

they might gaze wondringly within the coffins. Then the bearers drew near, and with uncovered heads they carefully lifted their precious burdens, and bore them gently down the aisle. Again the bell tolled solemnly—and the sad procession proceeded on its way, wending along the village street, and through more than one green lane, until they reached the grave-yard.

They laid them in one grave—the father and daughter—beside the wife and the mother who had been so deeply mourned; and more than one heart in that large assembly turned sadly away from the scene before them, to give a thought to the lonely mound, far toward the setting sun, where Kate's young husband had been "buried out of her sight."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### The New Bounty Land Bill.

The following is a copy of the bill passed at the late session of Congress giving bounty lands to old soldiers:

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, sappers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsmen in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country was engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called in militia service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, The person so having been in service shall not receive said warrant, if it shall appear by the muster rolls or his regimen or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service:

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the case of the death of any person who, if living would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making the application: And provided, further, That those shall be considered minor who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to militia-men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

EDUCATION.—There is a tendency in modern education to cover the fingers with rings and at the same time to cut the sinews at the wrist.

The worst education which teaches self-denial, is better than the best which teaches every thing else and not that.

Sterling.

## Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

### PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Mar. 29, 1855.

This week's issue makes rather a hazy appearance in the way of original matter, owing to other engagements in preparing to remove the office.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have rather impatiently waited the arrival of the next steamer, knowing the public anxiety for further particulars in relation to the Emperor's death, and who is to succeed him. The Atlantic has been due at New York for several days past, but dispatches received from Halifax as late as the 26th at 9 A. M., state that nothing had been heard from her.

The school law as finally passed, reduces the tax to ten cents on the hundred dollars, and distributes the State fund among the several counties and townships according to the number of scholars, without taking the congressional township funds into consideration. A supplemental act was passed authorizing cities, towns and townships to levy a tax for the support of schools.

STATE STOCKS.—Indiana 5 per cent. bonds were selling at New York on the 24th inst. at \$43. On the 21st, 18,000 Michigan 6s sold at 95c. Stocks of all kinds were reported heavy and in little request.

THE WEATHER.—Winter weather still continues its blustering sojourn amongst us as though it knew no march. Since Monday snow has fallen to the depth of six or eight inches.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.—The London Times inclines to the belief that the Palmerston Cabinet, as recently reconstituted, will have but a brief existence. It says:

"Upon the whole, we must wait till we are more accurately acquainted with the composition and views of the new administration—for such it virtually is—before we determine the degree of confidence it may appear to us to deserve. If the management of its affairs in Parliament does not show a far higher degree of judgment and ability than Lord Palmerston has yet displayed in the office of chief Minister and leader of the House of Commons, and if the members who may now be introduced into the government are not better qualified than they have yet proved, to meet an emergency of extraordinary difficulty, both at home and abroad, we can prognosticate no long duration for such a cabinet."

HON. JOHN PERRIN, late U. S. Senator from this State, has been appointed and is now discharging the duties of President Judge of the Lafayette Judicial Circuit.

DR. EDWARD, our late member of Congress, from this district, has been appointed U. S. Attorney for Minnesota.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—Arrival of the George Law.

THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE LAW arrived at New York on the 24th, bringing dates from California of the 1st inst. Col. Fremont was among the passengers.

IN RELATION TO THE LATE FAILURES AT SAN FRANCISCO, we see that Wells, Fargo & Co., resumed payment on the 27th ult., and all demands had been promptly paid.

ADAMS & CO. had filed a petition of insolvency. Their schedule of assets and liabilities show a balance on the right side of about \$100,000.—Mr. Woods had given all his private property, estimated at \$250,000, which went to make up the total of the assets.

THE FAILURE OF ROBINSON & CO. is a bad one.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RESUMPTION OF PEACE, BACON & CO. had not been fully completed, but it was expected they would be in a condition to resume in a few days.

REED & CO., of SACRAMENTO, had applied for the benefit of the insolvent act.

A. S. WRIGHT, of the MINERS' SAVINGS BANK was in expectation of speedily resuming.

OF GENERAL NEWS, THERE IS LITERALLY NOTHING OF THE LEAST INTEREST.

COPIOUS RAINS HAD FALLEN, MUCH TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE MINERS.

THE BILL INTRODUCED INTO THE LEGISLATURE FOR A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW, SUBMITS THE MATTER TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1855.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE.—THE WASHING-ON UNION OF MONDAY ANNOUNCES THAT SPAIN HAS ACCDEDDED TO THE DEMANDS OF OUR GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE BLACK WARRIOR OUTRAGE, ACCORDING TO A JUST INDEMNITY; AND THAT THE WHOLE MATTER WILL BE BROUGHT TO A CLOSE AS SOON AS THE NECESSARY PROOFS CAN BE TAKEN OF THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGES.

"MR. MARCY'S ARGUMENT," SAYS THE UNION, "OF THE 22D JUNE, 1854, HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF SECURING THIS ADJUSTMENT."—THERE ARE YET SEVERAL OTHER DIFFERENCES WITH SPAIN REMAINING UNSETTLED.

THE BANK PAPER.—WE NOTICE BY THE TOLEDO BLADE, AND OTHER OHIO PAPERS, THAT INDIANA FREE BANK MONEY IS GAINING IN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE. THE BLADE SAYS THAT THE NOTES OF THE LAGRANGE BANK, LIMA, AND GOSHEN BANK, GOSHEN, ARE TAKEN AT PAR BY THE BANKERS OF THAT CITY. OTHER FREE BANK NOTES OF THIS STATE ARE RECEIVED AT PAR IN OTHER PLACES IN OHIO.

THE FOLLOWING STATES HAVE ENACTED LAWS PROHIBITING THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE: MAINE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, OHIO, RHODE ISLAND, WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS.

IN VIRGINIA, THE WHEAT CROP IS REPRESENTED AS LOOKING REMARKABLY WELL, HAVING SUSTAINED NO DAMAGE BY FREEZING.

KANSAS ITEM.—THE OFFICIAL RETURNS SHOW THE WHOLE NUMBER OF THE VOTERS OF THE TERRITORY TO BE 3,036, DISTRIBUTED THRO' 18 ELECTION DISTRICTS.

EDUCATION.—THERE IS A TENDENCY IN MODERN EDUCATION TO COVER THE FINGERS WITH RINGS AND AT THE SAME TIME TO CUT THE SINEWS AT THE WRIST.

THE WORST EDUCATION WHICH TEACHES SELF-DENIAL, IS BETTER THAN THE BEST WHICH TEACHES EVERY THING ELSE AND NOT THAT.

STERLING.

ARRESTED.—JOHN COUGHLIN WAS ARRESTED IN THIS PLACE ON THE 27TH INST., FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. HE WAS HELD TO BAIL IN THE SUM OF \$100 FOR HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE JUSTICE ON THE NEXT DAY, (YESTERDAY,) AT ONE O'CLOCK. IT IS STATED THAT HE PASSED SEVERAL \$5 BILLS ON THE UNADILLA BANK, N. Y., TO SOME TWO OR THREE DIFFERENT PERSONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, BY AN ACT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, APPROVED THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1854, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CARRY INTO EFFECT A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, SIGNED ON THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1854," IT IS PROVIDED, WHENEVER THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL RECEIVE SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE THAT THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND HAVE PASSED LAWS ON THEIR PART TO GIVE FULL EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE SAID TREATY, HE IS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE HIS PROCLAMATION DECLARING THAT HE HAS SUCH EVIDENCE;

AND WHEREAS, SATISFACTORY INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY ME THAT THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND HAVE PASSED LAWS ON THEIR PART TO GIVE FULL EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY AFORESAID:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DO HEREBY DECLARE AND PROCLAIM THAT, FROM THIS DATE, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, BEING THE GROWTH AND PRODUCE OF THE SAID PROVINCES OF CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND—TO WIT: GRAIN, FLOUR, AND BREADSTUFFS OF ALL KINDS; ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS; FRESH, SMOKED, AND SALTED MEATS; COTTON-WOOL; SEEDS AND VEGETABLES; DRIED FRUITS; DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS; PRODUCTS OF FISH AND ALL OTHER CREATURES LIVING IN THE WATER; POULTRY, EGGS, HIDES, FURS, SKINS, OR TAILS, UNDRESSED; STONE OR MARBLE IN ITS CRUDE OR UNWROUGHT STATE; SLATE, BUTTER, CHEESE, TALLOW, LARD, HORN, MANURES, ORES OF METALS OF ALL KINDS; COAL, PITCH, TAR, TURPENTINE, ASHES, TIMBER AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, ROUND, HEWN, AND SAWN, UNMANUFACTURED IN WHOLE OR IN PART; FIRE-WOOD, PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND TREES; PELTS, WOOL, FISH-OIL, RICE, BROOM-CORN AND BARK, GYPSUM, GROUND OR UNGROUND; HEWED OR WROUGHT OR UNWROUGHT BURS OR GRINDSTONES; DYE-STUFFS; FLAX, HEMP, AND TOW, UNMANUFACTURED; UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, RAGS—SHALL BE INTRODUCED INTO THE UNITED STATES FREE OF DUTY, SO LONG AS THE SAID TREATY SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, TO BE SUSPENDED IN RELATION TO THE TRADE WITH CANADA, ON THE CONDITION MENTIONED IN THE FOURTH ARTICLE OF THE SAID TREATY; AND THAT ALL THE OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE SAID TREATY SHALL GO INTO EFFECT AND BE OBSERVED ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, THE 16TH DAY OF MARCH, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1855, AND OF THE UNITED STATES THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

W. L. MARCY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE TRIAL OF KISSANE.—THIS IMPORTANT TRIAL WAS CONTINUED YESTERDAY IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. OUR EXTENDED REPORT IS CROWDED OUT, OWING TO THE PRESSURE OF FOREIGN AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE. THE EVIDENCE TAKEN YESTERDAY WAS IMPORTANT, SHOWING AS IT DID, THE EXPERT MAN IN WHICH THE FORGERY WAS CONDUCTED FROM THE INITIATIVE PROCEEDINGS TO ITS MAGNIFICENT CONSUMMATION. THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS EXAMINED WAS ROBERT H. FALLS, A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF NATHAN, LANE & CO., NO. 69 WALL STREET—THE WELL-KNOWN PRINTERS OF BANKERS' CHECK BOOKS. HE TESTIFIED TO KISSANE'S CALLING ON HIM IN AUGUST LAST, AND, UNDER THE EXCUSE OF WANTING A CHECK BOOK PRINTED, DESIRING TO LOOK AT SPECIMENS OF CHECKS HE APPROVED OF THE PATTERNS OF CHECKS USED BY JOHN THOMPSON, OF THE BANK NOTE DETECTOR, AND MESSRS. VERN & GWYNN, AND REQUESTED TO BE ALLOWED TO TAKE AWAY SPECIMENS TO SHOW HIS PARTNER. ON THOSE SPECIMENS CHECKS, THUS OBTAINED, THE FORGERY WAS EXECUTED. ANOTHER IMPORTANT WITNESS WAS MR. WATERHOUSE, IN CHAMBERS STREET, WHO INTRODUCED KISSANE TO THE CHEMICAL BANK, AND MADE DEPOSITS FOR HIM. THE CASE IS CONTINUED TO DAY; A FULL REPORT WILL BE PUBLISHED AS USUAL TOMORROW.—*New York Times*, March 15.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT IN THE WEST.

WE LEARN FROM A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS TRAVELED PRETTY EXTENSIVELY THROUGH THE STATES OF THE NORTH-WEST DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS, THAT THE PROSPECT OF THE WHEAT CROP WAS NEVER BETTER. IN IOWA A LARGE QUANTITY HAS BEEN SOWN, BUT SO GREAT IS THE EMMIGRATION TO THAT STATE, AND SO RAPID DID IT FILL UP LAST SEASON THAT A LARGE PORTION OF THE SURPLUS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE NEW SETTLERS THERE AND IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. THROUGHOUT ILLINOIS IT IS REPRESENTED THAT THE CROP NEVER LOOKED BETTER. THE HIGH PRICES OF THE LAST FEW YEARS, AND THE ALMOST CERTAINTY THAT THERE WILL BE BUT LITTLE ABBATEMENT DURING THE PRESENT, HAVE STIMULATED THE FARMERS TO SOW TO AN EXTENT BEYOND FORMER PRECEDENT. AND THE SAME MAY BE SAID OF WISCONSIN. THE PROSPECTURE IS THAT THE ABUNDANT CROP OF LAST YEAR WILL BE SUCCESSFUL BY ONE EQUAL AS GOOD AS THIS.

WE HEAR GOOD REPORTS, TOO, FROM IOWA AND MICHIGAN. ON THE WHOLE, IF NO UNFORTUNATE EVENT INTERPOSES BETWEEN NOW AND HARVEST, THE NORTH-WEST—which is in fact THE GRANARY OF THE UNION—WILL TURN OUT A SURPLUS WHICH WILL GLADLY SATISFY THE HEARTS OF THE BREAD-LESS IN OUR EASTERN CITIES.

THE WHEAT WILL BE COMPARATIVELY FEW MEN ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS IN THE WEST DURING THE PRESENT SEASON—ALL THE GREAT LINES BEING NEARLY COMPLETED.

THIS WILL REDUCE THE CONSUMPTION OF NON-PRODUCERS, AND CAUSE A LARGE AMOUNT OF LABOR TO RETURN TO AGRICULTURE—THIS INCREASING OUR SURPLUS BY THE OPERATION OF TWO CAUSES. SO, OUR EASTERN FRIENDS MAY LOOK FOR AN ACTIVE, FULL BUSINESS AND A FULL SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS, UNLESS BLIGHT OR MILDEW, OR SOME OTHER DESTROYING AGENT, SHALL BLAST THE FAIR PROSPECTS OF THE PRESENT.—*Chicago Democrat*.

THE WHEAT SALE.

THE ONLY LOT OF GENEROUS WHEAT HELD IN THIS MARKET, AMOUNTING TO 8,000 BUSHELS, WAS SOLD YESTERDAY TO THE CROTON MILLS, AT \$2.70 PER BUSHEL.

THIS IS A LARGE PRICE, AND IT IS UNUSUAL FOR THE MARKET TO BE SO BARE.

N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, Friday.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CONNECTION.

THE FIRST TRAIN OF CARS UPON THE BURLINGTON (IOWA) AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, PASSED BETWEEN THE TWO PLACES ON THE 6TH INST. GREAT REJOICING WAS HAD IN CONSEQUENCE. THIS HAS THE MISSISSIPPI BEEN UNITED TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD. THE BURLINGTON TELEGRAPH SAYS: "TO-DAY BURLINGTON, THE EMPIRE OF IOWA, SHAKES HANDS WITH NEW YORK, THE GREAT EMPIRE OF THE UNION." IN PASSING, SHE TENDERS HER COMPLIMENTS TO CHICAGO, DETROIT, BUFFALO, AND NUMBERLESS OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES, "ALONG THE SHORE." THIS IS GLORY ENOUGH FOR THE PRESENT. WE ARE SINCERELY GLAD THAT WE HAVE LIVED TO SEE THIS GRAND CONSUMMATION, AND HOPE TO LIVE A LITTLE LONGER; IN FACT, WE JUST BEGIN TO FEEL LIKE LIVING.

KANSAS.—G. V. REED HAS ISSUED HIS PROCLAMATION REGULATING THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE IN THAT TERRITORY. HE SAY'S A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO MARRY HIS WIFE. HE MUST HAVE COMPLETED AN ACTUAL HABITACULAR, WHICH HE ACTUALLY INTENDS TO CONTINUE PERMANENTLY, AND HE MUST HAVE MADE THE TERRITORY HIS DWELLING IN THE EXCLUSION OF ANY OTHER HOME. IN CASE ANYONE CHALLENGES THIS, THE PARTIES ENRAGED MUST BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE GOVERNOR, WHO SHALL DETERMINE THE CASE BETWEEN THE PARTIES CONCERNED. IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THESE REGULATIONS WILL PREVENT OUTSIDERS FROM INTERFERING IN MATTERS WHICH PROPERLY BELONG TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

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