Plymouth Banner.

WALLACE G. POMEROY, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 1, 1855.

KNOX.

The County seat of Stark County is a small village containing about 150 inhabitants; beautifully selected on a high eminence, overlooking the surrounding country on the west for miles, and on the south and east at a considerable distance, being encompassed on the north by Yellow River—bottom land crowned with heavy timber. There are six stores, and they all appear to be doing well. There are also three houses of public entertainment, conducted by Messrs Lonebut, Major E. Brown, and S. M. Jackson, all very well kept, considering the disadvantages in procuring supplies for the table. Every lot in the place has been sold by the proprietors of the town. A Stock Company has been formed and the engine and boiler purchased for the purpose of erecting a steam grist and saw mill. The county is new, but contains many thorough going farmers, and a people of good order and of industrious habits. Much has been said of the marshes in this county, but so far as they have been tested they are proving to be valuable. Mr. Burbanks has a fine stock and cranberry growing farm consisting of several hundred acres, and is making it valuable.

APOLOGY.

This week we are under the necessity of issuing but half a sheet, the reason of this is, our paper did not come when it was expected, and we had not enough for a whole sheet.

The Editor has been absent nearly the whole of the week, consequently, the Foreman has had to take charge of his department.

THANKS.—The Hon. N. Eddy, will receive our thanks for a copy of the Presidents Message on internal improvements.

Printer wanted at the Evansville Journal office to take charge as foreman. Pay, cash every Saturday night.

"Reviewer Reviewed" and a communication from 'K' will appear next week.

We call attention to an article headed "Plymouth School," in another column.

The Agricultural Society meets at the Court House next Saturday.

The State Board of Agriculture held their annual meeting on Jan 4. The following Gentlemen continue members of the State Board.

Abram Smith, of Knox,
Sam'l Herriott, of Johnson.
Jacob R. Harris, of Laporte,
J. D. G. Nelson, of Allen.
James M. Cockrum, of Gibson.

The following Gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies in the Board.

A J Hays of Clark.
J P Drake, of Marion.
J A Mason of Putnam.
W T Dennis of Wayne.
G N Wagoner of Warren,
G W Lane of Dearborn.
Sternes Fisher, Wabash.
W H Bennett of Union.

The new Board elected the following officers:

President—Joseph Orr of Laporte.

Vice Presidents—J P Drake of Marion, and Wm H Bennett of Union.

Secretary—John B Dillion of Indianapolis.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Orr, Dennis, Matson, Lane and Wagoner.

The Duke of Cambridge is reported insane, caused by his troops being cut up in the Crimea.

The *Evansville Daily* Journal says that John P. Dunn, Auditor of State, in his reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives as to the amount of Fees received in connection with Free Banking, refused to give the information required and assured the House that he would retire from office "in as comfortable a situation as any old liner could well be."

☞The temperance Act reported by the joint committee is a very lengthy and stringent one, but differs from the Maine Law.

☞Since our last nothing of material interest has been transacted in the *Senate* up to our latest dates. In the House on the 22 a communication received from the Superintendant of the Blind Asylum, giving notice of an exhibition of the pupils at Asylum Hall on the evening of the 14 of Feb. next. A report to the effect that persons over 21 years of age cannot attend Common Schools under the present law—concurred in.

A resolution offered by Mr. Humphreys as to the expediency of so amending the revised Statutes that any member of the congregation be allowed to reply to such remarks of the Pastor, as seem to be of political character; laid on the table; ayes 60, nays 18. A resolution directing railroad companies to state the time of the passage of the cars, upon their sign boards at the crossings. Adopted.

Several hundred unemployed mechanics of N. Y. city had a procession through the principal streets on Wednesday Jan. 10, bearing four banners with the following inscriptions:

"*We Want Work.*"
"*Live and Let live.*"
"*Hunger is a Sharp Thorn.*"
"*The Last Resource.*"

They made two or three speeches in the Park portraying the extent of suffering for want of food and fuel. Some proposed taking forcible possession of provisions, but better council prevailed. A Committee waited upon Major Wood, who informed it that he had no power to give the relief they asked.

The Washingtonion Society meets on Monday next.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives a very extraordinary discovery.

The most startling discovery of the age that by which a bank note or other writing or engraving is copied to such perfection as to defy the best judges. Last week a Photographist copied a note of the State Bank of Ohio, and the spurious bill was presented to and received as genuine by three of the most experienced Bank Tellers in the city; and after being told that it was not genuine, they contended that it was good. Unless this discovery can be overcome, confidence in Bank notes will be destroyed.

On our first page we give the decision and announcement, of the Grand Council of the Pope and his Cardinals, held in the city of Rome, in the latter part of November and part of December last, relating to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of God.

We lay it before our readers, that they may be posted, by this manifestation, of the consummate ignorance, ridiculous nonsense, and lack of common sense, of the learned *Apostles* and *Descendants* of Peter.

Below, we give the address to the faithful in America, from the "Freeman's Journal," (we copy from the "Expositor and Advocate," which has been kindly handed to us.)

From The New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, the Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes.

THE NEW ROMISH DOGMA.

The Immaculate Conception of our Most Blessed Lady.

The glorious news has reached us that on the eighteenth day of December, Pope Pius IX, of immortal renown, in the presence of the Cardinals and princes of the Church, declared it in an Article of Divine Faith, that the Mother of God our Most Blessed Lady was Conceived without Original Sin.

The doctrine which is now promulgated as an article of faith, and henceforth which it will be heresy not to receive, has long since been believed by all pious Catholics. But this dogmatic definition of its truth and character is a favor beyond. It has given joy to the whole world, and is it too much if we expect from it the pacification of the nations, and a general prostration of heretical and persecuting forces? It is a year of sorrows that has preceded its announcement. Pestilence has stalked abroad over the earth. Cruel, bloody, and causeless war has carried mourning into tens of thousands of Christian homes. Famine has been standing at the door, and a general distress, not altogether accountable as to its sources, has disranged the business and the worldly wealth of the multitudes. The church, too, and her members, have been persecuted. In the midst of these chastisements we must say it, men have not returned in their hearts toward God. They have forgotten his hand, and have vainly sought remedies in natural ways. The very depth of human misery and anguish have plead before the throne of God for a more powerful intercession; and the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, has taught by His Church truths that the world in early ages was not able to hear.

Vexilla Regis prodeunt.

A new banner is raised on the walls of our salvation. It is set up by a strong hand, and one that cannot fail. When the soldiers see a new standard advance by the order of their Chief they prepare assiduously to follow it. The reason of our great exultation at this new definition is, because the saints and holy ones of past ages, who have defended this doctrine desired to live that they might see it defined—have predicted that this declaration would be followed by a time of great rest and advancement to the Holy Catholic Church. New graces were to be kindled in the hearts of the faithful, and new multitudes were to flock from the paths of error into the great highway of God's truth.

Let the Catholics of America acknowledge their past terpidity of faith, and hasten to shake it off. Let us betake ourselves to our great patroness—Mary of Immaculate Conception. Let faith, and hope, and charity, grow strong within us, and let us remember that God has set our task before us—that of being, all of us, in our various places, missionaries of the "Tabernacle of God with men," whose great business it is to save our own souls, and to convert this young and mighty nation to the love of God, who was born, for love of it and us, of the Immaculate Virgin.

The dispatches and communications which the Journal gives in connection with this interesting fact, are too lengthy for our columns, but we give extracts. The following to the *Universe* at Paris, is from Louis Veuillot.

"SIENNA, 10th Dec., 1854.

"The Pope, officiating at St. Peter's, has promulgated, after the Gospel, (at eleven o'clock,) the expected decree. The Immaculate conception is declared the faith of the Church, and whoever denies it is a heretic.

"Two hundred Bishops were present: Never has such a multitude been seen. Rome is intoxicated with joy."

Accompanying this dispatch is the following:

"Mary has been conceived immaculate: it is the faith of the Church; whoever denies it is a heretic! What great things in these words and what a spectacle given to the world! Persuaded that the majority of those who have thought to raise serious objections against this dogma itself, and against the form of its proclamation, have only wished to use a liberty which seemed to them still permitted, and are now submissive as their very title of Catholics, which they invoke to give more weight to their reasoning, obliges them to be, we should be tempted to rejoice at an opposition from whence their obedience will draw more glory and merit.—On the one part, abandoning their vain opinions, henceforward abolished, they will see the high truth, which they had concealed from them; they will bless God for the honor that he has done to human nature in drawing from the midst even of its corruption that creature so perfect, so pure, so resplendent with the primeval innocence,

"Before becoming Our Mother by the gift of Jesus expiring on the cross, Mary, as a daughter of Adam, was our sister. It is, then, human nature which God has willed to repair in her and to remove the offence of sin, which had its part in all the rest of the human family. Such has been the love of God for man, and the affection that he has preserved for that work of his hands. Before redeeming by the blood of his only Son, and, if we dare speak so, as if to encourage himself to this incomprehensible sacrifice, God has wished that heaven might see upon the earth that innocence which it had lost, that immaculate human nature which he had created to reign over all visible things, to love him and to be loved by him, and of which he said in his fatherly love: 'I have done well!' —*Vidditque Deus cuncta quæ fecerat; et erant valde bona.* And Mary appeared, according to the expression of Bossuet, 'as Christ commenced,' in order to be at the same time the source and the image of him whom the lamenting earth expected, and him whom the astonished heaven was to contemplate; of Him who, to save men, consented to be like them in every thing save sin, and to endure all the weight of their miseries, but not the shameful root of their miseries; accepting the penalty of sin, and rejecting the stain.

"Therefore Mary was preserved from the original stain, and conceived immaculate, in order to give a blood sufficiently pure to cleanse the world, and to be the pattern of that creature form erly so perfect and so glorious for the benefit of whom such a blood was about to flow.—

Such is then the deformity and horror of sin, that God has been pleased for himself, and for his Holy Mother, to undergo all the sorrows of the Cross, which have been necessary to abolish the empire of sin: but he has not submitted to the stain of sin for himself, nor for her. And such is the favor we have received through Mary and through Jesus, that that indelible stain can be effaced. 'O man, said St. Leo, 'recognise then to-day thy dignity, and sanctified as thou art by the grace which associated thee to the divine nature, not fall again into thy first vileness.

"As to the proclamation of the dogma, such as has just been accomplished, by the plenitude of the Pontifical power, but according to the holy rules which its prudence knows always how to impose on itself, it would no longer be even a temerity, it would be a pure folly, and let us say the word, a childish folly, to raise up in any contest whatever. The dogma is recognised, it exists as if it had been proclaimed at Nice, or at Jerusalem in the cenacle.

"It exists since the commencement of the Church: it will exist until the consummation of time; it is true for all the duration of the Church which will last upon the earth as long as the earth itself, and which will not perish with it: it has for a rampart the blood of the Martyrs.—This is all that is necessary to say, and such is, when the question is of the power given to Peter, the determination of all contests, of all the heresies, of all the revolutions. Peter arises, he speaks, he commands, he is victor."

Our readers will perceive that this dogma has been in existence ever since the commencement of the Church, and by this excellent arrangement of the August Assembly pronouncing it to *have been in existance*, preserves the "purity" and "infalibility" of the Romish Church.

In the New Orleans Picayune we find the following in the report of the 4th day's sitting of the Commercial Convention. It comes from a *Reverend* and our readers can take it for what it is worth.

The Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Education, appointed at the Charleston Convention, offered a resolution reaffirming the resolutions on the subject adopted at that Convention, and Continuing on the Book Trade of the Southern and Western States, of which Mr. Henry A. Griswold, of Louisville, Ky., is the chairman.

Mr. Marshall commenced his remarks in support of his resolution by alluding to the value and importance of these Conventions. He said that it was not their purpose to make the South independent of the North, but to make the South independent within the Union. He spoke with favor of the plans proposed for facilitating intercommunication with the various parts of the country, and of connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific by railroads running through the South, and then proceeded to ask what though all these things be accomplished, if the great subject of Southern education be overlooked and neglected? He called the attention of the Convention to the fact that the educators of the South were from the North. It was of no use to talk of extending commercial facilities or of building railroads, unless the education of the South was Southern in its character. Education moulds the mind as the sculptor does the marble. The dewdrop falls upon the acorn, and it becomes an oak;

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined;"

a maxim, though trite, that contains a truth of the first importance.

Now, what had been the education forced upon the Southern States. We are in the habit of sending our sons and daughters to the North, far from their homes and home influences, there to be exposed to those which we believe dangerous to our interests, and damning to our peace. The reverend speaker alluded in this connection to Yale College and to Prof. Stillman, who had said that they did not care for Southern patronage. It was not possible for Southerners to be safely educated at the North. [Applause.] They cannot come back with proper feelings towards their families and their people. Our sons and daughters return to us from their schools and colleges in the North with their minds poisoned by fanatical teachings and influences against the institution of slavery; with erroneous religious opinions on the subject, and with the idea that it is a sin to hold slaves. On this subject the speaker held that it was of the first importance a right direction should be given to the minds of our children, and that they should be cultivated, with reference thereto, in an enlightened manner.

The question he urged, comes to this: Shall we educate our children abroad or at home? The plan presented in the resolutions he was advocating proposed that we educate our own teachers, keeping this great subject before the people and the different Legislatures of the Southern States, and in every practicable mode to further it.

The reverend speaker then considered slavery as an institution, and passed upon it a glowing eulogium, as contributing to the glory in arts and science, in religion, and national prosperity, in all countries wherein it has ever existed. He described it as forming a part of the patriarchal system of government established by God himself, as having been countenanced by Christ, and argumentatively sustained, and practically supported by the chief of Christ's Apostles, St. Paul. He (the speaker) had proclaimed these opinions in the streets of New York, and of Boston. He believed slavery to be right, and that within fifty years, instead of decreasing, it would be double in extent to what it now is. He believed that the colonies now gathering on the coast of Africa would all be slave States.

The reverend gentleman said he wanted our children to be taught to think rightly on this momentous subject; and that so far from being an evil, it was not, and never could be, any more than a difference of race could be a great evil. It was the means by which the world was to be civilized and christianized in sections where barbarism and ignorance now exist.

And how is this to be inculcated? By the writing and publication of home books for the South. The North will act in this matter with their accustomed shrewdness and tact. They are indefatigable in their way of carrying on the work they have undertaken. The universal Yankee nation can't be discouraged nor subdued, when they set out about a thing, and it is ours to stand up in energetic rivalry with them, and to do our own work for our ownselves. [Applause,]

Mr. Marshall, in continuing his speech, spoke of Northern Books &c., President Wayland's "Morals of Science," as containing a chapter peculiarly pernicious to Southern minds, yet sold in Southern book stores, and used as a text-book; also, "Gilbert's Atlas," as containing matter of the most inflamatory character and calculated to have the most pernicious results.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause.

On Thursday Jan. 11, the Democratic Association met at the Senate chamber and thoroughly organized, Mr. Torbet in the chair. The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the Government of the Association submitted the following report, which we give in brief:

WHEREAS, the defeat of the Democratic party at the late election in Indiana affords abundant evidence that a perfect organization of the party should be effected at the earliest possible day—it being obvious that our defeat was owing not to a want of confidence on the part of the people in the justice and expediency of the great measures advocated by our party, but to the fact that the opposition were thoroughly organized, while we entered the conflict almost without preparation—therefore, we have deemed it proper to organize an association, and do hereby adopt and establish, the following Constitution and By-laws for the government of the same.

The Constitution is in the General form of Associations of every kind. The officers consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer. All elections, viva voce; officers serve one year from the time of election.

ART. 9.—County and Township Associations shall be formed in such manner as shall be deemed advisable in the various counties and townships of the State. The Township Association shall report and send delegates to that of the county; and that of the County Association shall report and send delegates to that of the State.

BY LAWS.

1. The first Annual meeting of the DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION shall be held on the 22d of February 1855, at the city of Indianapolis.

2. At each meeting a day shall be appointed for the succeeding meeting of the Association, proper notice of which will be given through the Democratic papers of the State.

3: The President shall, at any time, order to be printed, out of such funds as shall be in the hands of the Treasurer, such documents as shall be necessary to the advancement of the interests of the association,

Which was concurred in.

The following gentlemen were elected for the present year:

President, Hon. O. B. Torbet; Vice President, Hon. Geo. Brown; Secretary, C. W. Cottom, Corresponding Secretary, Maj. Geo. P. Buell; Treasurer, Gen. James P. Drake.

The Hon. A. P. Willard addressed the Association charging them by the memory of Jefferson and Jackson to stand true to the principles of their ancient faith.

Hon. J. E. McDonald exhorted the party to stand firm and rally once again to their glorious standard.

Mr. Vorhees made an appeal to the Democrats of Indiana, repudiating all connections with secret associations, and asking for actions open for the inspection of all men.

Mr. Denby, Hon. Michael G. Bright, and Mr. Sanders made speeches suitable to the occasion.

COMMENDABLE.—The M. S. & M. C. Railroad Companies have hauled over their road, free of charge, 100 cords of wood each, for the aid of the Chicago Relief Society.

Shall the[illegible] the City Poor. A gentleman[illegible]e, Ind., asks this question. We answer, most decidedly, yes, because the city is utterly overwhelmed.

He thinks that a subscription of a thousand dollars worth of grain could be made in that country, if there is any Association here that would take and distribute it.

There are plenty of them who would be glad to receive any quantity and appropriate it properly. Laporte is rich and able to give, if one half of the wants of the fifty thousand unemployed poor of this City are suffering, could be made known. The best thing that could be done, would be to get up a subscription on parties, willing to take a good healthy man, woman, boy, girl or little child into their homes upon fair terms, and send an agent here for a cargo, with a means to pay the transportation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Will the good citizen of Laporte and county respond to this call? 4,000 emigrants, men, women and children, many of them suffering from cold and hunger, are now under charge of the commissioners of Emigration in the city of New York most of whom are able bodied and willing to labor. Let there be a meeting called of our citizens, at that meeting there can be committees appointed to ascertain what number of this suffering multitude can be employed in our midst, raise subscriptions and secure an agent to bring them here. Now is the time for action. Whatever be the *modus operandi* adopted, let something be done.—*Laporte Times.*

Indianapolis, Logansport, Lafayette and Laporte, have each classified the Free Bank paper—and, *nary* one agrees! The people are becoming tired of this tomfoolery, and are of opinion that the bankers and a part of the State officers are interested in the manner in which the lists are gotten up—that the real object of all this is to *swindle*. The best way for the people to get rid of such trash is to dispose of what they have on hand and then refuse to take any more of it at any price.

Delphi Journal.

Communicated.

For the Banner.

Plymouth School.

During the last term of the Supreme Court of this State, among other things found to be unconstitutional is that portion of the late School law, which authorizes Townships, Towns, &c., to vote a tax not exceeding 50 cents on each hundred dollars valuation of property. This decision throws confusion into almost every neighborhood in the State, for it came upon the people so unexpectedly that almost every one was taken by surprise.

Now the question to be taken home to each tax payer is; What is to be done in the present emergency? Teachers have been employed by those having authority to do so, the children are now deeply interested in their studies, &c. If the schools go on the teachers *must* be paid, and who will do it? How stands the matter in Plymouth? This question, so far as the Plymouth school is concerned, must be decided, and that speedily.

Some of our *good* citizens I am told refuse to pay their school tax; and others who wish to have it understood that they belong to the upper tendom, want to draw out of the Treasury what they have paid; and these men say, "Oh, don't stop the school." Certainly not, why should it be stopped? The President and Trustees are able to pay their contracts, and besides this, they ought to have know'n the law would be declared unconstitutional.

And some of these *public* spirited men say: the Seminary building is entirely too small. There are others who never have and perhaps never will pay one dime for the house or school, who are great fault finders. Strange that men of so much sagacity(?) could not discover these defects in time to substitute a remedy!!

We have a good school house and a good school; both of which do credit to our Town; and by all means the school should be sustained. Every one knows well his duty in the premises; and it is hoped we are not living in an age where it is absolutely necessary to have a law to *compel men to do* their duty, especially when their own children are to reap the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Suppose some of our citizens should peremptorily refuse to pay their taxes; and suppose further that there is no law to compel them to pay, does any one think these persons will take their children out of school? Nay verily. They know that those who have paid cannot get their money back, for it has passed out of the Treasurer's hands; and it is pretty well understood that there is public spirit enough in this Town to make up the deficiency. If all will pay their just dues the school will go on and in the end all will be harmony and no embarrassment either.

It would be well for those who by their conduct seek to retard the progress of our school, to visit their children either in the day time or of evenings, at spelling schools &c., and ascertain by occular demonstration what kind of an Institute we have in our midst.

I'll venture the assertion that few, if any of the fault finders have ever been at the seminary except when the Teachers and scholars were absent.

This is not right. There is not perhaps any one thing stimulates children more than to have their parents visit them when in the school room, and it costs but little to make such visits, and besides the Teachers are anxious to have such visitors and never regard them as intruders. If any of us should employ a man to clear a tract of land, would we not visit him frequently to ascertain whether he was doing the work right?

It is not only our privilege but our indispensable duty to see to it that our children are taught correctly; for

"Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.'

The decision of the Supreme Court above referred to goes no further than to annul the school tax voted by the people. The school tax in Plymouth was levied by ordinance, under the general law for corporate Towns. Therefore it is plainly to be seen that our Town School tax, is not effected by the decision; and was I Treasurer I should risk collecting the taxes thus assessed. RICHARD CORBALEY.

——The following is from a cold water song, written, we believe, by the Rev. Mr. Piermont! It is good—The wit as well as the moral:—

The sturdy oak fall many a cup
Doth hold up to the sky,
To catch the rain, then drink it up,
And thus the oak gets high,
By having water in its cups,
Then why not you and I?

A question for the Spike Society: 'Would the devil beat his wife if he had one?' Guess not; for women generally beat the devil.

There was a 'run' made on the gingerbread man of Troy on Saturday. Up to two o'clock he has redeemed two crullers and a doughnut. In consequence of the stamina exhibited, consuls advanced an inch and a half.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer contains the following advertisement:

"One hundred able bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota to break prairie land, split rails, and chop cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy."

Provoking—to have a fly light on your nose just as the daguerreotypist pulls out his watch and says 'Now!'

I have cleaned my mirror, and fixing my eyes on it, I perceive so many defects in myself, that I easily forgive those of others.

DIED

In this place, Friday morning, Jan. 26, of Bronchial Consumption, MR. WILLIAM R. COFFY, aged 28 years, 11 months, and 2 days.

By his death community has lost a most worthy man, an honest, upright, industrious, gentlemanly citizen; a generous neighbor, and an universal friend; his family now mourn for one of the best of husbands and fathers.

His epitaph is short and shou'd be universal;

"HE WAS A GOOD MAN."

New Advertisements

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the owners of out lots and contiguous territory of the town of Plymouth, in the county of Marshall, and State of Indiana, that application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners, at their March term, 1855, for the annexation to the town of Plymouth, of the following out lots, to wit: No. 41-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57, and so much of out lot 58, as has not been heretofore annexed. Also out lot 29 and also all territory lying between Michigan Road and the West line of the Mill property, in section 12 Michigan Road lands. By order of the Board of trustees of Plymouth Corporation.

R. BROWN, Prest.

Attest, M. W. SMITH, Clerk.

Plymouth, Jan. 30, 1855. 46 3

Township Assessors

ARE respectfully requested to meet at the Auditor's office, on Saturday, February 10, 1855, for the purpose of receiving their Books & Blanks, and to agree on leading articles. 46tf T. McDONALD, A.M.C.

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Common Pleas Court, made at the January Term thereof, 1855, I will offer at private sale, on the 2nd day of March, 1855, (upon the premises) the undivided two-thirds part of the East half of the North West quarter of section twenty five, in township thirty four, north of range two east, in Marshall County, Indiana.

TERMS: One third cash in hand, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months. Notes for the unpaid purchase money to be given with approved free-hold surety, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. The said estate being the property of the minor heirs of Hiram Cornelius, deceased.

Jan. 27, 1855 Ann B. CORNELIUS, Guardian.

New Store & New Goods.

THE Subscribers having permanently located in Knox, Starke County, Indiana, announces to the people of Starke and adjacent counties, that they have on hand a full and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
Woodenware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
SILK AND FANCY
GOODS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Country Store, at as reasonable prices as can be had at any point in the West. They keep on hand a good supply of

PROVISIONS

at low prices.

Their terms will be liberal, and uncurrent money taken at its real cash value.

No trouble to show goods or give prices. They will receive new goods almost every month, and always keep their stock well replenished. Don't forget the place—Store of

C. H. & R. S. TIBBITS.

Jan. 22, 1855. 46 4

Plymouth Market.

Flour per bbl	$4,00	Coffee, per lb	,15
Wheat red	1,25	Orleans Sugar	09
white	1,35	Maple do	10
Oats	,28	Beeswax	20
Corn	,31	Clover seed	5,00
Flaxseed	,75	White Beans	1,00
Timothy seed	4,00	Tallow per lb	15
Dried Peaches	2 75	Butter	15
Apples	2,50	Eggs per doz	12½
Rosin Soap, per lb	,05	Hams per lb	07
Common do	,6¼	Sides	04
Mould candles	,12½	Shoulders	05
Salt, pr bbl	375	Cheese	15
White fish per bbl	6,00	Mackerel	10

LOCAL NOTICES.

WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY Meets on Monday Evening, Dr. L. GRIFFIN and Mr. HOBGEN, Speakers.

YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM

Meets at the Seminary in this place on Wednesday evening the 7th Feb., at 6 o'clock. Question:

Resolved, That the Kansas and Nebraska Bill should be repealed.

Affirmative, H. G. Thayer; negative, A. C. Capron,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

County Officers.

RICHARD CORBALEY Clerk.
JOHNSON BROWNLEE, Recorder,
JOSEPH EVANS, Treasurer,
JOHN L. THOMPSON, Sheriff,
THOMAS McDONALD, Auditor,
OLIVER W. MORRIS, Surveyor:
J. F. VANVALKENBURG, P. M.
SAM'L MC'DONALD, Swamp Land Com'r.

Stark County Officers.

C. HUMPHREYS, Clerk.
Mr. CHIPMAN, Clerk.
C. HUMPHREYS, Auditor.
W. W. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
J. S. BENDER, Surveyor.
C. S. TIBBITS, Swamp Land Commissioner.
J. BOZARTH, Post Master.
J. BOZARTH, Recorder.
R. V. SPURIER, Justice of the Peace. Knox.
A. P. CARROLL. " "

SCHOOL TAX.

ALL those who know themselves in arrears, in paying Interest, would do well to dust over by the 25th of February, next, and if they do not, they can learn in the "School law" what the penalty will be.

4513. T. McDONALD, A. M. C.

Estray Heifer.

TAKEN up by Willis Jones, of Bourbon Township, Marshall County, Indiana, on the 30th day of December, 1854, one red heifer, one year old last spring or summer. No marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at 4 dollars and 75 cents by Anderson Lynch and Franklin Chandler, before Justice J. McWharter.

Attest RICHARD CORBALEY, Clerk.

Jan. 24, 1855. 4514

Guardian's Sale of Land.

PURSUANT to an order of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Plymouth, by private sale, on and after Saturday the 24th day of February next, the following real estate, belonging to the heirs of Eleazar Thompson, deceased, to wit: the east half of the south east quarter, of section five, in township 32, north of range one east.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fourth of the purchase money cash in hand, the balance on credit secured by notes on interest and mortgage, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Said land is situate on the Bur-oak flats in Union Township, Marshall county, Indiana, 3 miles north west from Maxinkuckee Lake. About 40 acres are under cultivation, and the land is of an excellent quality and in a good neighborhood. For further information enquire of the undersigned at the Auditor's office.

Jan. 24, 1855. THOMAS McDONALD, Guardian.

4514

WILLIAM C. WEED,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,
52 COURTLAND STREET, N. YORK.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of an order of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, I will offer to sell at private sale, Lot No. 19, in Plymouth, Ind. with improvements thereon: belonging to the estate of Wesley Felargee, deceased.

TERMS:

One third cash down, and the balance on a credit secured by notes on interest and mortgage, waiving appraisement laws, &c. On said lot there is a good dwelling-house, well, and good fences, &c.

Enquire of the undersigned, or C. H. Reeve, Attorney. E. S. ELLIOTT, Adm'r.

Plymouth, Jan. 24, 1855. 4513

Guardian's Sale of Land.

PURSUANT an order of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, I offer for sale the farm of George Fall (an insane person,) lying on the Bur-oak Flats, in Marshall County, Ind. containing two hundred and forty acres of land, and described as follows, to wit: the south east quarter of section thirty two, and the east half of the south east quarter of section thirty, all in township thirty three north of range one east.

This is one of the finest tracts of land now for sale, there being a large improvement thereon; and will be sold at private sale, for one fourth down, and the balance on a credit secured by notes on interest and mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. Inquire of the undersigned, or C. H. Reeve, Attorney, in Plymouth.

Jan. 24, 1855. HENRY KALEY, Guardian.

4514

To Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county Surveyor, will on the 11th day of March 1855 at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day proceed to survey and locate the corners of his lands in section 34 township 34 north, of range 3 east in Marshall county, to meet at the residence of D. Studabaker 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 defray 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.

M. HAMILTON.
D. STUDABAKER.

Jan. 18, 1855. 4413.

To Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county Surveyor, will on the 26th day of February 1855, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in sections 1 and 2 township 34 north, of range 3 east in Marshall county; also section 35, township 35 north, of range 3 east, to meet at J. Goss' 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 defray 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.

JOHN GOSS,
CATHARINE TIFFT,
GEORGE BLEE

Jan. 18 1855. 4 13.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Robert John on, jr. deceased will on the 10th day of February A. D. 1855, at the late residence of said deceased, seven miles north west of Plymouth, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder Horses, cattle, Hogs, Corn, Wheat in the sheaf and Farming utensils, and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security waiving all valuation or Appraisement laws. Plymouth Jan. 13th 1855.

4 13 Lloyd LEMERT Adm.

Administrator's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Robert Johnson deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same duly authenticated for payment. The estate is solvent.

LLOYD LEMERT, Adm'r.

Plymouth, January 13, 1855. 4 13.

Notice to Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county Surveyor, will on the 11th day of February 1855 at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day proceed to survey and locate the corners of his lands in sections 19 and 21 township 33 north, of range 4 east in Marshall county, to meet at D. Hazzard'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 defray 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.

D. HAZZARD.
J. DAVIS.

Jan. 18, 1855. 4 13.

Coming to Life Again.

AFTER long and tedious delay in business, because of building &c.

The subscriber proposes henceforth to supply the public with a variety of **Cabinet Ware**. Having employed competent workmen is prepared to fill all orders in any variety of work not on hand. Coffins on hand or made to order, of any quality at short notice, and at reasonable prices—Shop & ware-room in the new building next door south of Mitchels Foundry on the south side of the river. L. A. JOSEPH.

Plymouth Jan. 15th 1855, 4tf

O. M. BARNARD,
SADDLER,
And Harness Maker,
PLYMOUTH INDIANA

GOOD.

THE undersigned offers for sale on terms of easy payment, the North half of Lot No. ten, [10] in Plymouth, with dwelling house and improvements. A bargain offered. Apply to the owner ANSON SHINABARGER.

Plymouth, Jan. 1, 1855. 4 3m 3

B. BROOKE,
HAIR DRESSER
AND
BARBER.

Holds forth up Stairs, over Dr. Lemon's Drug Store. Prices reasonable and work neatly executed. He intends being on hand constantly, and invites the public to lend him their patronage. 49tf B.B.

WANTED.
50 CHOPPERS,

To whom good wages will be paid. Apply soon.

West York, Jan. 1, 1855.

1 2 3 FICE & ROBBINS.