

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH IND.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 9, 1854.

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

State Stock Banks.

The act to authorize and regulate the business of General Banking in this State, approved May 18, 1852, seems to us to conflict with the Sections of the Constitution authorizing the establishment of individual banks.

The 7th Section of the 11th article of the Constitution says: "All bills or notes issued as money, shall be, at all times redeemable in gold or silver, and no law shall be passed, sanctioning, directly or indirectly, the suspension, by any bank or banking company, of specie payments."

It will be well to notice particularly, the wording of the Section quoted, and how determined its authors must have been to prevent a suspension of specie payment either "directly or indirectly," and that the notes of all banks should be "of all times, redeemable in gold or silver." Past experience had taught our representatives in Convention and a great majority of the people, the evil consequences of Bank suspensions—hence the positive and unequivocal requirements in the foregoing Section of our State Constitution.

The act authorizing the institution of those banks, authorizes the holder of their notes, after having demanded specie upon them, to have them protested for non-payment by a Notary Public in the usual manner, and forwarded to the Auditor of State for collection, who shall forthwith give written notice to the maker or makers of such notes to pay the same; and if not done within thirty days after such notice, the Auditor shall immediately (unless he is satisfied that there is just and legal cause for such refusal to redeem) give notice in one of the newspapers published at Indianapolis, that all the circulating notes issued by such person or association will be redeemed out of the Stocks held by him in trust for that purpose, &c.

Thus the law controlling those institutions directly authorizes a suspension of twenty-nine days, and the bill holder is unable to help himself—without the slightest compensation for his time and trouble, nor even a provision in the act making the banker responsible for the costs of protest.

This was not the intention of the 7th Section of the Constitution which we have quoted. The bank may suspend to-day, and in 29 days from this time, redeem its paper as fast as presented for one day, and on the next suspend and continue to refuse for 29 days more, and the bill holder never can indemnify himself according to the provisions of the act—further than to get dollar for dollar on the Bank's issue.

It is certainly the greatest species of folly to render it necessary by legislative enactment, that the banker—having refused to redeem his paper—must have a "written notice" from the State Auditor, that if he does not do it, he will, (in thirty days) make it out of the stocks pledged as security. The banker knew this before. The law providing the bill holder such protection was plain before him, and his bank should be promptly closed upon the issue of the notice of the Auditor.

Bank panics are generally of but short duration, but the effects produced by them are often lasting and injurious to every branch of business. The intention in authorizing the issue of bank paper by law, is, that it shall be convertible into coin "at all times," as our State constitution correctly provides. Should those issues read as a matter of fact interpretation make them read; i. e. "The Tecumseh Bank will pay one dollar to the bearer on demand, provided he is not in a hurry, and don't get this note protested, then in twenty-nine days after we receive notice from the Auditor of State that it is our duty to do so" &c. With this filling up, dated and signed by the President and Cashier it might get such a run, that a loped hound could not keep trail, and we could not wonder that brokers and shavers should try the bottom of such issues, if they had any. Such is a fair reading of the Indiana State Stock issues, when the officers managing their affairs, see proper to make them so.

We have no disposition to visit the sins of delinquent institutions upon the heads of those that promptly redeem their issues as fast as presented at their counters, one of which is located at this place.

Will another State Legislature adjourn without an effort to correct this error? That there is a gross error both in the act and in the practical operations of the institutions it has created, there can be no doubt. Their trial was not an experiment at best, and surely the people are realizing the benefit of what little experience they have already had, and would gladly return to the old State Bank system, and cheerfully welcome its re-issues amongst them.

Thursday the 30th day of this month, is set apart as Thanksgiving day, and it would be a very appropriate time to give the printer what you owe him, by way of encouragement. How many shall we mark paid on Thanksgiving day?

No Sir.—The Auburn Messenger says the 30th has been set apart by the Governor as a day of "fasting and prayer." Our mode of doing such business, is to make fast to a fat turkey—shut up shop and cheerfully congratulate our neighbors—give to the poor—if we can find any poorer than ourselves—and "in all things give thanks."

"The Bubble burst."—There is scarcely an exchange paper that reaches us, but contains accounts of Kansas and Nebraska emigrants on their way to those territories. During last week over three hundred passed through Detroit, and it is two hundred or three hundred—and company after company that are reported by our exchanges as bound thitherward, and now the elections are about over and humbuggery worn completely thread-bare, the abolitionists and the Whigs and Democrats succeeded in gulling, claim the credit of thwarting and defeating the purposes of the Administration and all popular Sovereignty advocates. Their hypocrisy and deception in charging Congress with legislating slavery into free territory, is only excelled by their success in duping so many of the people, and the self evident truth that it was nothing but humbuggery, will render their organizations but short-lived, and the different stratagems resorted to, (secret conclaves included) will be a reproach in a short time, that but few of those concerned will like to bear.

Let every candid and honest reader of all parties watch the result, and if popular sovereignty in the newly organized Territories is not the order of the day amongst the American people in two years, the question may surely be considered settled.

DEATH OF GOV. FRANCIS BURT.—Francis Burt, Governor of Nebraska, died at the old Presbyterian Mission House at Bellevue, at about half past 3 o'clock this morning, retaining at the last hour a realization of his situation, and surrounded by the friends who accompanied him from his Carolina home.

Immediately upon his arrival in the Territory he was confined to his bed by sickness, occasioned by the long and tedious journey hitherward, commencing, we are informed, upon reaching the limestone country of Tennessee in his overland journey to Louisville, Ky. Retaining, about an hour prior to his death, a consciousness of his situation, he called his friends Mr. Doyle, who had accompanied him from South Carolina, to his bedside, and gave such directions concerning his private matters as the urgency of the case seemed to demand; then calling Rev. J. Hamilton to his bedside, after a brief conversation, passed into that sleep which knows no waking.

He was a native of Pendleton, South Carolina, and was about 45 years of age. He leaves an affectionate wife, two sons and four daughters to mourn their affliction bereavement. One son attended him, and was with him in his last moments of life, and will return to the paternal native land but a short time ago to enter upon the discharge of the arduous duties to which he had been assigned.

In the death of Governor Burt, the people of the Territory have lost an intelligent, efficient and generous officer, whose death is most truly lamented by the people in Nebraska and the adjacent towns in Iowa.

Omaha (Nebraska) Arrow, Oct. 13.

COULD THE LIVING FREIGHT OF THE ARCTIC HAVE BEEN SAVED?—This inquiry is now of but little importance, except so far as it may elicit facts and suggestions, that may be useful in future emergencies. In this view the following communication which appears in the New York Herald, is worthy of attention: The Arctic might have been saved by simply running her stern foremost. Here are the facts: Water, four feet below its surface, rushes into an adjutage with the velocity of 16 feet per second, at five feet, 18 feet; at 6 feet, 20 feet per second, &c; consequently, the Arctic, when running with her open bow first, at the rate of 10 knots an hour—equal to 16 feet per second—would double the velocity of a leak at the depth of four feet; at eleven knots, six feet, &c. it is clear, therefore, had she been put under stern way, "it would have brought the leak under the control of her pumps."

On the contrary, had she been put under "stern way" at the rate of ten knots an hour, her velocity would have been equal to the velocity of the leak at the depth of four feet; at eleven knots, six feet, &c. it is clear, therefore, had she been put under "stern way," it would have brought the leak under the control of her pumps."

J. E. M.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 14, 1854.

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.—Last evening at 7 o'clock, that being the appointed time for the ending of all sublimity things, according to the Millerite belief, some 40 of the believers in that doctrine assembled at the corner of Fourth and C streets, South Boston, arrayed in white robes, and anxiously awaited the moment when they should make their grand ascension. Whether they are still waiting, we know not, but they were certainly disappointed in their expectation of "going up" last evening.—Boston Journal Wednesday.

A country editor received a remittance with a request to "send the paper as long as the money lasted. He indulged in a bit of a "spree," the next week, got broke, and respectfully informed his subscriber, that according to his own terms, his subscription was out.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Later from Europe—Advance in Breadstuffs—Intelligence from the West of War, &c., &c., New York, Oct. 30.

The Collins steamer Pacific arrived at her wharf without being telegraphed. She brings Liverpool dates to the 18th. There is no news from the war. Dispatches, such as they are, are conflicting; it is authentic that, up to the 9th October, nothing had been done. The allies number 90,000. They occupy a strong position south of Sevastopol, and have all their siege apparatus landed. Menschikoff yet holds the field north of Sevastopol with 30,000 men, and 20,000 more are expected by Oct. 15th. Latest accounts say that Gen. Canrobert ordered the Russian outposts to be drawn in on the 9th, and batteries to be erected. Ten thousand additional French are to be supplied from France to the seat of war. The British fleet will return home without further operations.

Omer Pachia is preparing to operate on three points—the Pruth, the Dniestr, and the sea.

Russia is amassing forces on the Austrian frontier.

It is surmised that France and England are at present organizing a plan for the establishment of an independent kingdom of Poland.

Jerome Bonaparte is re-nationalized as a Frenchman.

Perrins & Wright, and five other Doubtless firms, have failed, but it is thought it will be only temporary.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Richardson & Co. quote cotton steady, and in some instances a slight advance has been made; sales of three days 32,000 bales.

Breadstuffs market was excited to-day, and flour has advanced 13s 6d; 91 on wheat since Friday. Indian corn firm and in some request at 1s advance. Western canal flour 36s 3d; Ohio 39s; White wheat 11s 11d 6d. Outside quotations are at retail.

Provisions unchanged. Lard steady 52s 5d; 6d. Tallow firm at 1s advance. Consuls 94 1/2.

The City of Manchester arrived out on the 19th, the Arabia arrived out on the evening of the 14th, and the screw steamer Ottaway on the 16th.

Lord Raglan's later dispatches say that he expected to open fire in a few days; and private letters add that an attack on the heath works was fixed on the 9th. The allies' siege artillery had mostly reached the camp on the 4th.

A cannonade took place between the English steamers and the quarantine fort at Odessa. Nothing resulted.

A Vienna despatch says a secret treaty exists between the Czar and Prussia.

Sevastopol dispatches are of the most conflicting character, some reporting another defeat and capture of the southern heights, &c.; but the most reliable indicate that nothing yet remarkable had occurred up to the 9th. The garrison of Sevastopol number 30,000.

Sam Phillips, the novelist, is dead.

The commercial failures continue to excite the public attention, and had a disastrous effect.

From Copenhagen, Oct. 11th, it is telegraphed that the House of Representatives had voted, by a majority of 80 to 6 the appointment of a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against the ministry for the promulgation of the July ordinance.

At the recent great fire at Memel, the whole place would have been destroyed but for the exertion of American and English sailors in port.

Martial law is proclaimed in the governments of Chakow, Putawa, and Qiew.

CHINA.—Letters mention that three attempts made by the insurgents to take Canton had failed, and an attempt to effect a compromise with the insurgents had also failed. The imperialists made but little progress in the recapture of the city.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 16.—Each ship of the allied fleet is to furnish a company of 600 men and eight guns, making a total of 200 guns, to assist in the siege of Sevastopol.

HAMBURG, 16th.—Immediate steps are to be taken for stopping the traffic with Russia through Prussian ports.

The Cholera is rapidly abating in London.

A court martial had been held on Capt. McClure and others, and they were acquitted.

DEPOT THIEVES AT SANDUSKY.—A letter writer from Sandusky to the New York Times, gives an account of the detection and arrest of six men in that city charged with robbery at the Mail River Railroad depot. It seems that goods have often been missed from the depot and from vessels, and the existence of a gang of thieves was certain, and means taken to detect them in their depredations.

An employee of the road stationed himself in the depot, and when the burglars commenced opening and rifling the boxes he got sight of their faces by means of their own lanterns, and marked the boxes they opened. When the thieves and the spy were going out of the depot, the latter stepped on a loose plank, and the noise alarmed the burglars, they turned, opened their dark lanterns, drew their revolvers, and cried out, "Death to any man in the Depot." The spy was too smart, and eluded the flashes of their lanterns, and consequently the balls of their revolvers. The next morning six rascals were arrested—three out of one family, a father and two sons—all being in the employ of the Railroad.

The boys were check clerks. These burglars have been at work a year or more and have sent stolen goods up the lake.—Parties at other points are implicated and will be arrested.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The Star learns that Major Emory, the U. S. Mexican Boundary Commissioner, dispatched one of his assistants to reach El Paso on the 30th September, in order to start the boundary survey at the date provided by the treaty.

Mr. Wheaton, assistant, arrived at El Paso on the 15th October, ten days before the appointed time. Up to the 25th ult, he had received no information from the Mexican Commissioner, beyond a vague rumor that he and his party had been hemmed in by hostile Indians, and would probably not reach El Paso till November. The party of the American Commissioner, with their property in charge, were at last accounts two days' march from San Antonio de Bexar.

Yours Paper did not come, Sir.

We recommend a careful perusal of the following plain statement, both to postmasters and to subscribers, from a paper called The Advocate, published at Hernando, Mississippi.

The uncertain arrival, or uncertain delivery of papers at country post offices is often the ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with conveniences for taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive. Then jumbled into a few little pigeon holes or piled upon a desk, box or barrel to await the call of subscribers, in the midst of boots, hats, bridles, horse collars and other coarse wares, which may be called for during the day by customers. Country postmasters, in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid for a time from human eyes, as completely as if buried in a mountain cave. In comes the man for his paper, and, as it cannot be found, of course it could not have come. The indignant subscriber, consequently abuses the rascally editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually, when if the said paper were endowed with the power of speech, it would cry out, "Here I am squeezed to death behind this box or under this barrel." We have seen just such things as well in the country. These remarks have no reference to any particular office, but are meant for all where they will apply.

GOOD ADVICE.—Greely's Tribune has the following:

SECRET SOCIETIES.—A correspondent who has been induced to join a secret society whose real objects, as now revealed to him, he does not approve, and whose operations he believes calculated to do great harm, asks us what he ought to do in the premises. We answer—Withdraw frankly, promptly and utterly. Your duty to your country and to your fellow beings is paramount to any obligation imposed on you by a secret society, and where the two come in collision the latter must give way. This is the dictate of Religion, of Patriotism and of common sense. Keep out of all traps henceforth; but, if you have needlessly run into one, get out as speedily as possible. Having got out, you will not need our advice to stay out.

THE LOCALITY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S DEATH, is described as near the mouth of the Back, less properly called the Great Fish River, in lat. 66 deg. 30 min., and between long. 96 and 97 deg. A little north of these parallels, the Back river, after flowing five hundred miles in a North Easterly direction from its source near Lake Almer and the Eastern Slave Lake, enlarges into a bay, from twelve to fifteen miles in width, which forms a southern indentation into the channel by which King William's Land is nearly encircled. This channel empties through Dese and Simpson's strait, into Victoria strait and King William sea, and connects, in nearly a direct Northerly line, with Heel Sound, Barrow's strait and Wellington channel. At the entrance of this latter channel, on the Eastern shore, are situated Cape Riley, and the peninsula called Beechey island, where, it will be remembered, the GRIZZLY ship Rescue, and two ships under Captain PENNY, of Captain AUSTIN's squadron, discovered simultaneously, the last signs of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

A MINISTERIAL STRIKE.—Yesterday, at Urbana, the bell of the Presbyterian church rang the second time, the congregation sat waiting and watching, but no minister came. After the lapse of half an hour a note was handed to one of the elders, who arose and read it to the congregation. It was from the minister, who said he would not preach for them any more till his salary was paid up. There's a clergyman of the right pluck. Why should a minister, any more than a shoemaker, mend souls without being paid for it?—Columbus (O) Fuel.

Immense and destructive freshets have taken place in many counties in Mississippi. Bridges have been swept away in great numbers. A large number of cattle were drowned. Great damages were done to the crops. The rain poured down without intermission for six days.

According to a report from Mr. Thomas, jailor of Louisville, there were, during the month ending October 23d, one hundred and thirty criminals to the watch-house. The nativity of these violators of the law was as follows:

Ireland,	94
United States,	15
Free negroes and slaves,	15
France,	4
Scotland,	2
Total,	130

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—9 1/2 P. M.

An awful conflagration is now raging in Lockport, and the Buffalo fire department is about to start for that place. Six bridges, one church and the Tremont House, are already consumed, and the entire north part of the town is threatened.—It is impossible to say when the fire will stop, and the damage cannot at present be stated. The flames at this moment are spreading furiously.

ST. LOUIS INTELLIGENCER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The N. Y. Mirror propounds the following interrogatory:

Why are men such cowards in their necessities?

Why will they not stand up and say, in the face of the world, "I am poor but honest; I have been foolish but not criminal; I may fail to meet my engagements, but I will not fail to preserve my honor before men, and my integrity before God?"

To which the Day Book makes the following response:

Why? Because poverty in New York

is a greater crime than theft. Because to be poor but honest, is to cut oneself off from society, brand one's wife with that terrible curse, "not one of the first respectability." To be "poor but honest," places one's children low in the social circle, deprives them of the visits of their friends, cousins, schoolmates, and relatives, and stamps them "common," prevents them from associating with their neighbors, and all others of the "first respectability." To be "poor but honest," and live economically, keep no horses and carriages, go to no parties, no operas, give no soirees, and not possess and enjoy the luxuries of wealth, is to deprive one of all that New York society says is worth living for. Better to steal or commit suicide than to live "poor but honest."

The Summer is Past.

In commenting upon the eventful summer from which we have just emerged, the New York Mirror says: Another summer has past, and a hard and hot one it has been. Fires, failures, diseases and death have brought losses and mourning to a hundred of thousands; and the calamity of short crops makes the poor man look anxiously to the coming winter. In our city, men who ranked as millionaires, when the summer opened, have seen their riches suddenly take wings and fly away; and some, by dishonest efforts, to retain or increase their reputed wealth, have wrecked their honor and sunk to rise no more.

Many of our citizens who began the season in the fullness of health and beauty, have perished with the early frosts, and thousands who went on abroad decked in the gay colors of joy and hope, are now robed in the sombre attire of grief and mourning. Autumn has come to many a heart even in the spring time of life, and the earth has become to thousands of its pilgrims literally "the valley of the shadow of death." They who have passed through this trying season unscathed by sickness and misfortune, whom the Death-Angel has not even brushed with his wing, should make their lives a hymn of thanksgiving to the Infinite God, who has dealt with them so gently and so graciously. Instead of looking on the dark side of the future, they should look up in grateful confidence to the Roper, who scath has left them to flourish a little longer in the field of time, while thousands are full of health and promise as they have been cut down and withered in an hour.

EXCITEMENT IN A RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention for the diocese of Illinois, was in session last week in Chicago. Quite an excitement was created by reason of the introduction and passage of certain resolutions thought by Bishop Whitehouse to be a censure upon him. It seems that since the election of Bishop W. to that Episcopal see, he has continued to reside in the State of New York, Westchester county. This arrangement meets with strong objections in Illinois, and a resolution expressive of the propriety of the Bishop residing in his own diocese, and also requesting him to do so was passed with much unanimity by the Convention.

OPPOSED TO BEING TAILED.—The following is a portion of a letter to the Assessors in a town in Massachusetts. It speaks for itself:

"In the name, therefore, of this Commonwealth, and of these United States, I this day enter my solemn protest, against taxation without representation."

MERCY B. JACKSON.

Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1854.

COLLISION.—On Thursday night last near the machine shop at this place, the passenger train from Indianapolis came in contact with the locomotive John Bull, which had drawn up the freight train, a few moments before, and had not yet got off the main track. The result was the passenger locomotive and train were considerably damaged, but fortunately none of the passengers were seriously injured. The John Bull, as soon as she was struck, started up the track without engineer or fireman, (they having jumped or been knocked off,) at the rate of about 40 miles an hour, and ran into a freight car standing on the track at the depot, fully loaded knocking it to pieces, and scattering the goods.—The damage must be several thousand dollars, and all through gross neglect of duty somewhere. The officers of the company owe to themselves, the traveling public and the stockholders, to ascertain by a thorough investigation where the fault lies, and take such steps as will prevent a recurrence of similar blunders.

PERU SENTINEL.

William Halling's sweetheart went to ride with another young man, and William felt so badly that he went and hung himself upon an apple tree in full sight of the road by which he knew she would return, and was found dead. The affair occurred in East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

NUMBER ONE. According to the newspapers, Mr. Hume, on the presentation of his picture, said that this chief aim in life had been to promote the greatest good to the greatest number. The reports omit to state that Lord John Russell here interrupted him with the question—

"What is the greatest number?"

And that Mr. Hume, with great promptitude, replied—

"Number one, to be sure."

The New York Tribune received one day last week, in payment for one advertisement, that received but one insertion in the weekly, eight hundred and sixty-one dollars! And the advertiser says he coined money in the operation. What do you think of that, you old fogey business men, who do not pay right hundred and sixty-one cents a year for advertising?—Decorative Press.

Mrs. Hillock thinks it rather queer that the rising of a little quicksilver in a glass tube makes the weather so awful hot.

Who Struck the Democratic party? State Sentinel.

It is intimated out here that it was soon struck.

The Rock Island Railroad Accident.

Additional advices from the scene of the melancholy accident which occurred on Wednesday evening near Minooka, inform us that the result is more fatal than appearances indicated on Thursday afternoon. A greater number proved to be more seriously injured. Our latest intelligence is down to half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that time eight had died, including the two children who were dead when removed from the car. The following are the names of the dead:

Mrs. Cox and two children, Washington county, Iowa.

Mrs. Laughler and one child, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Peter Cure, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. John G. Carpenter, Williamsport, Penn., formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

John Brauer.

Two others are so much injured that their recovery is at least very doubtful. The remainder are doing well, and are pronounced in no danger by the attending physicians. The whole number removed to the hospital was twenty-nine; of these two infants were already dead, six have since died, two others will probably not survive; the remaining nineteen are generally but little scalded.

Chicago Daily Press, Saturday.

Five ocean steamers have been lost during the present year, the melancholy list being as follows: The City of Glasgow, the Franklin, the Humbolt, the City of Philadelphia and the Arctic.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has lost his wife, Nancy Martin, daughter of Mr. Patrick and Michael Martin, James G. 11 and his wife, and Michael J. 12 (Cloughlin). They came from the State of Virginia with me to Columbus, Ohio, where we were separated. I am supposed to be the father of this child, or daughter, and any person hearing of such persons will please address me at this place.

ANTHONY MARTIN.

Plymouth, Ind. Nov. 9, 1854.

Sign Painting.

As the outside painting for the season is principally over, the undersigned has prepared himself with the latest fashions, and intends to execute the same in Sign Painting during the present winter, and will insure satisfaction, or the customer need not take the work away.

Those interested to the late firm of Wright & Tall, will please call and make settlement.

L. C. WRIGHT & CO.

Nov. 9, 1854.

SEE, JOHN IS AT YOU!

HE opened a market in order that his fellow beings may not suffer for food the coming cold winter. All that he will offer, will be of the best of the following articles: Beef, Pork, Venison, Fish of all kinds, Apples, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, and much more that can't be thought of now.

Besides a full store of Groceries, Dry Goods and Hardware.

John hopes to prove to both friends and foes, that a body badly bent in cleaning my self from the filth of the land, to do it, and to have some peace and quiet in life and have something or lack a myself in old age. I am now in a hurry to encounter this. By the bye, the people all the talk for the last six or eight years, to the contrary notwithstanding. I am perfectly willing to work day and night, and make every exertion to get off old scores, and I would just observe to you.

Honest Debtors.

That I don't believe in making me the scape-goat or leave offering for the whole. Now I am fixed and settled, by the help of good crops and the laws of the land, to do my duty in respect to collecting my debts, "peaceably if I can—forcibly if I must"—there are don't deceive yourself with the tale I hope I will always wait and wait as I have been doing heretofore. If no money, bring

A good Hog, Beef or Deer, and I will place to your credit, pay goods or money to balance. But I beseech of you, by hook or by crook, do manage to pay John, and that speedily, the amount that I owe him, a dove him in the hands of the cruel, or by the powers of the feet of the Lord, and Wood pile.

SALTPETRE.

WON'T SAVE YOU!

How do you like the magnetic plan—that's mine. It's cash down and prices to correspond. No credit, no time to be made up by short weights or old measures, but fair exchange and no robbery. This John said and thought.

P. S. Please take notice that every matter and thing in the above, as to paying and being paid, means facts. Ask the Editor such he will tell you so, or I will pay the apples. Mind John may get mad with hydrophobia or something else—then what would you think? He surely would not want that kind of justice to him first, but darn mean the rest.

J. COLGLE.

Nov. 9, 1854.

TO NON RESIDENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the County Surveyor, will, on the 30th day of November 1854, at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in section twenty-two, town 33 north of range four east, in Marshall county, to meet at David Hazard's and continue from day to day until all is finished.

Non residents who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time and place above mentioned, and delay or provide for defraying their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor of said county, and such delinquency placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

DAVID HAZZARD.

Nov. 9, 1854.

To Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the County Surveyor, will, on the 13th day of Dec'r 1854 at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in section 19, township 33 range four east, Marshall county, to meet at the premises and continue from day to day until all is finished.

Non residents who fail to meet the Surveyor at the time and place above mentioned, and delay or provide for defraying their portion of the expense of said survey, will be returned to the County Auditor of said county, and such delinquency placed on the tax duplicate and collected according to law.

NEHEMIAH HERRIN.

Nov. 9, 1854.