

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 12, 1854.

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

The Election.

By delaying our paper a few hours, we have been able to give more of the returns and better satisfaction to our readers, than if we had issued at the usual time.

As to causes, whys and wherefores of the different results, our late illness during the prevalence of what little excitement characterized the canvass, totally unfit us for giving any account. We only know that the candidates and voters have had all the fun and congratulations—chagrin and disappointments to themselves, and in their own way. So far as we have been able to procure returns, we give them to our readers, and as fast as they can be procured, we shall endeavor to keep them posted, until the State and Congressional elections are heard from.

Agriculture.—Our farmers and mechanics are now making a praiseworthy effort to institute an Agricultural society in this county, and as it progresses we shall make calculations for devoting a portion of our columns to this subject.

We have frequently spoken of it before and all those with whom we conversed, that would be at all interested in its organization (and we cannot set apart any portion of our community that would not be benefited by it) gave their hearty concurrence. The opportunity is now afforded them to engage in the enterprise in earnest. Further particulars are under the head of the *Banner* about home.

Political Enemies.—It is certainly the silliest thing in civilized community, that men could be guilty of, to suffer their political differences to make them personal enemies. They will differ as to the best mode of tilling the soil, about the price of a horse, and hundreds of other transactions in life, and still remain friends. They will differ about the great and important matters of religion—a subject touching their eternal destiny, and of far greater importance than the simple and temporary subject of politics, and yet in the social circle, when the time is "to be merry," all is harmony, love and sociability, because "charity enlivens not" with them.

Had men never differed, the old spinning wheel and distaff, the old flax brake the flail for wheat threshing, and the sled or wagon and horses to take it several miles to market, and return with a load of goods for the merchant—the weekly mail and boy on horseback—all would still be adhered to as the prime moving machinery of the present age. But men differed and continued to differ, until a mighty change is wrought. The proud and majestic steamer and the fierce snorting iron horse, with their hundreds of tons—the one breasting the deep current, the other with lightning's speed—knowing no mud nor mire—are comparatively but a moment in the performance of long and lucrative trips. The chitter-chatter of the lightning itself is buzzing in our ears the victories won by American arms, and the tidings of new-born republics, which were the occurrences of but one hour ago.

A resort to argument to prove the absurdity of becoming personal enemies on account of political differences, is about as silly as our first proposition. It is too obvious to every one. It is but the children's play of old men.

The Fifty Slaves.

In the Journal of August, a letter from T. C. Herndon, of Virginia, was published, asking the means to defray the passage of an interesting family of nearly 60 slaves. Liberated by the Rev. Mr. Herndon, father of Mrs. Herndon and his brother, in the Herndon.

We are happy to announce that in response to a circular on their behalf, issued from Washington, more than enough was cheerfully and voluntarily forwarded, of which nearly \$1000 was from the state of New York. Mountain slave intermarried with these, was permitted by his master to come to New York to ask for aid, and he is now with his wife and nine children, who have left with more than half the sum received, and with an assurance from his master that he is free to emigrate. About twenty members of the Baptist Church are thus set free, and go forth to exert an influence upon Pagan and Mohammedan Africa—*Colonization Journal*.

The American Colonization society, of which the above named journal is the organ, is doing more in a mild and legal way, towards ameliorating the condition of the colored population of this country, than all the Greeley fanaticism and the open resistance of the laws of the land, can do. The journal gives monthly reports from Liberia showing the condition of the Republic as an organized government, and the prosperity and condition of those who have been sent there.

We do hope to see the Colonization creed gain in popularity and strength. There is something sincere and permanent in its design and operations, and its late increased success, is a sure indication of its triumph over all other plans for the eradication of the evils of slavery in the United States.

More of our citizens should be familiar with the columns of this journal. It is a cheap paper, published at New York city every month at 50 cts. per annum, at a very advanced age.

An Indiana Women's Rights Convention is to assemble at Indianapolis on the 26th inst.

The object of this meeting is to discuss Woman's claims to an entire equality with the men in nearly all the relations of life. Too many radical changes of the kind are detrimental to the peace, beauty and harmony of society. Educate them and make them the honored instruments in rendering the domestic circle a Paradise.

The Sicknes.—The Fort Wayne Times of a late date says, "we are sorry to indicate the fact, that never since the first inhabitants set foot on the banks of the Maumee, has this country been so scourged with sickness as during the few months past."

Polygamy and Popular Sovereignty.

In the late political canvass for Congress, we independently and unsolicited from any quarter, stepped into the harness for the purpose of adding our little mite to the struggle that was making for the permanent establishment of a noble and patriotic principle amongst the institutions of our country. We love that principle which recognizes the greatest liberty of the American citizen at the ballot box, especially when his right to vote is so closely connected with a peaceful and satisfactory enjoyment of his home. But blind fanaticism and reckless agitation we have as freely condemned.

All precedent in the enactment or execution of either National or local laws in this country, leads to the irresistible conclusion that this great privilege was not conferred upon us either in states or territories, to be exercised without proper restrictions. A man has the right to do as he pleases to a certain extent, but he is required to recognize that right in his neighbor, and the established claims of his country and the general good of society has upon him.

In our advocacy of the popular sovereignty doctrine, we have not been willing to admit the right of any citizen to abuse this glorious privilege in the establishment of creeds so contaminating and beastly as that of polygamy! The very nature and spirit of our institutions condemn it, and men in their advocacy of a good and wholesome measure, may render their noble and praiseworthy efforts worse than ineffective by going to extremes.

The law maker is bound by every principle of the entire catalogue of our institutions to recognize and legislate for the protection and promotion of the moral and social welfare of the whole people. The English code (and it is useless to say we are not indebted to that) from its very inception, as a code of criminal and civil law, recognized the revealed will of God in its provisions for the regulation and control of the people as a social compact.

See Blackstone, 1st part vol. 1. The commandments in the Bible, and our full recognition of, and conformity to them, in the original establishment of the institutions of this country, so clearly establish the principle that our entire code from first to last was intended to adhere to this great principle, that there is no ground for cavil.

"Thou shalt not kill," and we make laws for the punishment of the offence. "Thou shalt not steal," &c. &c. "He that committeth adultery," &c., our whole code—extending broad cast over the land, and the hearts and consciences of our entire population—hold guilty and they provide for his punishment. Polygamy holds such a relation to this condemned practice or wrong, (only that it approximates nearer brutal customs and habits) that American citizens never did and surely never will, recognize or legalize it in a law-making capacity.

We regretted to see this subject introduced into the canvass, as it bears no comparison to the institution of slavery in a political sense.

The ill health of workmen and proprietors in several of our neighboring offices, as well as our own, during the past month, has rendered the regular issue of their papers a difficult task. At Peru and Wabash, the Gazette and Sentinel have encountered sore trouble. Our own experience teaches us how to sympathize with them. Brother Graham of the Sentinel is still prevented from attending to his editorial duties.

The Kalamazoo Bank is again down, down, down. Don't touch it, unless its bills are in your pocket book.

Kansas Emigration.—The second party of emigrants, sent out to Kansas territory by the New England Aid Society, has reached its destination all in good health and spirits, and pleased with the prospects. A steam mill was purchased at Rochester, and has been sent out for them.

A would be prophet down south, said lately in one of his sermons, that he "was sent to redeem the world and all things therein." Whereupon a native pulled out two five dollar bills on a broken bank, and asked him to fork out the specie for them.

Mrs. Ann Royal, who was somewhat conspicuous upon the public stage during the administration of Gen. Jackson, died in Washington city on the 1st inst., at a very advanced age.

Post Office Revenue.

The revenue received by the General Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last was—from letter postage, \$4,479,227; newspaper do. \$611,333. Total, \$5,094,570. Last year the amounts were—for letters, \$4,226,702, and for newspapers, \$789,246. Total, \$5,106,138. As compared with last year, there is this year an increase in the total amount of \$68,522. The excess from letters this year over last year is \$24,435; while the decrease in the amount received from newspapers is \$177,913.

Hoghish.—A hog was exhibited at the State fair, weighing but little short of 2,000 lbs. This does not very well sustain the reports of the drought in the south part of this state and Kentucky, if this big grunter got his "broughten" up, down that way.

Many bears have lately made their appearance in the fields and villages in St. Lawrence county N. Y., frightened probably from their usual course by fires in the woods. Seven were captured near Pierpont in a week. In many cases they got into the door yards, and almost into the houses.

CHOLERA IN NAPLES.—Late European advices state that there have been ten thousand deaths in Naples from cholera since the disease first made its appearance there this season.

NEW YORK.—At the last annual State election the relative strength of political parties, as shown by the vote for secretary of state, was: Whig 160,943; "hard" 99,533; "soft" 96,137.

Wheat is selling at Peru at \$1.05—a decline of 40 cents within the last week.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES UPON AMERICANS IN MEXICO.—From the San Antonio Texan Sept. 7.

Five gentlemen arrived in San Antonio Sept 4th, who are just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific.

From these persons we learn the following painful disclosures: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner, that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance-way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former place of residence were as follows: William Shirley, Broome county, N. Y.; William Rogers, Stark county, Ohio; John Gaines, Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. These men have in this filthy dungeon four years and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one that fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains around their ankles and wrists had worn the flesh off to the bone, and such was their horrible condition, that their chains were removed to save their lives, and they were then allowed to remain in their utmost. The allies marched on Sebastian by way of Simperopol. The official returns will tell to-day.

With the other County officers, the democrats have succeeded,

The Result in the District.

In addition to the reported returns from the Counties mentioned in our lists, we have enough to assure us that Colfax is elected in the district by from 800 to 1000 majority.

St. Joseph Co. is reported to have given Colfax about 600 unj., and La Porte has given him about 350.

Pulaski County gives Eddy about one hundred majority, and elects the balance of her ticket Democratic.

Porter Co. reported 100 maj. for Colfax

Little Starke.—In the canvass for Congress, whilst the Democrats of Fulton and Marshall claim to be in the way of putting in the "big ticks" for the popular sovereignty doctrine, yet little Starke

has a majority of 12 votes. Shryock, Whig, has a majority over Lawhead, Democrat, of 37 votes.

For County Auditor Pershing and Kiehl are tied. It is believed, however, that there is a mistake of a few votes in New castle township, in Pershing's favor. The official returns will tell to-day.

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