

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURKS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 14, 1854.

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. HOVEY, of Posey Co.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Wm C. LARRABEE, of Putnam Co.

FOR CONGRESS—9th District.

NOR E. EDDY of St. Jo. County.

PEOPLES TICKET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE.

E. B. COLLINS, of Dearborn Co.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

HIRAM E. TALBOT, of Putnam Co.

TREASURER OF STATE.

Wm R. NOFSINGER, of Parke Co.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SAM L. G. GOODKINS, Vigo Co.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

CALEB MILLIS, of Monticello.

FOR CONGRESS.

SCUYLER COLEFAX.

For the Banner.

Mr. Emerson—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 measure of the Nebraska & Kansas Bill; I hope you will favor us opposed to those views, with an occasional publication. The favorites of the Repeal are teaming with loud acclamations on their opponents; styling them Disunionists, Factionists, Abolitionists and &c. (1) As to Disunionists, it is well known and be 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 factionist party for having laid their Scare-longs hands on a compromise, that had for 34 years remained uncontested—As they are the Abolition Party on this momentous controversy; they having completely abolished that compromise, herefore holding sacred to freedom the Territories of Kansas & Nebraska, herefore guaranteed to freedom, to whom will that evil be charged, no others but infamous Repealers. Is it not strange that at this enlightened age when most of the despotic powers have Renounced, slowly and the Monarchy of Great Britain, has years past abolished slavery, that Pro-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 wrote—

ing to eclipse the minority which they effected 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 dissimilated, 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. Ingall, 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 was 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 compromisists and the President referring to the same subject in two of his messages, declares the very question should not be called up if in his power to prevent, during his term of administration but this great man forgot to fulfil his declarations, 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 insatiable of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise and Kansas and Nebraska in equity, by those unfeared for wantonness, have made a large and fair portion of American Territory liable in the bright overthrow which herefore was secured to free-bon, such men are justly styled the rotten limbs of democracy and if they and their like are not in their own to be manipulated by the keen eye of the bold fox, the whole body will ere long become contaminated, following it is thus to arises to day, and look well to your liberties! In the days of the illustrious Statesman Thomas Jefferson it was supposed that slavery in these times would be abolished by the British Government, but who has been chargeable for the execution since, and should it gain hold in Kansas and Nebraska, herefore guaranteed to freedom, to whom will that evil be charged, no others but infamous Repealers. Is it not strange that at this enlightened age when most of the despotic powers have Renounced, slowly and the Monarchy of Great Britain, has years past abolished slavery, that Pro-Republican America should seek to extend and perpetuate the evil. Thomas Jefferson once remarked

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When Kentucky was an infant state, and before the fact of civilization had trodden her green forests, there lived up on the branch of the Green River an old hunter by the name of John Slater. His home was upon the southern bank of the stream, and save a small patch of some dozen acres that had been cleared by his own hand, 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 elder children had gone South. His wife was with him, but she had been for several years almost helpless crippled 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 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 terrible 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 quitted the dogs and the strangers approached the door. They asked for something to eat, and also for nights lodgings for the night. John Slater was not the man to refuse a request of that kind, and he asked the strangers in. They set their tails behind the door, unshod their packs, and room was made for them at the supper table. They represented themselves as travellers bound farther 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. The hunter'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 not very free, and after a while the talk dwindled to 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 went out of doors. It had become dark, or rather the night had fairly set in, for there was a bright moon, two thirds 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 men?”

“Hiram, 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. Ding it, if I don't believe I've got the Constitution of the United States.”

The Committee then reported that they had informed 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.

DAN'L 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.

“Wall, I guess you hain't,” was the reply. “One of 'em is up your sleeve there, and the other three are in the tops of my boots.”

“Well, said his honor to a negro who had been hauled up for stealing a pullet, ‘what have you to say for yourself? Nuffa but die, boss. I was crazy as a bed-bug von I stole dat ar pullet, cos I might have stole in big roostor, and I never done it.’ Dat shows 'closely' dat I was under leavin' tremis.”

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 name it, or never grumble at your opponents for calling you, as an organization, any of the names formerly owned by any branch of your 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 those 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, this is abundantly evident that both the new Territories will exclude slavery, when they form constitutions properly partitioned 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.

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the Nashville *Banner* says: In this market, meal is worth a dollar a bushel or corn four bushels for less than that.

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

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

5. Our mularians, we apprehend, notwithstanding the abundant crop of oats and a good crop of hay, will be apt 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 at \$1.50 per barrel.

We learn from *Sparta* (Tenn.) Times that after a heavy 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.

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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 provoked by wanton imprudence on their own part. It is abundantly evident that both the new Territories will exclude slavery, when they form constitutions properly partitioned 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.”

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