

Plymouth Banner.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Mar. 1, 1855.

At the inception of our alliance with the Banner, we promised, among other things to keep our patrons posted upon Politics, Religion and Agriculture, as might be in our favor, and we intend to keep with them this plighted obligation. But follow patrons while you expect these things from us, do not bow submissively, to that Sluggish God, Inertia; or gaze stupidly upon the momentous scenes, daily transpiring around you, without moving a muscle to aid their progress. How does the ambitious Politician hope to obtain the goal of his desire, unless he act vigorously in his own behalf? How does the Christian expect to be regenerated and clothed for eternity unless he go about it with a contrite spirit, and say "Lord what wilt thou have me do?" Certainly by standing afar off (like the proud Pharisee) and thanking God that they are not as other men, will not do the purifying work. How has it been with the efforts of Bro. Cunningham for the last few weeks, at the Presbyterian church of our place? His efforts have been crowned with abundant success, which proves clearly that he has received the co-operation of the many souls who have been brought to a knowledge of the truth. Will the Yeomans of our country contend one moment for that flimsy and nonsensical doctrine, that their granaries are filled with abundance from the prolific hand of a bountiful Providence, as they sit indifferently by, and prefer not a fostering hand? It is not so. Our lots are not cast in such pleasant places. No such promises are given us; but the irrevocable mandate has gone forth from that Sovereign who never retracts, "That there shall be a seed time and Harvest," and that man "shall eat bread in the sweat of his face." Surely then it is expected and required of man that he will act the part of a good husbandman, sow his grain in due time, sift well the wheat from the tares, and finally that he will do all on his part that is required of him and trust to Providence for the balance.

According to estimation Great Britain annually expends for shavings three million of pounds sterling. (\$15,000,000). The Rev. P. Barlow, incumbent of Lockfield, Eng., appeared in the Pulpit with his beard on, and resembled Cranmer and Latimer so much, that some of the congregation left the church.

The Democratic Mass Meeting on the 22nd, surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, there was a larger assemblage than has been witnessed in Indianapolis of some years. The meeting was called to order by O. B. Torbet, president of the Association, who after explaining the object of the meeting, declined serving as president on the occasion, when Gen. John L. Spann, of Jennings, "was called to the chair and George P. Buell & Austin H. Brown, were chosen secretaries, after which a committee was appointed to draft a report and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Hon. G. N. Fitch being loudly called upon, came forward and addressed the meeting on the political topics of the day, briefly reviewing the causes of the late accidental defeat of the Democratic party. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the applause and approbation of the meeting.

Gov. J. A. Wright, in answer to a loud call, came forward and delivered a speech replete with democratic doctrine. He reviewed the great questions before the public in a strain of genuine and impassioned eloquence. He urged, with great earnestness, the necessity of taking broad national ground, and avoiding side issues. He said the private opinions of Democrats upon questions merely domestic in their character, should not be regarded as a test of Democracy. He liked that kind of a Democrat who could make the same speech in the north, the south, the east and the west, and who everywhere and at all times, is ready to support the constitution and the union.

Mr. Denby of Vanderburgh, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by consent.

Resolved.—That the Democratic party on this, the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, re-endorse the sentiments of his farewell address, particularly with reference to the preservation of the Union of these States, the formation of sectional parties, and the dangerous and licentious tendency of secret political associations.

After which speeches were made by the following gentlemen: Mr. Danby, G. F. Cookerly, Archibald Johnson, and Mr. Carnahan; after which Judge Lowry, from the Committee on an address and resolutions, made the following report:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA:—The present condition of political affairs in this country is a subject of much interest to every citizen. The elements which constitute the causes of difference in political action and principle are so diversified and opposite in character, that it is a matter of difficulty often for the candid mind to decide what course or influence is safest or best; to discriminate between the transient and permanent; to draw a just line of distinction between the

honest and dishonest pretensions of political leaders.

In no country are the rights of the citizen, and the nature of government so much discussed as in this. Still, but little attention, frequently, is paid to the views of many of those who claim to be the light of the people, when otherwise the careful observer could not fail to be convinced that they are not only selfish, but really have no philosophical or patriotic basis whatever.

It becomes, then the natural inquiry of the citizen, how he is to distinguish the right from the wrong, and without error than ordinarily falls to the lot of humanity, to do his duty to himself and his country. What makes the standards of party? Which standard is right, and how are others wrong?

We deem this a profitable subject of inquiry. It is not, it is true, a new one. But it is not an uninteresting one. All will agree in its importance. And it must at least be of some service, even though unable to add new enlightenment, that the citizen be reminded of what he already knows and rendered familiar with the fundamental principles of our institutions, which should certainly be ever present, at least with the members of a party that trusts to be permanent.

Parties are either permanent or transient—the former recognizing fundamental principles which ever remain true—the latter organizing and reorganizing according to incidental circumstances, local interests, special interests, or special reforms. The former raises its standard, declares its principles, and through them reaches the various causes of reform, and adopts all practicable measures that promise to conduce to the prosperity of the country. The latter is either conservative or ultra—special or local—as best suits the occasion. It carries the standard of a day; avows but one principle of a thousand. It is partial and looks to a single interest. It seeks to increase the power of the few without regard to the expense of the many. It existed yesterday, and to-day it is not!

The Democratic party of this country, however, has its standard of principle and rule of action. It seeks to reach the whole people, and to secure equal rights to all without unjust sacrifice to any. It stands upon the basis of the constitution and yields none of its safeguards to construction. It sustains the humblest citizen in all his rights, and the States in their prerogatives of sovereignty. It favors simplicity of life, the elevation of the people, and rigid economy in the administration of government. It seeks to extend the greatest good to the whole people. The declarations of the party, adopted years ago, still remain the standard. As new measures are acted upon and determined, they cease to continue subjects of party discussion.

The history of the Democratic party shows that when its measures have been tested, they have proved true to their objects. Having been almost always the dominant party, our prosperity as a nation is justly attributable to its prudent and patriotic measures. It ever has been prudent in its expenditures, and time always proves it faithful to its trusts.

To this party there is an opposition—at this time apparently formidable. We would speak of this opposition without wishing to be discourteous to any of its members; but to spare it from animadversion would be a compromise of duty.—This opposing party place its standard in particular measures. When those measures are gone, its standard is gone also. It is a party that hopes to succeed by the supposed errors of its opponents without reference to any fundamental principles of its own. It favors the interest of those who least require protection, sustains the power of corporations, seeks to extend the influence of the few at the expense of the many. The question which have served it for the time being as rallying points, being settled, the party is without a standard. They have been invariably proved to be in the wrong, by the triumphant success of widely variant measures. But they are still in the opposition. They ask for power on any conditions. They are willing to enter into any combination to defeat the Democracy provided the victory, if gained, be called their victory, and the spoils secured, set apart as their spoils. The remark applied by the eloquent Carey to the Federalists who opposed the Democracy of 1814, is but too applicable to the enemies of Democratic principles to-day—"Your party rises as your country sinks; it sinks as your country rises."

Several resolutions were submitted and unanimously concurred in, among which were the following:

Resolved, That this Association, recommend to the citizens of the State, a special organization of the Democracy of every county in the State, which organization shall be based upon the National Democratic platform of 1852 involving any new issues, or incorporating any new creed, which involves local questions or sectional issues.

Resolved, That one of the great and cardinal principles of Democracy is the inherent right of the people to govern themselves.

Resolved, That the elevation of our distinguished fellow-citizen; the Hon. Jesse D. Bryant, to the position of Vice President of the United States, is a compliment to the man, and to the State of Indiana; which we receive with a high degree of pride and satisfaction.

Resolved, That while we discard any new party tests, we believe it is right and proper, that the constituents of a representative and his fellow citizens should hold to strict accountability, the man, who, in the support of or opposition to, measures, violate the letter or spirit of the National Democratic creed, and his professions and pledges. That we cannot countenance a departure from the true principles of Democracy in the legislation or administration of our National or State Governments, and that we will have no fellowship with the avowed and secret enemies of constitutional rights, and of the Union of the States.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening, and was principally taken up by speeches by John L. Robinson, of Rush, Geo. E. Gordon, of F. Cookerly, Geo. W. Brown, Lieut. Gov. Willard.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.—14th.—Senate went into Committee of the Whole, and occupied the greater portion of the afternoon in the consideration of the House bill to regulate the fees of officers. After the adoption of various amendments, the Committee arose and was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. A bill fixing the time of holding courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, was read three times and passed.

House.—A report was made declaring that the Courts of Common Pleas had no jurisdiction to grant divorces; that it was inexpedient to confer such power upon them, and that no law could be passed legalizing divorces heretofore granted by such courts—the report was concurred in. A joint resolution was reported to amend the State Constitution.

1. Allowing a foreigner to vote unless naturalized under the laws of the United States, and a resident for six months in this State.

2. That militia officers having no annual salary, and deputy postmasters having a salary not exceeding ninety dollars, shall not be prohibited from holding another office.

3. To allow sessions of the Legislature to be held annually; and without limit as to time of holding them.

4. In amendments to existing laws, the act as revised or the section as amended, only to be set forth.

5. The words "and of uniform operation throughout the State" to be stricken out of 23d section of article 4.

Joint resolutions introduced, to prohibit the introduction of foreign liquors, except as authorized by the States; to ask Congress a donation of 160 acres of land to all residents in good faith thereon; to amend the 8th article of the State Constitution.

Bills introduced to authorize county treasurers to refund to tax payers the amount of special school tax paid by them, by giving a credit on their other school taxes; to amend the statute punishing burglary; to amend the 50th section of the act relative to the settlement of decedents' estates; to assess a tax on dogs for the benefit of those losing sheep by them; to encourage the breeding of horses by taxing stallion five dollars; to authorize county recorders to demand their fees in advance, to protect persons in this State from arrest under the fugitive slave law; to establish a State Bank and branches.

Bill passed to provide for issuing new certificates of State Stock when casually destroyed.

Feb. 15, SENATE.—Bills passed; to fix the time of holding the Common Pleas Courts in the counties of Tippecanoe and White; to fix the time of holding Common Pleas Courts in the county of Tippecanoe; to amend the act for appointment and election of Supervisors.

A communication from the Auditor of State, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, stated that no bills had been issued by him since he came into office, and that the

Aggregate amount of the circulating notes of the various banks, is \$4,561,533

Notes cancelled since he assumed the duties of the office, for which bonds have been surrendered. 628,155

Leaving in circulation \$3,933,378

Of which is specie paying banks 1,589,253

Depreciated currency \$2,344,121

Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills passed.—To provide for the trial of cases when the Judge of the Circuit Court is interested or otherwise disqualified; to hold adjourned Courts, &c. To more effectually suppress lotteries. To authorize the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to adjust the claim of the Merchant's Bank in New York.

Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Senate met. Agreeable to previous order the bill to establish a Bank with branches, was taken up, and the question on concurring in the amendments reported from the Committee, they were adopted by unanimous consent.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorize a system of Banking, and repealing all laws on that subject, was then taken up, and the substitute, reported from the Committee, read.

The Senate then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hendricks in the Chair) on the bill in question, which was read by sections.

The bill provides that \$116 of bonds shall be deposited for every \$100 of issue.

Mr. Enys moved to amend by striking out \$116, and inserting \$125.

The afternoon was consumed in the discussion of this amendment. Messrs. Enys, Spann, Shields and Brown, favored it, and Messrs. Harris and Willard opposed it.

Pending the debate, the Committee rose and Senate adjourned.

House.—The House met.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bills on their second reading—a large number of which were read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, transmitting the Report of the State Board of Agriculture and of the county societies—referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Reports.—By Mr. Ezrie, bill reported to refund to Free Blacks the school taxes collected of them under the act of 1852. [There was a provision in that act as reported, exempting this class from taxation for school purposes, but omitted in the engrossment of it.]

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer of State, showing that the expenditures of the State for 1855, would exceed the estimates by about ninety-four thousand dollars.

Marion, and Jonesboro Plank road Company; Joint resolution relative to the election of United States Senator. To regulate the business of Foreign Insurance Companies in this State. Joint resolution asking Congress to patent to the State certain lands returned as swamp lands: To provide for issuing fees and executions against sureties in appeal bonds in the Supreme Court. To amend sec. 3 of the act incorporating towns &c. To authorize the successors of administrators or executors to sell lands under orders procured by such administrators or executors. To fix the times of holding Courts of Common Pleas in Tippecanoe and White.

Feb. 27.—Senate met.

The bill to change the time of holding courts in the 11th Judicial Circuit was reported back and passed.

On motion of Mr. Craven, the vote on the indefinite postponement of the bill authorizing the completion of the cells in the State Prison was reconsidered.

The merits of the bill was then generally discussed.

Mr. Slater was opposed to the bill because appropriations had been made nearly every year for this institution, and he could not tell what had become of the money. An appropriation was made for this same object two years ago, and now they asked for more.—What has become of all this money?

It was contended in reply that to withhold appropriations for this purpose, was not the way to remedy former legislation on this subject. The cells were in a very bad condition and humanity alone demanded that they should be made comfortable. In the present State they were also unsafe for the security of the prisoners.

A few remarks were made by several members, and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following bills were introduced.—By Mr. Anthony, an act to cede to the United States, jurisdiction over lands in Michigan City for a lighthouse and Harbor.

On suspension of the rules the bill was read three times and passed.

Bills on their third Reading.—Bill in relation to the assessment of damages against Railroad Companies. Passed.

Bill legalizing deeds, mortgages, and other instruments required to be recorded. Passed.

Bill legalizing the incorporation of such companies as were established under the Revised Statutes of 1852. Passed.

Bill defining what property of decedents shall be exempted in making out inventories. Passed.

Bill for the better security of the funds arising from the sale of Swamp Lands.—Passed.

Messrs. of the House were taken up, read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Senate Free Bank Bill was taken up.

The following important amendments were then made to the bill.

Limiting the circulation of all the banks to \$5,000,000, and of each bank to \$200,000.

The District system was stricken out.

Requiring one-half of the stock of each bank to be held by residents of the State.

Requiring \$1.15 of securities for every one dollar of issue. The bonds to be taken at their market value six months before deposited.

All real estate securities were stricken out.

Providing that after the suspension of any bank, should its securities be insufficient, when sold, to redeem all its issues, the bank commissioners are empowered to collect the balance out of the private property of the stockholders.

Giving the present banks in operation, which have always redeemed their issues, two and a half years to accept or reject the provisions of this act.

Providing that no bank shall be established in any town of less than 1000 inhabitants.

Allowing one-twentieth of the circulation of the banks going into operation under this act, to be issued in bills of a less denomination than \$5 00.

Requiring at least ten directors to each bank.

Prohibiting the establishment of Agencies for the classification of the Free Bank paper.

The bill was then ordered to engrossment.

Feb. 21.—House met.

Mr. Meredith, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide a State revenue for 1855 and 1856.—[The bill levies a tax of 20 cents on the 100 dollars worth, and a poll tax of 50 cents for each year.]

The following bills were passed; to amend the act relative to the incorporation of High Schools &c. To amend the act relative to Weights and Measures.

House proceeded to the consideration of the School bill, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Buskirk in the chair.

The first section provides for a tax of 30 cts. on the hundred dollars worth of property, and 50 cts. on each poll.

Mr. Hume moved to strike out 30 and insert 10, and reduce the poll tax to 25 cents.

Mr. Frazer showed by reference to the Superintendent's report on this subject, heretofore published, that the tax of 30 cts. was necessary to keep schools open six months in the year.

The amendment was lost. Ayes 34, Noes 42.

Mr. Newcomb moved to strike out 30 and insert 20.

Mr. Merrifield moved to amend so as to provide for a tax of 25 cts; which motion was lost.

Mr. Newcomb's amendment was adopted.

Feb. 23.—Senate met.

An act to allow Railroad Companies to compromise with mortgages, &c.—Passed.

the average cost for each pupil was nearly \$230, whilst in the Deaf and Dumb it was but \$125.]

By the same, bill reported to provide for the disbursement of the appropriations made for the support of the Insane Asylum.

[Mr. Smith said that this bill applied the system of disbursements which existed in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to the Insane Hospital. The necessity of this was clear, when that institution was now asking about \$155,000 for its support for the next two years, and had a debt over it of from \$75,000 to \$80,000.]

By Mr. Newcomb, bill to prevent defalcation of county and township officers, reported back with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the school bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.—Feb. 14.—Mr. Hunter read a bill appropriating \$125,000 for the purchase of a site for the erection of military defense at the termination of the Gulf Railway, in Louisiana, which was passed.

Mr. Murray, from the committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was passed, ordering the printing of 12,000 copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the use of the members, and 10,000 copies for the printing of 2000 copies of the mechanical part. A resolution was also passed, for printing 10,000 copies of the report of Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan; also for printing 10,000 copies of the Surveys on the Pacific coast.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Tooley introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which was passed—yeas 30 nays 13.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, appropriating \$75,000 to Commodore Perry, for negotiating the treaty with Japan.

The Pacific railway bill was then taken up.

Mr. Gwin moved for the adoption of Mr. Douglas's substitute, proposing three routes, as an amendment to the original bill, which was agreed to.

House.—The Speaker announced the first business in order to be Bennett's bill granting lands equally to all the States for railway and school purposes.

Mr. Hamilton being entitled to the floor, Mr. Haven appealed to him to yield, in order that the House might go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union on the appropriation bills.

He said there were now but fourteen days of the session remaining, and those bills may be lost unless they are at once acted upon.

Mr. Houston said he had no doubt of it.

Mr. Hamilton then moved that Bennett's bill be referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and demanded the previous question pending which the House went into committee on the Mail Steamer appropriation.

Mr. Olds proposed to amend the bill, by appropriating \$555,000 to the Collins line of steamers, for the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, under certain restrictions, and requiring that the company construct another steamer of a like capacity with the Baltic, within two years. Mr. Olds urged the amendment, and spoke in high terms of the Collins line. He stated he had previously opposed this appropriation, but he now believed it was necessary to the service to maintain the line.

Mr. Smith, of Va., offered an amendment, which led to a personal controversy of some length, between Messrs. Hine and Olds, the former charging the latter with inconsistency.

Mr. Walbridge followed in an elaborate defense of the Collins line, and against reducing the amount paid by the Government, but without taking final action, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Feb. 16.—This being private bill day, Mr. Mason, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the House bill re-modeling the Consular system of the United States.

A veto message had been prepared by the President against the French Spoliation bill. It will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

A large number of private bills were passed when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House went into committee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill. The question pending was Mr. Olds' amendment.

Mr. Kerr advocated the amendment, in a speech of some length, urging its necessity and eulogizing the Collins line of steamers, and said it was a credit to the country.

Mr. Breckenridge opposed the amendment.

The debate was further continued, Messrs. Lyton, Yates, Washburne, of Maine, and Cutting, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Smith, of Va. and others in opposition to it.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the committee arose, and without taking any further action on the bill, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Feb. 17.—Mr. Jones of Tennessee, submitted a preamble, setting forth that the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule for the naturalization of foreigners, but is silent upon the subject of immigration, and offered a resolution declaring that the power to regulate immigration never having been delegated by the people to Congress, to governments of the States affected by the influx of foreigners possessed the sole power to make law regulating their admission or exclusion.

Mr. Cass gave notice that on Monday next he would take notice of words attributed to Lord Clarendon by the public press of this country, but which was subsequently modified or denied, relative to the transatlantic policy to be pursued with reference to affairs upon this continent.

Mr. Cooper took the floor and made a long speech on the subject.

House.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Ocean Mail Steamer appropriation Bill.

Mr. Olds' amendment, as before reported, was adopted—yeas 100, nays 53.

At this point a message was received from the President informing the House that he had vetoed the French Spoliation Bill. (First sensation.)

Mr. Orr proposed that the message be read and printed, and considered Monday at one o'clock.

Mr. Birly of Virginia, suggested Tuesday next.

Mr. Haven moved that the reading be dispensed with. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Read!" "Read!" and much confusion.] Points of order were raised, that the bill pending must be disposed before the message could be acted on, which was agreed to.

An amendment was then offered and adopted—yeas 92, nays 52—that another appropriation bill was necessary for this year, as the bill failed to pass last session.

The Veto Message was then read.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved to postpone the consideration of the message until Wednesday, and, after some debate, the House adjourned.

The President in his Veto Message refers to his duties under the Constitution, and discusses the principle, underlying the veto approval or disapproval of bills. He reviews strongly on the fact that, in no case since the beginning of the century, has any Administration recognized these claims or decided them "two ways of recommendation to Congress, nor is it even alleged now, says the President, that new evidence has been brought to light, calculated to fix any liability on this Government. He argues the whole question of our treaty liabilities with France, and declares unhesitatingly, his conviction that the United States have already in the most ample and complete manner, discharged their whole duty to such citizens as may have been at any time aggrieved by the acts of the French Government, and says, for three reasons, the bill ought not to meet the Executive Sanction.

SENATE.—Feb. 29.—The Pacific Railway bill was then taken up.

Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate, in opposition to the bill; he said he did not believe either road would be built, and he thought the project was impracticable, as the through travel and freight would not support the expenses of the railway, and there would be no trade of consequence.

House.—The Speaker announced the first business in order was the consideration of the President's veto message, of the French Spoliation bill.

The question then being put, shall the French Spoliation Bill pass, notwithstanding the veto of the President, it was decided negatively; yeas 113, nays 56, not being a Constitutional majority.

Feb. 20.—John Appleton has been confirmed as Secretary of Legation at London, England. Mr. Cox of Ohio, Secretary of Legation at Peru, and Mr. Atkinson, a third Auditor, in place of Mr. Bent.

We call attention to the following bill, introduced on Monday, by Mr. Drew, entitled an "act to suspend the operations of an act entitled an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating and spirituous liquors except in the cases therein named, and to repeal all former acts inconsistent therewith, and for the suppression of intemperance. Approved Feb. 16, 1855;

WHEREAS, A bill recently passed the present General Assembly, entitled an "act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors," and, whereas, serious doubts are entertained of the constitutionality of the provisions of said act; and whereas, his operations will be the means of disturbing the various commercial transactions of the people of Indiana, and must inevitably result in utter pecuniary ruin to a large and respectable class of citizens now engaged in the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, etc., and in the cultivation of the grape, and the manufacture of native wines, and in the planting and cultivation of orchards for the manufacture of cider; and also, in the cultivation of large tracts, for the raising of hops and barley, and, where, as the operations of the said Act, will legislate from the rightful ownership of the citizens of Indiana property of immense value, abrogating the right of the citizen to engage in, and carry on any trade or traffic, hitherto recognized by the laws of the State as an indispensable right, in the possession of which he should always be secure.

And whereas the operation of said act would not only be subversive of the principles of a free Government, but demoralizing in all its tendencies; weakening the obligations which every good citizen should think to obey, the laws of the State, and bring into contempt the legislative acts of the General Assembly.

Sec. 1. Therefore be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the act entitled an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors except therein named, and to repeal all former acts inconsistent therewith; and for the suppression of intemperance, passed on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1855, be, and the same is hereby suspended for the term of two years, from and after the time when the said act was to take effect, namely, on the 12th day of June, 1855.

Sec. 2. As by the suspension of the said act aforesaid, many of the citizens of the State will be saved from great pecuniary embarrassment, and in many cases of an immense outlay, which the present crisis of monetary affairs might be better appropriated to the payment of the public debt, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, for the immediate taking effect of this act, from and after its passage and publication in the Indiana State Journal and Indiana State Sentinel.

AN effort to reduce the Homestead Exemption from \$300 to \$125 failed in the House by 58 to 111.

New Advertisements

TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned intend leaving for New York on the first of April, and in order to procure a stock of Goods sufficient for this market, must have a large amount of money, which must come from those that owe us. Now friends, will you come up to the work? If you do not we cannot purchase goods to sell you the ensuing season, we ask you one and all, to make extra exertion by the above mentioned time and pay all in your power.

5014 WESTERVELT & HEWETT.

Notice to Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county Surveyor, will on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in section 22 township 33 north, of range 1 east in Marshall county, to meet at A. Shene'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.

ALONZO TUCKER, 5013.

To Non Residents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county Surveyor, will on the 21st day of March 1855, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day proceed to survey and locate the corners of his land in section 17, M. R. in Marsh 11 county, Indiana, to meet at the residence of Thomas Sumner, 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.

THOMAS SUMNER, 5013.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed out of the Clerk's office of the Marshall Common Pleas court I have levied upon, and shall expose to sale on Saturday the 31st day of March, 1855, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House door in Plymouth, Indiana, the rents and profits for seven years of the undivided half of the Steam Saw mill, situated east of Water street, opposite the east end of Washington street, in Plymouth, Indiana, and about two acres of land belonging to said mill as the property of the defendant, said land is bounded east by Yellow River, north by Yellow River and a part of the town of Plymouth, west by water Street, and south by East Plymouth.

If the rents and profits for seven years fail to sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said execution, interests and costs, I will then and there proceed to sell the fee simple title to said real estate, or so much as is necessary to satisfy the same.

Taken as the property of Joseph Westervelt, at the suit of Hoopes & Lamoureux.

J. L. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Per T. B. THOMPSON, Dep't.

ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of So by Primley, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to said administrator, who is notified to file them according to law. The estate is probably solvent.

ELEANOR J. PRIMLEY, Adm'r.

March 1, 1855. 5013.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed out of the Clerk's office of the Marshall Common Pleas Court I have levied upon, and shall expose to sale on Saturday the 24th day of March, 1855, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House door in Plymouth, Indiana, the rents and profits for seven years of the following property to wit:

Lot No. 36, and south one third of lot No. 35, with the improvements thereon situated in the original town plat of Plymouth, Marshall county Indiana.

If the rents and profits for seven years fail to sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said execution, interests and costs, I will then and there proceed to sell the fee simple title to said real estate, or so much as is necessary to satisfy the same.

Taken as the property of Cha's D. Clark at the execution of Woodbury, Hope and Graydon.

J. L. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Per T. B. THOMPSON, Dep't.

Sheriff's Sale.