

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 11, 1851.

A good Journeyman Printer may find employment at this office; and good wages paid, if application be made soon.

The Editor has been for the past week, and still is, confined to his room from a severe attack of the flux, in consequence of which no paper will be issued on the 21st inst.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush Co.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry Co.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington Co.
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
ALVIN P. MOVEY, of Posey Co.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam Co.
FOR CONGRESS—9th District,
NOR AN EDDY, of St. Jo. County.
PEOPLES TICKET.
SOLICITOR OF STATE,
E. B. COLLINS, of Dearborn Co.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
HIRAM E. TALBOT, of Putnam Co.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WM. R. NOESINGER, of Parke Co.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
SAM L. B. GOOKINS, of Vigo Co.
SPEAKER OF COMMONS,
CALEB MILLS, of Montgomery Co.
FOR CONGRESS,
SCHUYLER GOLFAX.

Mr. Editor:—As your paper is the only organ in our County for communication, and as some papers favoring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the late message of the Nebraska & Kansas Bill, I hope you will favor as opposed to these views, with an occasional publication. The favorers of the Repeal are receiving with loud acclamations on their opponents; styling them Disunionists, Factionists, Abolitionists, &c. (1) As to Disunionists, it is well known and be it remembered that the compromise was made and entered into for quieting factions, and settling sectional differences, and the late party who called for the Repeal of that compromise are the factional party for having laid their sectional hands on a compromise, that has for 34 years remained untroubled. Also they are the Abolition Party on this momentous controversy; they have completely abolished that compromise, heretofore holding sacred to freedom the Territories of Kansas & Nebraska, (2) and by the late Repeal it becomes liable to Slavery jurisdiction. We have often heard of a desire to abolish Slavery in Freedom, but this doctrine of abolishing free Territory and subjecting it to become slavery, is rather a new feature in the American Republic. I have heard it remarked by some that this late Bill gave popular self government to the people fully (as much as to say self government cannot be complete without a chance for slavery.)

And furthermore, they claim, we have in favor of said Bill, having been in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and in the Territories, (and truly they have done wonderfully,) as it is the legislative authority of the territory. Invested, nor is a legislature elected by the people, but in the government and legislative this Bill invests the government with a legislative power, equal to that of one third of the members in each branch of the legislature his veto or disapproval will arrest any act which cannot command the sanction of two thirds of each branch, add to this direct power of the veto, the influence which the patronage and station of the governor confers and it is easily seen that few acts objectionable to him are likely to receive legislative sanction.

Then also every act of the legislature has to pass the ordeal of the judiciary, and must depend for its execution in part at least not only upon the Governor, but upon the Secretary the District Attorney and Marshall. Now in this bill the advocates it which profess so much respect for the doctrine of self government one would naturally expect their officers made elections by the people, but instead thereof, the President, appoints the Governor also the Judges who determine the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of all legislative acts, the President appoints all the officers who must necessarily exercise so important an influence over the territorial districts, and it is to be feared all his appointments will favor Slavery propagation.

Those favoring the repeal say it was but an act of congress, consequently, liable to repeal, the standards then in 1820 after two or three years of sectional difficulties the South proposed the compromise and the free States acquiesced, the South holds Missouri as their guarantee, and that compromise from the voters of it was to be perpetual.

1. What, say the advocates of Fidelity & Veto, on the fulfillment of covenants, compromises, agreements, &c., they say all such matters must be adjudged and determined agreeable to the sense and meaning of the parties, when entered into, hence the repealers have illegally overturned set at naught, a compromise entered into under good faith made at the instigation of the Slaveholding States on consented to by the office for settling sectional difficulties, to be and remain perpetual, it is downright nonsense to pretend to any other construction of the said compromise.

2. The opposite minority with sound reasoning, manfully contended against the repeal. Compare the profained logic used by them in arguments against, with the sophistical reasoning of the favorers of the measure can the repealers appear only as partial satellites struggling to eclipse the minority which they affected in numbers, but the right weight of argument is fully in favor of the minority. When I take a prospective view of past and by-gone administrations and compare them with the present, the contrast and difference is truly great, the late cherished compromise was entered into, under a sound Democratic administration, and more by an administration pretending to be democratic it has been wantonly disannulled, how and why has democracy become thus changed, Southern influence, brought about that compromise and Southern influence, aided by Northern dough-faces brought about its overthrow, for it could not have been effected unless helped by votes from the Free States, but it is but due to her state that the Democrats sharing under General Jackson administration, S. D. Ingham, as Secretary of the Treasury, Martin Van Buren, his Secretary of State, B. F. Butler, Atty. Gen. Francis P. Blair, Editor of the Globe, (in both terms) always his bosom friend, and confidential adviser, Thomas H. Benton, the confidential exponent of his views in the United States Senate, all these were in open opposition to the Abolition party who destroyed the compromise. Notwithstanding the Democrats & Whigs at their great National convention declared noninterference in future, with the compromise and the President, referring to the same subject in two of his messages, declares the vexed question should not be called up if in his power to prevent, during his term of administration, but this great man forgot to fulfill his declaration, when Southern influence impelled him to act contrary to his assertions.

A great injustice has been done to the cause of freedom in our republic, by the last session of Congress, by the instigation of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise and Kansas and Nebraska inquiry, by their unethical waywardness, have made a large and fair portion of American Territory liable to the blight of slavery which heretofore was secured to freedom, such men are justly styled the rotten limbs of democracy and if they and their like are not in their own turn amputated by the keen cut of the ballot box, the whole body will ere long become contaminated, fellow citizens it is time to arouse to-day, and look well to your liberties. In the days of the illustrious Statesman Thomas Jefferson it was supposed that slavery in this then existed was charged to the British Government, but who has been charged for the execution since, and should it give good hold in Kansas, and Nebraska, heretofore guaranteed to freedom, to whom will that evil be charged, no others but infamous Repealers, is it not strange that in this enlightened age when most of the despotic powers have renounced, slowly and the Monarchy of Great Britain, has years past abolished slavery, that Free Republican America should seek to extend and perpetuate the evil. Thomas Jefferson once remarked

When he contemplated on the justice of Heaven and considered the evil of slavery as it existed in America he trembled. I am a Democrat since the days of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, and Democracy that is Democracy is worthy of supporters but false pretension or pretensions are but mere mischiefs and evils, such I claim that will aid and abet in the destruction of the compromise, and the Kansas and Nebraska inquiry, I can look back upon their former Administrations with indignation, and applaud I assure the present slavery power saving systematic view I detect Douglas unquestionably looking forward courting the next presidency.

And our President manifestly, of owing his present election to Southern supporters, suggests the fulfillment of his declarations whenever it suits their interests to call for his influence, I think far better elect an Independent Southern than such an instrument.

Sept. 8, 51. A DEMOCRAT.

REMARKS.

Well Mr. Democrat, (if you are ever here here) we give your communication a place, although you seek a channel through which to communicate your sentiments, which the most of your "people" have refused to support, leaving us under no obligation to promulgate their sentiments at our expense, then for us to promulgate our own opinions at their expense.

It is a candid and frank exposition of your views with but little personal invective, except in allusion to non-essentials—whilst others have not the honesty to thus meet their political adversaries or lack the brains to communicate their sentiments, or have none of their own to advocate—but will busy themselves with belching forth the contemptible slang of others.

To enable us to be more clearly understood in the remarks we may offer in reply, we have numbered the portions we allude to in parenthesis, and our remarks will appear below with corresponding figures.

1. There is no doubt but you have a perfect right to a name for your organization, and as you are frequently intimating that you have quite an extensive one, why can't you give it a name? Call it Johnathan! In this, you have failed yourselves; but the main reason why your opponents are fully justifiable in using the names you have repudiated, is a good and true one. Wendell Phillips and others of Boston, C. M. Clay of Kentucky, and many others that we might name, unequivocally declare themselves in favor of a dissolution of the Union. The abolitionists desire slavery abolished, although amalgamation should ensue, or a dissolution of the Union be the result. Agitators and fanatics cry repeal, and call on their fellow citizens to resist the execution of the law to the bitter end. Now all these

mixed up with a few whigs, constitute the mixture, and in the present canvass they do not deny that they are upon the same platform. Then naively, or never grumble at your opponents for calling you, as an organization, any of the names formerly owned by any branch of your false party.

2. Quite a mistake, Mr. Democrat. If the Missouri Compromise had been retained, Kansas would undoubtedly have been a Slave Territory; but as it is, there is a chance for freedom in both. It is not so, that all this territory was "secured to freedom."

3. So far as to powers conferred upon these officers are concerned, all other territories organized by the National Government, gave them precisely the same powers. It is worse than simple to advocate such a position. Unorganized territories must get vitality from some source, and heretofore, none have been sufficiently ignorant or dishonest, to publicly assert that they have received it from any other quarter than the U. S. Government. The real estate is first the property of said Government, and from what other source could territories expect an organization to put them upon their feet to vote and work for an independent government of their own. At the same time the privilege is granted to the south to establish Slavery north of the old line, the privilege is also extended to the north to plant the banner of freedom south of it. Democrat intimates that what is to be feared that all his (the President's) appointments will favor slavery propagation. In the name of all that is sacred, what do you want? Want to set the people north the President. How are the Territories to get an organization?

Some of our old Whig friends complain that we treat them with coldness and indifference, in consequence of our difference of opinion in politics. We never suffered political differences to engender hard feelings between our neighbors and ourselves, and we never intend to do so. If any pickaninny seeks an opportunity to annoy us, we never have time to stand in the street, and with curled lips and our hands protruding its full length, and greet it out with him. We invariably play quills and in many instances think it necessary to stay quiet. We really feel a deeper attachment, if possible, for many of our old Whig associates, than we ever did, and especially those who have too much self respect to send sign and acknowledge themselves to the mixed up factions of the present day.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
Persons at previous notice the Democrats of Starke and Marshall counties met at the Court House in Plymouth on the 12th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent them in the next State Legislature, and on motion of C. H. Reeve C. E. Brown of Starke, was elected President, and Daniel Mc Donald Secretary.

A list of the townships were then called when it appeared that most of the Townships in Marshall county were represented, and Starke was represented by her delegation for the whole county. A committee was appointed to report a proper opportunity for voting for a name, and after their report was received, it was somewhat amended, and finally agreed that Marshall county should cast 10 votes, and Starke 20. Marshall agreed to get her 40 from the appointment agreed upon in her county nominations. Candidates were suggested before the convention, but it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to report a list of names to be voted for, which committee reported the names of A. L. Wheeler and C. H. Reeve.

Anzi L. Wheeler 46—Charles H. Reeve 14.

A. L. Wheeler having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the unanimous nominee of this convention.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to inform Mr. Wheeler of his nomination, consisting of N. L. Carpenter, Judge Jacoby, and C. Palmer, and during their absence, Dr. G. N. Fitch being present, was invited to the stand and addressed the convention in his usual clear and forcible manner.

The Committee then reported that they had informed Mr. Wheeler of his nomination, announcing his ill health and inability to attend the Convention, and his willingness to accept the nomination so unanimously conferred, without any effort on his part to obtain it.

On motion the convention adjourned. ELI BROWN Pres't. DANIEL McDONALD Sec'y.

A Yankee and a Southerner were engaged in playing cards on a steamboat. "I haven't seen an ace for some time," remarked the Southerner.

"Well, I guess you ain't," was the reply. "One of 'em is up your sleeve there, and the other three are in the tops of my boots."

The following is a list of appointments of the N. W. Ia. Con. M. E. Church held at Laporte Sept. 6th, 1851.

MINAPOLIS Dist.—J. L. SMITH P. E. Do. Mission—T. S. Webb Augustus—J. M. See J. L. McDaniell Lebanon—J. Hill A. Gunney Thornton—W. Campbell—Wilton, Dayton—P. Pearce. Cawfordville—H. Smith. Ladoga—J. Edwards C. B. Henth. Bradbridge—H. S. Shaw. Springtown—L. Roberts. Pishborough—H. W. Brown. Danville—C. S. Barger. James—C. R. Adair agent GREENCASTLE Dist.—A. Wood P. E. Do. Sun—J. Scott. Montgomery—B. H. Bradbury. Otter Creek—H. Adamson. Russellville—M. Wood. Rockville Sta.—J. W. Parrot. Do. City—M. Johnson, J. T. Jones. Annapolis—A. Salisbury. Clinton—L. H. Aldrich, T. C. Workman. Numa—J. Sparks. Vigo—T. R. Owen. Terrehaute—W. Wilson. Do. Miss—J. Leach. W. C. Larrabee prof. in Ia. Asbury University D. Demotte, agent. ATTICA Dist.—J. JOHNSON, P. E. Atterton—F. Taylor. Shawnee Prairie—R. Hargrave. Newtown—W. P. S. Godfrey. Ramsey—L. Lathrop, T. E. Webb. Almo—J. B. Gray. Covington Miss—G. W. Warner. Owl Creek—D. Shankwiler. Newport—A. Bailey. Eugene—M. L. Green. Perryville—Jo. C. Reed. Williamsport—W. J. Forbes C. A. Book.

Flue Village—G. Child. LAFAYETTE Dist.—B. WYNANS, P. E. W. Charge—S. R. Ball. E. Do.—G. M. B. yd. Delphi & Pishburgh—P. Wiley. Camden—A. J. Shiden. Burlington—S. W. Barker. Frankfort—G. W. Stafford. Russellville—L. Nebeker. Harrisonville—T. Hartnett—Goodwin. Poolville—J. M. Safford. Oxford Miss—to be supplied. Monticello—J. C. Zed. Lockport—P. I. Baswick.

SOUTH BEND Dist.—L. TAYLOR P. E. Do. Sta.—A. A. Geo. Portage Prairie Miss.—J. F. Goodman New Carlisle—H. B. Ball. Springville Miss.—D. F. Dunham. Kingsbury—W. Reader. Maxenka Lee Miss.—L. Carson. Winamac & Knox Miss.—To be supplied. Kewanna—A. Uter. Fulton—J. Master. Rochester—L. B. Kent. Plymouth—N. L. Berkman. Sumption Prairie—J. S. Donaldson. LAPORTE Dist.—W. GRAHAM P. E. Laporte—G. W. Crawford. Union—W. Hamilton, R. Bary. Medburyville—P. C. A. Davidsonville—W. E. Art. Roeselster—H. Burgess. Maroon Miss.—W. Hanebeck. West Creek—G. W. Hamilton. Crown Point—D. Crawford. Valparaiso—A. Fellows. Calumet—W. P. Winkler. Michigan City—J. G. Osborne.

W. F. Wheeler transferred to N. Ia. Con. G. C. Baeks, transferred to S. E. Ia. Con. The next Conference to be held at Delphi Sept. 5th 1851. A lawyer having some legal business to transact with a widowed lady, took occasion to enquire her age. The matron, who had long since defied the "widow's weed," attempted to look prim and much younger than she really was, as she replied: "Thirty-five years, sir."

Then turning to the daughter, he said, "May I be bold to enquire your age?"

"Certainly, I am a little past thirty-two—almost three years younger than mother."

"Hush, my boy," said a tender father to his son, "you must be more careful of yourself. You have not the constitution of some."

"Don't you believe it, I've got the constitution of a horse. Dang it, if I don't believe I've got the constitution of the United States."

ISHMAN BARRERY AND DEVERON.—On Wednesday evening, officer Dyer of South Boston was called into a house on Silver street, where he found five starving children, who had been deserted by their inhuman father, Barney Harney. The mother of the children died last week, and the miserable wretch thereupon left them to starve. Four of the children were sent to the overseers of the poor, but the youngest, a helpless infant, had become so emaciated, when found by the officer, that it could not be removed, and death terminated its sufferings during the night. Boston Chronicle.

A gentleman having occasion to call upon a physician in Cincinnati the other day, stopped at the door and rang the bell. The summons was answered by a Dutch servant girl, of whom he inquired if the Doctor was in. "No," "Was his lady in?" "Yes," "Was she engaged?" The girl looked at him a moment, while a curious expression settled on her features as she replied, "Why she's already married." The gentleman left.

The Nashville Banner says: In this market, meal is worth a dollar a bushel, nor can corn be bought for less than that.

Of fadder there will be none worth taking into account, the blades of corn having for the most part dried upon the stalk.

Corn must suffer greatly through the approaching winter. The number of leaves or fattened for home consumption, will necessarily be much diminished.

Our male readers, we apprehend, notwithstanding the abundant crop of oats and a good crop of hay, will be out to it to get the animals through the winter in good condition.

Corn was selling at Nashville at \$1 per barrel at the crib. A gentleman from Marion county, in this State says it is selling there at \$1.50 per barrel.

We learn from Sparta (Tenn.) Times that the first rain, the first they had there since the first week in May, fell in that county between the 13th and 19th inst, which produced a highly beneficial effect on the crops of late corn.

Further Evidence.
A St. Louis correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of August 27th, says that the emigrants from the Northern States to Kansas and Nebraska have not as yet met with any serious impediment, nor will they, unless it is provided by wanton imprudence on their own part. It is abundantly evident that both the new Territories will be in slavery, when they form consistent and necessary to admission into the Union.

There are only a few slaveholders in Missouri who desire to move there with their slaves, and most of these will be deterred from doing so by a knowledge of the fact that the majority must ultimately be against them. This would have been the result under any circumstances. No slaves have been or will be carried to Kansas from other States, for the obvious reason that slave labor is more remunerative further south.

THE BOY HEROES.
A SKETCH OF EARLY WESTERN LIFE.

When Kentucky was an infant state, and before the foot of civilization had trodden her panting forests, there lived upon the branch of the Green River an old hunter by the name of John Slater. His lot was upon the southern bank of the stream, and gave a small patch of some dozen acres that had been cleared by his own ax, he was shut up by dense forests, Slater had two children at home with him—two sons, Philip and Daniel—the former fourteen and the latter twelve years of age. The older children had gone South. His wife was with him, but she had been for several years almost helpless from the effects of severe rheumatism.

It was early in the Spring, and the old hunter had just returned from Columbia, where he had been to carry the produce of the winter's labor which consisted mostly of furs. He had received quite a sum of money, and had brought it home with him. The old man had several years been accumulating money, civilization was gradually approaching him, and he meant that his children should start on fair terms with the world.

One evening just as the family were sitting down to their frugal supper they were attracted by a sudden howling of the dogs, and as Slater went to the door to see what was the matter, he saw three men approaching his hut.

He quickly quit the dogs and the strangers approached the door. They asked for something to eat, and also for night lodgings for the night. John Slater was not the man to refuse a request of that kind, and he asked the strangers in. They sat their rifles behind the door, unsling their packs, and room was made for them at the supper table. They represented themselves as travellers bound further West, intending to cross the Mississippi in search of a settlement.

The new comers were far from being agreeable or representing in their looks but Slater took no notice of the circumstances, for he was not one to doubt any man. The boys, however, did not like their appearance at all, and quick glances which they gave each other told their feelings. Slater's wife was not at the table, but she sat in her great easy chair by the fire.

Slater entered into conversation with the guests, but they were very free, and after a while the talk dwelt on occasional questions. Philip, the elder of the two, noticed that the men cast uneasy glances about the room, and he watched them narrowly. His fears had become excited and he could not rest. He knew that his father had a large sum of money in the house, and his first thought was that these men were there for the purpose of robbery.

After the supper was over, the boy quickly cleared off the table, and then they went out of doors. It had become dark, or rather the night had fairly set in, for there was a bright moon, two thin full, shining down upon the forest.

"Daniel," said Philip, in a low whisper, at the same time casting a look over his shoulder, "what do you think of these 'ere men?"

"I'm afraid they're bad ones," returned the younger boy. "So am I. I believe they mean to steal father's money. Didn't you notice how they looked round?"

"Yes."

"So did I. If we should tell father what we think, he would only laugh at us, and tell us we were perfect scare-crows."

"But we can watch them."

"Yes, we will watch 'em, but do not let them know it."

The boys held some further consultation, and then going to the dog house they set the small dog back, so that the hounds might spring forth if they were wanted. If they had desired to speak with their father about their suspicions, they had no chance, for the strangers sat close by him all the evening.

him, but they did not take their weapons. The old lady was asleep in the chair.

"Now," whispered Philip, "let's take two of father's rifles up to our bed—we may want them. We are as good as men with the rifle."

Daniel sprang to obey, and quickly as possible the boys slipped two rifles from their pockets behind the great stove chimney, and then hastened back and emptied the primings from the strangers' returned, they had resumed their seats.

The hunter's cabin was divided into two apartments on the ground floor, one of them in the end of the building being the old man's sleeping room, and the other room in which the company at present sat.

Overhead there was a sort of scaffolding reaching only half way over the large room below it, and in the opposite end of the building from the little sleeping apartment of the hunter. A rough ladder led up to the scaffolding, and on it close up to the gable end, was the boy's bed. There was no partition at the edge of this scaffolding, but it was all open to the room below.

Spare bedding was spread upon the floor of the kitchen for the three travellers, and after everything had been arranged for their comfort, the boys went up to their bed, and the old man retired to his little room.

The two boys thought not of sleep, or if they did, it was only to avoid it. Half an hour had passed away, and they could hear their father snore. Then they heard a movement from those below. Philip crawled stealthily where he could peep down through a crack and saw one of the men open his pocket from which he took several pieces of raw meat by the rays of the moon and moving toward the window he showed the sack back and threw the pieces of flesh to the dogs. They now went back to his bed and laid down.

At first the boys thought this might be thrown to the dogs only to distract their attention, but when the man laid down the pistol flashed through Philip's mind. He whispered his thoughts to his brother. The first impulse of little Daniel, as he heard that his poor dogs were to be poisoned, was to cry out, but a sudden pressure from the hand of his brother kept him silent.

At the end of the boy's bed there was a dark window, or small square door, and as it was directly over the dog's house, Philip resolved to go down and save the dogs. The undertaking was a dangerous one, for the least noise would arouse the villains—and the consequences might be fatal. But Philip Slater found himself strong in heart, and he determined upon the trial. His father's life might be in his hands. This thought was a tower of strength in itself.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

A Register of the temperature as kept at the Daguerrean Rooms of J. E. Armstrong in this place, to the 10th inst.

	at 4 o'clock p.m.	at 5 o'clock p.m.
Sept. 4.	92	73
5.	93	74
6.	93	81
7.	94	83
8.	94	82
9.	95	72
10.	98	71

MASSARD.
On the 13th inst. by L. Scholten, Rev. T. G. Workman, of the N. W. Ia. Con. to Miss Mary E. Weatherall, of this place.

Remarable Convention.
At a meeting of the democracy of Marshall County, held at the Court-house in Plymouth, on Saturday, Sept. 8th, 1851, on motion of N. L. Carpenter Esq. J. Evans was called to the chair and A. L. Wheeler appointed secretary.

On motion of C. H. Reeve, a committee of one from each Township was appointed by the chair, to report the vote of the several Townships, and a committee having retired, reported that Union had allowed 5 votes, Green B. Burben 8, Polk 4, West 6, North 4, Centre 10, Tippecanoe 5, German 6 and Franklin 2.

On motion of H. Corbin Esq. Thomas McDonald, was declared the unanimous nominee of this convention for County Auditor.

The Convention then proceeded to vote by townships for a candidate for Treasurer & Collector, which resulted as follows:

David Vinnsedge received	23 votes.
C. Cushman	14 "
L. M. Bowls	6 "

David Vinnsedge having received a majority of all the votes cast, was, on motion, declared the unanimous nominee of this convention.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Sheriff in the same manner, with the following results:

Newton R. Packard received	29 votes.
William C. Edwards	14 "

Mr. Packard, having received a majority of all the votes given, was, on motion of R. Rudd, declared to be unanimously nominated for the office of Sheriff.

On motion of H. Corbin, Lorenzo Mattison was nominated by acclamation for the office of Coroner.

On motion of C. H. Reeve, the proceedings of this convention was directed to be published in the Plymouth Banner, and the convention adjourned.

JOSEPH EVANS Pres't. A. L. WHEELER Sec'y.
The Indian Women.
The following beautiful selection is a specimen of an Indian woman over the contiguous graves of husband and infant.

"The lady who did not think it respectable to bring up her children to work, has lately heard from her two sons. One of them is bookkeeper on a flat boat, and the other is a steward of a brickyard."

How to Head Des.
Bess when they swarm, and seem determined to leave, may be headed and 'settled' by holding a large looking glass in such a position as to throw the rays of the sun, like lightning, right across their line of flight—Farm & Shop.

PROPERTY SALE.
THE undersigned administrators on the estate of John S. Tharp, late of Marshall county, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on Thursday the 12th day of October, 1851, at his personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: the place to-wit: the widow's residence in Burton township, containing a large lot of land, to-wit: the widow's residence, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Farm implements, &c. &c. and also a large quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms.—All sums of three dollars and under, cash on hand, and above and over of it on accounts will give a year, the next day after the day of the sale, according to a decree of the court, and will pay the balance in three years, and paying after the usual valuation laws. J. B. & K. M. SHERMAN, Admrs.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John S. Tharp, late of Marshall county, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against it, will the same duly and properly presented for payment. The estate is subject to the payment of the debts of the deceased.

SOLD ON SUNDAY, WM. MORRIS Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.
THE undersigned, administrators on the estate of John Morris deceased, will offer for sale at the residence of the deceased, a full and complete set of the new and improved style of Adams' Patent, which will be sold at a low price, and will give a year, and will pay the balance in three years, and paying after the usual valuation laws. J. B. & K. M. SHERMAN, Admrs.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John S. Tharp, late of Marshall county, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against it, will the same duly and properly presented for payment. The estate is subject to the payment of the debts of the deceased.

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