

Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Mar. 22, 1855.

BACK AGAIN.

It was with much reluctance that we parted with the *Banner* establishment in December last, but the unusual ill health of our self and family during the previous summer months, had disengaged us, and although we had never offered the office for sale, we feared another season of ill health might overtake us in advance of another purchaser, and prevent our change of location without considerable sacrifice. We had become attached to our little paper—had labored for its improvement in interest and appearance, and had received ample evidence of our success, to a certain extent, from the liberal and prompt patronage we received at the hands of our fellow citizens. Of these evidences of their partiality, we cannot be totally insensible, and now, at the solicitation of so many good and faithful friends to return to its management, we take hold with a firmer grasp, and with a determination to never "look back."

A few trips to the south afforded us indubitable proof that ill health was not confined to northern Indiana, during the past summer; nor are the other "ills that flesh is heir to," alone prevalent here. All are found in abundance elsewhere. We have, therefore, determined to make this our permanent residence, and if our efforts are successful and sufficiently patronized, to continue our little *Banner* unfurled to the breeze.

As we have before stated, the many evidences of the partiality of the citizens of Marshall County towards us and our feeble efforts to cater for their tastes—protect and defend their interests, and faithfully represent and reflect their true business character, have formed attachments that are hard to sever. We are pleased with the location and love the people here, and they in the conjectures of others what they may in relation to our removal, we have only to say, from the house of our heart, that the reasons we have assigned were the only true ones.

In our former management of the paper, we differed with some, but never intentionally offended any one. That men may differ upon politics and many other subjects, and be not offended at each other is quite rational. All should take their county paper, but no one should expect it to please *every body*—for this is impossible. We have confidence, however, in the intelligence of our readers to believe that they are ready and willing to uphold and patronize that kind of independence and frankness in the management of a public journal, which so strongly command themselves to public patronage in other civilized communities. We delight to please when *right* will do it—but we fear not the consequences of offending when the same cause produces offence. We desire to deal justly with all, and have nothing to fear. When we err (and we have no expectation of escaping it entirely) ample and honorable reparation shall be made when convinced of our errors; but we hope not to incur the eternal curse of a few for what they may conceive to be error, when probably the majority of our readers may believe us altogether correct.

As to political matters, there seems to be but little calculated to agitate the public mind at present. What remains hidden in the future, we leave for the more sagacious to see. Before we espouse the advocacy of any measure, however, we shall carefully scan its every feature. It is no evidence of prudence or political foresight, to rashly embark in every new fangled notion because it bears the semblance of popularity upon its face. If it is right, the more it is investigated; the stronger will be its claims to popular favor. We will never barter principle for the sake of popularity, nor can we admit the party or organization that undisguisedly recognizes a dissolution of our Union, in order to build upon its ruins sectarianism and selfish creeds. We shall probably never engage in political discussion, with the same ardor that we have heretofore exercised. The political trickery of the present age tends more to create feelings of disgust than those of admiration and respect. If our present day *Statesmen* can but get the power and place, they immediately stick out their shingles for party or self—most frequently for both. A solemn oath may accompany their pledges of fidelity to those who confide in them; yet it is too often indirectly violated with impunity. These things strip political investigation of its real worth and interest, and we have therefore determined to leave the work (as a partisan) to those who can think it a laudable pursuit.

We shall endeavor to make our paper interesting to the general reader, but we are sure that the fewer promises we make, the less censure we shall incur for their violation. We shall try, however, for a better variety than the paper has contained for the last month or two, except the way of Editors and Publishers.

We shall not attempt to contest the laurels won in this particular.

This Notice

Must re-establish our old mode of dealing with foreign subscribers. Those living out of our own country and wish our paper, must pay in advance, or have some one here responsible for them, unless we are personally acquainted with them. We shall gladly at all times, send our paper to any part of the world, but we must have our pay for it. After this number, all papers sent to distant subscribers will be discontinued, unless provided for as above. Money may be remitted by mail at our risk, postage paid.

HOW WOULD IT LOOK

To see the *Banner* make its appearance in entire new type? We have considerable owing to us on the old score. It is due us and it would be ours to use as we saw proper, if we could get it; but just as soon as we can collect enough, we will spend it for new type, and the total benefit of its expenditure will be realized by our patrons. Each one owes but a small sum, and it is therefore the easier paid. Come, walk up, we wish to publish the neatest paper ever issued in Plymouth, and we intend to do it, but we must have our old accounts closed in some way in a short time.

The New Temperance Law.—Many of the citizens of Indiana look upon the law enacted by our last State Legislature, prohibiting the manufacture, illegal sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as extremely oppressive and calculated to abridge their rights and privileges as free and independent citizens. The subject has been agitated and questioned at the ballot box in this State for many years past, and at the late election was made an important consideration when the choice of our Representatives was made. It seems that a majority willed it, and the direct agents of the people would have violated the trusts committed to their hands, in neglecting the enactment of some law of the kind. It was done by the proper law-making power—it received the proper executive sanction—is placed upon our Statute book, and is a law of the State. It is now our duty as law-abiding citizens, to faithfully observe it.

Abolitionists, Free Soilers and many other good men looked upon the compromise measure of 1850 as oppressive and subversive of the principles of the government, and many threatened then, as do now the opponents of the present liquor law, its total disregard. But it too, was the work of the proper delegated authority—received the requisite executive sanction and was clothed with all the requisites of law, and although its influence may not be such we could all desire, yet as good citizens we should obey its mandates.

The only effective remedy for these evils, (when evils they are) is the ballot box. The public mind may shapes itself in as many ways as there are stars in the firmament, for a different remedy, and may cause a temporary suspension of the operation of a law, but the only effective remedy for its bad consequences, its opponents will find at the polls.

At mid-morning—Some two or three weeks ago two of our old and worthy citizens departed this life, and our paper took no notice of their decease. Editors of papers, however, often incur unjust censure for their neglect to notice such occurrences, for in many instances they do not know the names, cause of death, &c., of deceased persons and to acquire a knowledge of those facts, would require more time than they can spare, but when our oldest citizens are taken from amongst us, some pains should be taken to notice such events. The friends should furnish names, ages, dates, &c.

W. M. DUNNIX was one among the oldest citizens of the place, and had, we believe faithfully served his fellow-citizens two terms as County Auditor. He was a kind and good neighbor—a father to the fatherless, and his loss is deeply deplored by an extensive acquaintance. His health had been on the decline for several months past, yet but few of his friends believed his departure was so near at hand.

Mrs. BROOKS, wife of John K. Brooks, a merchant of this place, died of consumption in a few days after. Mrs. B. had suffered long but patiently. She had been married but a little over two years, and was but just entering upon the duties of life, when deep affliction sapped and finally blasted the brilliant career which lay before her.

We miss some of our old and tried friends in looking over the present list of subscribers to the *Banner*. Come and bid our little independent press a noble and successful career, and we will risk the consequences of your visit. You would rather pay for a paper at your own home, which aims for right instead of popularity.

We are careful.—The *Madison Banner* and *Concord* will be careful not to make too free use of our name, in their quarrel about a private business transaction. Milton Stapp promised to send us the daily *Banner* when we left *Madison*, but not a single number has reached us.

Five Eight.—Those of the present subscribers to the *Banner* who do not wish to continue it, are requested to return this number, or otherwise notify us.

When the papers are sent by mail, they may be returned to the postmaster with a refusal to take it from his office, and it is then made his duty by law to forward to us, and we hope none of them will neglect its performance.

Those who have paid for the papers in advance and expect us to furnish them the numbers yet due them, would do well to call at the office and see that the proper credits are entered on the books. We shall of course hold each subscriber responsible for the paper from this date, if no credit is entered on the books of the office, or where they have no receipt from or agreement with the Messrs. Thompsons. They are ready to make the necessary arrangement for the fulfillment of their engagements. The contracts of others we are under no obligation to fulfill, without some satisfactory arrangement.

The celebrated Joseph Hume is dead. Another change has taken place in the British Cabinet. Gladstone, Herbert and Graham, had resigned, because Cobbold's motion to appoint a Committee to inquire into the management of the war, was carried. Subsequently the Cabinet was reorganized, but the same men are still, except that Lord John Russell is in again, as Colonial Secretary.

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The Vienna Peace Conference was to be opened in a few days. All parties expressed a strong desire for peace.

It had been officially announced by the Crimean that on the 7th of Feb. ult., the Russians under General Lassard, fifty thousand strong, with seventy guns, attacked the Turkish forces at Eupatoria, under the command of Omer Pacha.

The battle lasted four hours, and the Russians had to retire finally, leaving upon the field fully two thousand in killed and wounded. Affairs before Sebastopol remained unchanged.

It was confidently reported that Lord Raglan had resigned, and that the Lord Lucan had been recalled.

The weather in England continued very severe, and great riots had taken place at London and Liverpool, in consequence of the distress which prevailed among the working class. The weather had changed when the *Pacific* sailed, and shipping were arriving at both places, which greatly improved business and gave employment to the laborers.

The general impression in England previous to the news of his death, and caused a slight rise in funds.

The effects which his death will produce had not transpired when the *Africa* left Liverpool.

London, March 2.—Money market en-

try. It is expected the Bank of England will reduce its immediate *bullion* (?) Bank of England increasing (?)

U. S. securities better. Standard Rail-

ways also better, especially Erie, Illinois Central, and Panama. Bell & Son give no quotation. Consols have advanced to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money and 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ for account. Baring & Bros. quote iron market at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Welsh coal at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; iron at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Welsh coal at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; iron at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Welsh coal at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Vienna Conference was to open on the 5th inst., and peace expectations were growing stronger.

From the seat of war we have no news of much importance.

HALIFAX, March 14.—The *Africa* left Liverpool at ten o'clock, on the morning of the 3d and arrived at 1 this afternoon.

Her advices from the Crimea are of the same tenor as the Pacific. Nothing of moment.

On the 12th of Feb., the Russians made a sortie during the night, which was not very formidable. The French had five killed. On the 14th another sortie was made, in which the French

lost five killed.

The condition of the French on the 15th was reported as excellent.

It is rumored that the north side of Sebastopol will be invested.

Admiral Broad telegraphs as follows:

RAMSEY BAY, Feb. 20.

On the 17th Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side, by eighty pieces of artillery and six regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Kauff, and twelve regiments of infantry consisting of about 25,000 men, Osten-sacken. The combat lasted from five and a half to ten in the morning. The Russians were vigorously repulsed.

Their loss is estimated at about 2,500 killed and wounded.

In proportion, the Turks had 88 killed and 250 wounded.

Sixty Pash and Col. Reutzen Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed or wounded.

Shipboard attacks were not renewed. Russian steamers anchored in the Roads contributed energetically to the defense of the town.

On the 19th ult., the Queen signed the North American fisheries bill.

A Convention between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte, for the enlistment of a Turkish contingent, has been signed.

An interesting debate arose in Parliament, upon the question of going into Committee on the Army estimates.

Lord Palmerston contended that the sufferings of the army in the Crimea arose from physical causes, beyond human control, and that the sufferings were not confined to the British army, inasmuch as the sick and wounded of the Russians reached thirty-five thousand. Lord Palmerston announced during the debate, that Lord Lucan had been recalled, in consequence of his difference with Lord Raglan, and also made the startling announcement that compensatory measures would have to be resorted to, to fill up the ranks of the service.

The right of search was urged as matter of necessity, to prevent the importation of Russian goods into England. It was deemed advisable not to lay before the house the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, on the international arrangement during time of war.

The weather in the Crimea had become moderate, and the snow had almost dis-

appeared. The health of the army was better, and the siege operations were progressing with vigor. Orders had been received at Constantinople to provide hospital beds for 5000 men, from which it was inferred that an assault was to be made on Sebastopol.

The Baltic fleet for the spring campaign is to consist of four war steamers, carrying, in the aggregate, 2,065 guns, five floating batteries, of eighty guns each; eight mortar ships; twenty-eight steam gun boats; in all, one hundred vessels.

Whether the Emperor of France will go to the Crimea or stay at home, is a matter of some uncertainty. It is said he has drawn up a plan of military strategy, which he wished to submit to his Generals.

"I wish to see your partner."

"I have no partner."

"I beg your pardon, sir, and I hope you will excuse the mistake."

"Oh, there's no harm done, but what made you think there were two of us?"

"Your sign—The Two Baboons."

A wag entered a store in London a year ago, which had for its sign, "The Two Baboons," and addressing himself to the proprietor, said:

"I wish to see your partner."

"I have no partner."

"I beg your pardon, sir, and I hope you will excuse the mistake."

"Oh, there's no harm done, but what made you think there were two of us?"

"Your sign—The Two Baboons."

Three days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The steamer *Pacific*, with advices from Liverpool, to Wednesday the 27th ult., has arrived at this port. She did not sail for four days after her appointed day.

Her market for breadstuffs was dull, and prices of all kinds lower. Flour had declined 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel. Wheat 2d per bushel, and Corn 1s per quart, with an unusual limited business.

Western Corn flour is quoted at 40s, and Oats at 42s, and Yellow corn at 42s, and White do. at 41s.

Pork and beef were dull. Bacon was in only moderate demand, without any change in prices.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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