, there never should be another slave house on the soil of a Free State. No matter how great the cost. If the Slave State choose to separate from the free on the account, we should bid them go in peace doing our best to preserve amity though the bonds of fraternity be severed.”

In justifying resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, Theodore Parker asserts that *perjury is often the duty of a juror* and that in extreme cases *murder may be properly resorted to in resistance of law.* A learned divine abolitionist asserts that:

“I take not the Bible for my master nor yet the church, nor never Jesus of Nazareth for my master. I feel not at all bound to believe what the church says is true, nor what any writer in the old or New Testament declares to be true.”

At an indiscriminate meeting of Abolitionists, Union haters and fanatics generally in New York the following resolution was offered by Garrison.

Resolved, that the one grand vital power is, the dissolution of the existing American Union.

This was spoken by Henry G. Wright in the following choice terms.

“I like that resolution very much. The founders of this government committed a vital error in giving the same right to liberty and slavery. This country denies God, or it believes in God I do not—The Christian's God as I often think is the most accused of demons. According to the common acceptance of the term Jesu-

Christ knew nothing about Christianity.—And if Jesus came to New York, no Christian would recognise him. The name of Christ has become a high tower to which all abolitionists resort. The name of the Christian's God become a bulwark of defense of American Slavery, and all the abuses which have been practised under it. No man's rights can be ascertained by reference to a Bible, a law or a constitution. I don't care that (snapping his finger) for any such book or constitution, when the question of liberty or slavery is to be considered. I think God that I am a traitor to that constitution. I couldn't be an honest man unless infidel to the popular religion of this country and of all Christendom. We desire to dissolve the Union, because it gives the same protection to slavery and I marvel that our friends in Congress (Garrett, Smith, Giddings and others will sit down by the side of slaveholders whom they consider pirates, and with them legislate for the government of twenty millions of people. What effect can laws passed by pirates have? The only alternative left for this country is the utter moral annihilation of the people or the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a new northern republic. And I should like to see some practical means adopted to place this matter before the people. They are ready for it, because people have been toately treated by the present Congress.”

On motion, E. Moore Esq., was appointed President, Job Short of Stark Co., Vice President, and Thos. Sumner Secretary. The Convention being thus organized, on motion of Dr. Brown, J. H. H. H. was declared the unanimous nomination of this convention.

Proceedings of the Peoples Representative Convention.

The citizens of the Representative district, composed of the Counties of Marshall and Stark, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the extension of Slavery into the free Territories, belonging to this Republican Government, assembled in Convention at James Houghton's on Wednesday Aug. 23, 1854, to nominate a suitable man for Representative.

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Some of the farmers in Shelby county, Ky., are putting in buckwheat, to be raised for their hogs as a substitute for corn.

The Know Nothings.—Whilst we might approve and commend the ultimate desiderata, and the main objects intended to be accomplished, yet we cannot feel to approve secret organizations for the permanent establishment of any important governmental principle in this country. If it is worthy of the public sanction, (which it must have before it be effective) submit it to that tribunal for investigation, and to that popular voice we should all delight to submit, when fairly expressed. But a

know nothing paper assigns in justification, that the Catholics have long had secret and hidden institutions in this country for the establishment of political principles—*their Numeraries*. We are not fully aware of the principles therein inculcated, but we do know that a very rigid government is enforced and we have ever believed that in this country it would be no restriction of the religious privileges of American citizens to submit to an investigation of their acts, where evil is suspected or anticipated, and if all the circumstances clearly suggest, that the time has arrived when such an investigation is necessary, take the governmental channel for its accomplishment, for secret organizations at once admit the correctness of the principle and lead to riots, mobs and innocent bloodshed,

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Aug. 19. The steamer Baltic arrived at 4 P. M. Flour in good request, but rather heavy. Western 32s; Ohio 35s; wheat advanced 2d; corn 1s.

Lard firm at 55s; pork dull; beef unchanged.

It is confirmed that the expedition against the Crimée and Sebastopol has left Varna.

Nothing certain regarding Boomersund has been received, except that it is about to be bombarded, and the Aland Islands taken. A Russian steamer made a sortie from Sebastopol, destroying three Turkish merchantmen, and chased the English steamer Cyclops, which vessel had left her guns on shore to carry a larger cargo of stores.

“Ah, the old Cincinnati Gazette!” Mr. Campbell halted, observing, “You have it not in your package I believe?”

“No; but I took it once.”

“When?”

“In 1828, when Charles Hammond was editor, and I was in the firm of Carington & Wells, wholesale merchants, Main street, Cincinnati.”

I recollect the firm,” said Mr. C. “for I was then a printer's devil in the Gazette office, and faithfully thro' winter storms I carried the paper to you. We are living monuments of the ups and downs of life!”

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How illustrative of the changes of fortune! The carrier boy of the news of that day to the wholesale merchant, is now a member of the American Congress and the same merchant now carries the newspaper to him!

Switzerland.—The following good anecdote is told of Henry Ward Beecher, by a New York correspondent of the Newburyport Herald:

One of the warmest Sabbaths of last summer, after the usual preliminary services, he arose to announce the subject of his morning's discourse; and looking about him, he said, “I have got a good audience, but I have not a single man here who voted for the bill almost to a man!” Out upon the hypocritical preaching and political rascality of such demagogues. They are unworthy the position that they occupy as the leaders and exponents of a party claiming to act for the good of our common country!—*Laporte Times*.

San Acme.—A WOMAN AND TWO MEN SERVING.—Lost Monday a German named John Weppi, who lives several miles beyond Duran's, in a German township had occasion to clean out his well. A boy went down, but became suffocated, and Weppi went down to save him. He got the boy up, but Weppi was suffocated, and while a man and a little girl ran off to the neighbors for help. The persons were down the well when the neighbors arrived. A young man named Engelbert Schaper, lately married, went down and got up the last man, who was after several hours revived. But Mr. S. himself was lost in rescuing the other—making three persons suffocated by the gas in the well. Their bodies were interred in Tuesday. They were all excellent people.

Evansville Journal.

An inveterate drunkard being told that the cholera with which he was attacked was incurable, and that he would be removed to a world of pure spirits, replied, “Well, that's comfort, at all events, for it's very difficult to get any in this world.”

New York, Aug. 19. Information has been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury by our Consul at Cariaco, to the effect that subordinates in the New York Custom House have been bribed to pass false invoices of goods.

The late Louisville Election passed off without a fight.

Somebody advertises for agents to sell a work entitled ‘‘Hygienic Instructor.’’ The best hygienic instructor we know of is a young widow. What she does not know, there is no use in learning.

SWILL MILK.

Swill milk factories, say the New York papers, have existed since the time of Herod, but the most villainous and extensive is reported in the New York Tribune. There is a great distillery, of itself an intolerable nuisance, but so strongly entrenched by the wealth and influence of its proprietors that all efforts to break it up have failed. It has been presented to the grand jury more than once, but no law has been found strong enough to put a stop to it; probably because of the magnitude of the nuisance, as the man who owns it has millions of dollars invested in it.

EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—Said Pasha has granted an amnesty. He has abolished the corn monopoly, which has

tre about twenty feet from the scene of the accident. His head and the upper part of his body was mangled by the train, which ground him on the track as it passed over him. The other young man who was with Pasha, also a German and whose name did not learn, was thrown to one side of the road and injured so badly that he died in a few minutes.

TOONAWA LYNCHING AREA IN MICHIGAN.—The Parkville (Mo.) Luminary of the 3d, contains an account of a most horrible tragedy. That paper says:

One man, John W. Douglass, was killed by Wm. Ross and Square Ross, father and son, who were dangerously stabbed—not expected to recover also Ira Tritt badly stabbed. The perpetrators, Sam Shackelford, Wm. Shackelford, and his son, were hanged by the noose.

The Shackelfords are said to have been connected with a gang of horse thieves that were committing depredations in the neighborhood; great indignation existed, so far as to pass resolutions ordering them to leave the place, which they refused to do. Prior to this, Douglass had been instrumental in tracing a mule to Sam Shackelford, who consequently was arrested and sent to the State prison at Michigan City.

We understand the Douglass shot at the Parkville, slightly wounded him, and that his brother William stabbed Douglass. The Rosses interfered, but were oopposed by the Shackelfords and Colloway and cut down—they will not probably survive. Sam Shackelford stabbed the man Tritt, Colloway, and the Shackelfords subsequently took refuge in neighboring states.

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