

endorse for each other, nor shall they vote on questions on which they are interested.

Sixth. On all applications for loans of five hundred dollars or upwards there shall be five concurring votes out of seven, and so on in proportion if any greater or less number is present; and any such application is granted, the eyes and noses shall be entered in the minutes of the board.

Seventh. No corporation of any description shall at any one time, be permitted to be indebted, at one branch in a greater sum than five thousand dollars, for money loaned unless by permission of the board of directors of the bank.

Eighth. It shall be the duty of the board of directors of each branch, as often as once in three months, to cause a strict examination to be made of the accounts of the cashier, and a full and complete settlement thereof; and a full statement thereof shall be entered on the Journal of the proceedings of said board.

Ninth. No person shall be entitled to receive any dividend of profits on stock owned, while indebted to said bank for any debt or demand then due and payable, but the same shall be placed to his credit until such debt or demand is paid.

Tenth. Five members shall be necessary to constitute a Board for the transaction of business.

Sec. 75. Every officer, agent, or clerk of said bank or branches, who shall willfully subscribe or make false statements, or false entries in the books of said bank or any branch, or shall willfully and knowingly subscribe or exhibit false papers with the intent to deceive any person authorized to examine or inquire as to the condition of said corporation, or shall willfully and knowingly subscribe and make false reports, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be subject to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison, for such term of years as the jury trying the case may deem proper, and likewise any commissioner or examiner willfully and knowingly subscribing or making any false reports, shall be deemed guilty of felony and subjected to like penalties.

Sec. 76. Any officer, agent or clerk employed in said bank or any branch, who shall embezzle or appropriate the property or funds of said bank or any branch, with the intent to cheat and defraud the same, shall be deemed guilty of felony and punished in like manner.

Sec. 77. That the president and directors of the said bank may empower any of the branches, at their own expense, to open books for the transfer of their stock in any of the cities in the United States, and any such branch may authorize transfers of any portion of its stock, without lien, or restriction, on which the State has no lien, on said books, which books shall be kept open for inspection, conformably to the provisions of the 25th section of this act, and such transfers shall be regularly certified to the bank.

Sec. 78. That any branch and branches shall be authorized to contract with such board and officers as the State may empower, for the receipt and disbursement of any deposit of public funds by the State, and for the interest to be paid thereon, subject to the approval of the board of directors of the bank.

Sec. 79. The capital stock of said bank and branches, shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. No branch shall be organized until capital stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed therefor, and the commissioners herein before appointed, after giving at least thirty days notice by publication in three or more newspapers published in the city of Indianapolis, and at least twenty days notice in three or more papers published in each bank district, or as many as may be published in any district where there are not three published, shall cause books to be opened by sub-commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, for the subscription of the requisite amount of stock, at such places within the districts aforesaid, as shall have been designated for the location of branches, which books shall be open between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., on the days and at the place specified in such notice, and if the requisite amount of stock shall not be subscribed, said books may be kept open between the same hours for the space of thirty days. If more than the requisite amount of stock shall be subscribed while the books are open for any branch, the excess shall be taken first from such as reside out of the State, next from corporations, and should there still be an excess the same shall be taken in proportion from the subscriptions over one thousand dollars, until all are reduced to that amount, and then from all equally.

Sec. 80. If a sufficient amount of stock shall be subscribed by responsible persons at any branch, it shall be the duty of the sub-commissioners to notify the commissioners thereof, who shall give notice to subscribers on their stock shall be made, which notice shall be by publication in one or more newspapers published in the proper bank district, sixty days before such payment is to be made, and they shall also give notice in like manner, that an election will be held on the day succeeding that appointed for the payment of such installment, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at some specified place at the point where such branch is to be located, for the election of five directors on the part of the stockholders of such branch. At such time and place, the stockholders present shall appoint two suitable persons who are not stockholders, to act as judges, and one to act as clerk, who shall, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform their duties, receive the ballots for directors, and certify that those receiving a majority of the votes cast were duly elected, and the directors so elected, shall constitute the board of directors of such branch, for the purpose of its organization and until the board of directors of the bank of the State of Indiana, shall be organized and appoint directors on the part of said board, and the directors as appointed, shall then be added to such board.

Sec. 81. Such first installment shall be two dollars on each share of stock subscribed, and shall be paid to sub-commissioners by whom the books were opened, and who shall attend for that purpose, and in case of the failure of any subscriber to pay such first installment, the sub-commissioners shall strike his name from the books and immediately re-open said books to receive subscriptions, to make up the deficiency from any person who will pay such installment. As soon as a branch is organized, said sub-commissioners shall pay over thereto, all the money received from such subscriptions, and all books and papers appertaining thereto, which, with the returns of the election for directors, and the certificates thereof, shall be entered or copied into the record books containing the proceedings of the board of directors, which entries shall be prima facie evidence of the fact therein stated. If any sub-commissioners shall from any cause, fail to perform any of the duties required of him the same may be performed by any other person appointed by the commissioners to supply his place. The residue of said stock shall be paid in such installments as the board of directors of the proper branch shall require, but such installments shall be so graduated, that not less than one hundred thousand dollars shall be required to be paid into each branch, on or before the first day of January, 1857.

Sec. 82. The board of directors of each branch shall meet as soon as conveniently may be after their election, and after being duly sworn to support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and faithfully and honestly to perform the duties of their office; shall proceed to elect the proper officers of such branch, and also one of their number as a member of the board of directors of the bank of the State of Indiana, and when not less than ten branches have thus organized, the members elected to the board of directors of the bank shall meet at the city of Indianapolis at such time as shall be agreed upon, and organize said bank. If any members of such board have been elected by the Legislature, they shall be added thereto, and whenever, from time to time, members of said board shall be elected by the Legislature, or by branches that may be subsequently organized, such members shall be admitted to their seat at said board.

Sec. 83. When not less than ten members of the board of directors of the bank of the State of Indiana, shall meet as aforesaid, they shall have been duly sworn to support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and faithfully and honestly to perform the duties of their office, the commission shall deliver to them all the books, papers and property in their possession, appertaining to said bank, together with a full report of all their proceedings in the premises, which report shall be entered on the record of said board, and when so entered, said board shall be organized, and the contents thereof, said board shall then proceed to elect their proper officers, and when thus organized, said board shall cause a written statement of all the proceedings in the organization of said bank and of each branch, to be made and filed in the office of the Secretary of State which statement shall be accompanied by the affidavits of the President and Cashier, and the best of their knowledge and belief said statement is correct, and true. Said bank and branches have been organized in said State, and the same shall be organized for all the purposes contemplated in this Act, except that it shall issue no bills or notes intended for circulation until after the first day of January, 1857, and no such bills or notes shall be issued to any branch until at least fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid into such branch upon the subscriptions for its stock.

Sec. 84. The board of directors of the bank of the State of Indiana, authorized to increase the capital stock of any of the branches, by empowering them to receive additional subscriptions thereto, to such an amount as can be paid in cash, and not exceeding the amount of the stock of such branch, and the same cannot be sold for sufficient to pay all the installments due, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the proper branch, and whenever any stockholder shall be indebted to any branch, and such branch shall hold a lien upon his stock to secure such indebtedness, if by reason of insolvency or other cause, he shall be unable to pay such indebtedness, said branch shall have power to purchase and hold so much of such stock as may be necessary to discharge such lien.

Sec. 85. Should any subscriber for stock in any of the branches fail to make payment of the first or subsequent installments, the party failing shall make installment to be recovered by said bank in an action at law, and in case of the failure to pay any subsequent installment, the board of directors of the proper branch may and shall transfer any such shares of stock at public auction, after ten days notice in writing put up at the door of such branch, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the installment due, and the same cannot be sold for sufficient to pay all the installments due, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the proper branch, and whenever any stockholder shall be indebted to any branch, and such branch shall hold a lien upon his stock to secure such indebtedness, if by reason of insolvency or other cause, he shall be unable to pay such indebtedness, said branch shall have power to purchase and hold so much of such stock as may be necessary to discharge such lien.

Sec. 86. The board of directors of the bank of the State of Indiana, may from time to time, authorize the several branches, or any of them, to extend or discount, in an amount not to exceed which for each fiscal year shall not exceed their deposits and two and a half times the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, in, to, by, or for the branches, and any discounts shall never exceed three times the amount of the capital actually paid in, and the amount of deposits; the power being still reserved by the board of directors of the bank to restrict the branches in their discretion, to once and a quarter the amount of its capital paid in at its discretion, and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their individual and private capacities, in an action of debt against them or any of them in any court competent to try the same, by any of the creditors of said bank, or the bank itself, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt said bank or lands, tenements, goods, chattels, moneys and effects of the same, for being also liable for, and chargeable with such excess. And any director or directors who may be absent when such excess is created or contracted, or who may have been absent from the act or transaction whereby the same was created, or contracted, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by causing or requesting in writing, at the time, his or their dissent, to be entered on the minutes of the board, and by forthwith giving notice of his or their absence, or dissent, to the Governor of the State, and to the stockholders, by giving notice thereof in some newspaper published near said bank or branch.

Sec. 87. Every director or directors present at a meeting when such excess shall be created or contracted shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have been concerned therein, if the same shall appear on the books of the board, and he remains a director for six months thereafter, and does not, within that time, give notice of the same, as required in the preceding section.

Sec. 88. The insolvency of said bank or any branch, shall be deemed fraudulent, unless the affairs shall appear, upon investigation, to have been fairly and legally administered, and generally with the same care and diligence that agents, receiving compensation for their services, are bound by law to observe; and it shall be incumbent on the directors and stockholders of the bank, should the same become insolvent, to repel by proof the presumption of fraud.

Sec. 89. In case of the fraudulent insolvency of said bank or any branch, the president and directors of said bank or branch, respectively, by whose acts or omissions the insolvency was wholly, or in part occasioned, and whether then in office or not, shall be liable in the first instance to the creditors of said stockholders of said bank or branch, or any or either of them, for his proportional share of their respective losses; the proportion to be ascertained by dividing the whole loss among the whole number of directors and directors, and any such president or director shall be unable, by reason of being insolvent, or for any other cause to pay his share of such loss, then the residue of said loss shall be borne and paid by the remaining directors liable as aforesaid, until the whole loss shall be reimbursed, or the whole property, rights and credits of each of said directors that have been exhausted toward the payment of such loss, but this section shall not be construed to diminish the liability of directors as before declared.

Sec. 90. If the moneys remaining due to creditors of said bank or any branch whose insolvency shall be adjudged fraudulent, after distribution of its effects, and after due property, rights, credits and effects of the president and directors of such insolvent bank or branch, shall have been exhausted, shall not be paid by the stockholders of said bank or branch, shall be paid on each share shall be ascertained, and each stockholder shall be liable for the sum assessed on the number of shares held by him not exceeding the amount of the stock of said branch, in addition to the same paid or which he may be liable to pay, on account of those shares; but before such contribution shall be required, or assessment made on any shares of stock, the whole stock of the bank or branch shall be sold, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid up, and the estimates of the deficiency made accordingly.

Sec. 91. That it shall be lawful for the General Assembly, by and with the consent of the president and directors of the bank and of the president and directors of each branch, and not otherwise, to make such alterations and amendments as may be deemed expedient to the constitution and laws of the bank, provided, that said bank or any of its branches, shall not be authorized by any such amendment to suspend or refuse the payment of specie for its notes, bills or obligations, or for any moneys received or to be received, without an amendment shall be made, the faith of the State is hereby pledged to the creditors of such bank or branches; And provided further, that the State reserves the right to authorize the establishment of additional bank districts and branches with the consent of the directors of two-thirds of the branches therein organized.

Sec. 92. It shall not be lawful for said bank after the expiration of twenty years from its organization, to extend or discount, in an amount not to exceed which for each fiscal year shall not exceed their deposits and two and a half times the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, in, to, by, or for the branches, and any discounts shall never exceed three times the amount of the capital actually paid in, and the amount of deposits; the power being still reserved by the board of directors of the bank to restrict the branches in their discretion, to once and a quarter the amount of its capital paid in at its discretion, and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their individual and private capacities, in an action of debt against them or any of them in any court competent to try the same, by any of the creditors of said bank, or the bank itself, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt said bank or lands, tenements, goods, chattels, moneys and effects of the same, for being also liable for, and chargeable with such excess. And any director or directors who may be absent when such excess is created or contracted, or who may have been absent from the act or transaction whereby the same was created, or contracted, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by causing or requesting in writing, at the time, his or their dissent, to be entered on the minutes of the board, and by forthwith giving notice of his or their absence, or dissent, to the Governor of the State, and to the stockholders, by giving notice thereof in some newspaper published near said bank or branch.

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Sec. 94. As soon as the act shall be passed, the President and Cashier of the bank, and the President and Cashier of each branch, shall be sworn to support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana, and faithfully and honestly to perform the duties of their office, the commission shall deliver to them all the books, papers and property in their possession, appertaining to said bank, together with a full report of all their proceedings in the premises, which report shall be entered on the record of said board, and when so entered, said board shall be organized, and the contents thereof, said board shall then proceed to elect their proper officers, and when thus organized, said board shall cause a written statement of all the proceedings in the organization of said bank and of each branch, to be made and filed in the office of the Secretary of State which statement shall be accompanied by the affidavits of the President and Cashier, and the best of their knowledge and belief said statement is correct, and true. Said bank and branches have been organized in said State, and the same shall be organized for all the purposes contemplated in this Act, except that it shall issue no bills or notes intended for circulation until after the first day of January, 1857, and no such bills or notes shall be issued to any branch until at least fifty thousand dollars shall have been paid into such branch upon the subscriptions for its stock.

Sec. 95. Inasmuch as it is desirable that the commissioners appointed by this act shall be qualified and competent to carry into effect the provisions of the act, shall be paid by the bank. The board of directors when organized shall make reasonable allowance for the services of the commissioners and agents employed by them, and shall contribute a reasonable proportion for the payment of all expenses.

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Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, May 3, 1855.

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

Demagoguism.—A late number of the Zanesville (O) Courier, in giving an account of the late Kansas election, and alluding to the outrages committed at the polls by citizens of Missouri, thus concludes:

"And this is what demagogues call 'popular sovereignty'!"

Is the evidence not yet complete? If not, what additional proof is required? Many other noisy Free soil papers pursue a similar course. Evidence of what? Is it any evidence, that because a large number of Missourians committed a gross and unpardonable outrage upon the elective franchise, the principle of popular sovereignty is a humbug?

If the citizens of Ohio, Kentucky, or any other of our neighboring States should cross the line to Indiana upon the eve of an important election, and by their votes enable a small minority to carry measures diametrically opposed to the acknowledged will of a majority of the legal voters of the State, would it be any evidence that our citizens should surrender their right to make their own laws? But no other course would suit the purposes of some blustering newspaper Editors, and they will ultimately find that this will avail nothing. If they have no other object in view than the freedom of Kansas, why attach all the blame to the measure clearly establishing the principle of popular sovereignty? Why not frankly and honestly condemn the perpetrators of the wrong that has been committed—those who sneakingly and unjustly cheated the proper sovereigns out of their just rights? No, no, this would not suit their purposes.

But what is the result of their course? A continual regretting and despondency prevents hundreds from going there from free States, because they see emblazoned at the head of nearly every column of their fusion organs, such stuff as the above from the Zanesville Courier, and they conclude the prospects for the freedom of Kansas but slim, if any at all.—Thus they defeat the object they pretend to desire.

With all the charity we can command, we cannot entirely resist the belief, that many of them would gladly see Kansas knock at the door of the Union for admission, as a slave State, because it would establish some little consistency in their opposition to one of the choicest principles of a Republican Government.

No one desires that Kansas shall form another link in the chain of free States, more than we do, and we firmly believe it will be so, but instead of discouraging emigration, we prefer urging it onward.

The Auditor of State advertises in the Indianapolis Journal and Republican to sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in New York city, on Monday, the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock, m., the securities held in trust for the redemption of the circulating notes of said banks, viz:

Merchants' Bank, Lafayette;

" " Springfield;

Green Co. Bank, Bloomfield;

Governments Bank, Lafayette;

Laurel Bank, Laurel;

Bank of Connersville, Connersville.

All consisting of Indiana 5 per cent stocks.

Wabash Valley Bank, at Logansport, consisting of Ind. 5 per cent and Ind. 2 1/2 per cent stocks.

Bank of T. Wadsworth, of Hartford, at Michigan city.

Bank of Rockport, at Rockport, consisting of Missouri 6 per cent, stocks.

Austin H. Brown, the former publisher of the State Sentinel, has instituted a suit for damages against Jacob P. Chapman, the former editorial correspondent of the Chanticleer and Indiana Republican. J. P. C. having entered into an agreement not to engage in the publishing business again at Indianapolis, at the time he sold the Sentinel to the Browns, they charge that he has violated his contract in his connection with the Chanticleer. It is a fight in which we feel but little interest, and as the old lady said when her husband and the bear were fighting: "hurrah husband, hurrah bear."

Peterson's Magazine for the present month is before us, looking as nice as the prettiest May flower. It is a little rich work for the price—\$2 00 in advance, or three copies for \$5 00. It keeps the ladies as well posted in the latest fashions as any of its contemporaries.

Address C. J. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Presidency.—The know-nothing members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have nominated George Law for the Presidency, and the members of that party in the New Jersey legislature, by way of offset—nominated Commodore Vanderbilt of Steam Yacht notoriety. The Detroit Free Press says they are both successful steam boat men, and this is all the recommendation we have seen of either of them.

It's very good, and we go in for both of them.

Kate Aylesford, A story of the Refugees, by CHARLES J. PETERSON—a copy of which was kindly forwarded to us a fortnight since by the author—is certainly one of the best historical novels ever written in America. It is not only a true tale of the times that "tried men's souls"—not only a faithful picture of the manners of '76, but one of the most thrilling, powerful and absorbing stories we have ever read.

The work neatly bound, will be forwarded, free of postage, for \$1 25; in two vols. paper cover, \$1 00. Address T. B. Peterson, 102, Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

The Hon. N. ENY has lately favored us with public documents, for which he has our thanks.

The new liquor law just passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, is more stringent in its provisions, particularly as regards the infliction of penalties, than the Maine Law just enacted in this State.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has granted a writ of error in the case of Arison, the torpedist, and the sentence of the Court below is suspended.

The Indiana Secretary of State had better secure the services of a more efficient mouth piece, than the Ind. Republican has proven itself to be. The last number of that paper says:

"The Secretary has never intended to withhold the law entirely. He has always intended to publish it with the rest of the laws, in the official volume, and to certify to it with the rest."

Now hear what the wise Secretary himself says in his letter to his organ:

"But it is needless for me to go on and enumerate my objections, for in my opinion it has not one redeeming section; and in relation to my having it published with the other laws of the session, I shall be governed by the expression of public opinion, and not by those interested in it, nor by those that expect to bank under it."

Yours Respectfully, ELMANUS B. COLLINS.

More Good Money.—The daily Sentinel of last Thursday says the Shawnee Bank at Attica, is now quoted in the first or par list.

Mr. John Mitchell, one of the oldest settlers of Evansville, and ever since the establishment of the Indiana State Bank was the President of the Branch at that place—died at his residence on the 20th inst. His son-in-law who was quite ill in the same house at the time, became so shocked at the announcement of Mr. Mitchell's death, that he died within a few hours afterwards.

The State Sentinel says the fourth annual State Fair will be held at Indianapolis on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of October next. Premiums to the amount of \$5,000 will be awarded, consisting of silver ware, cash, &c.

CAPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Resolutions have passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in favor of removing the seat of government to Philadelphia.

For the Banner.

A Hint to Promoters.

Mr. Editor.—Having a little leisure to-day I thought I would offer your readers a few hints in relation to promenade. I am almost afraid to write for fear of incurring the displeasure of some, but as there is nothing personal, I shall proceed. In the first place, gentlemen, both old and young, should endeavor to keep step, one with the other, in true military style, which, by so doing, much of clattering as horses "running on a bridge," might be obviated. I have noticed, as most of your readers doubtless have, the different manner of gentlemen in walking; each one suiting himself to his own step and making as much noise as a train of cars. This might all be avoided if a little attention was paid in stepping together.

Ladies are not altogether excusable in this respect, for if they do not make so much "noise and confusion" as the stern sex, there is something else that might be taken into consideration.

Gentlemen when meeting or passing ladies, should always give them the inside of the walk. A gentleman should never recognize a lady when veiled unless the lady should extend a hint so to do. On meeting a lady or company of ladies, a polite nod of the head is sufficient for a friendly recognition. I would suggest that ladies should accommodate themselves to each other's step as far as possible, and consequently that bumping against each other, which is frequently noticed, be avoided.

Walking is a healthy exercise and no one should fail to improve an opportunity of taking a walk every day, especially those that are confined to sedentary occupations.

Every person, to insure good health, a vigorous constitution, and appetite for the "good things of this life," should accomplish at least a thousand miles of pedestrianism annually.

I submit these few observations to the friends of exercise and health, (and who are not friends of them,) for which a due observance of the above would obviate much of the embarrassment experienced of an evenings' promenade, by avoiding the collisions that frequently take place.

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Hoping that some one may profit by these suggestions, and that no one will take offence, I close by subscribing myself yours, D.

TAILORS.

Many eminent men have served their time at tailoring. Thomas Woolman, a native of New Jersey, who first suggested the idea of abolishing the slave trade, was a tailor. He published much on the subject, and went to Europe to consult distinguished men respecting the topic where he died of the small pox in 1772.

Sir John Hawkwood—the English General—was a tailor. His historian says of him: "He turned his needle into a sword and his humble into a shield. He died in 1394. In Hedingham there is a monument erected to his memory."

Benjamin Robbing, the compiler of Anson's voyages around the world—if not a tailor by trade, was the son of a tailor.

Sir Ralph Blackwell, Knighted Edward 111. for his bravery, was a tailor by trade. He was the founder of Blackwell Hall.

John Stowe, the antiquarian, who died in London about the year 1600, at the age of 80 years, was a tailor.

John Speed, the distinguished historian, served his apprenticeship at the same trade.

Let our tailors be encouraged. Many an eminent man, besides those we have mentioned above, has risen to usefulness and honor from this trade. No class of men are more industrious—and very few more intelligent.

And John Cough—our notable John, was a tailor, but his ambitious aspirations led him onward and upward, and he is now a butcher.

These evidences rather tend to confute the slanderous intimation, that it takes nine tailors to make a man.

In Monterey, Cal., Jerry McMahon, the brother-in-law of Wm. Rosch, late sheriff of the county, and Dr. Sanford, husband of the late widow Sanchez, met in the bar room of McLaren's hotel, and after exchanging a few words they both drew pistols and fired; each party was shot through the right lung, killing both instantly.

New Advertisements

Administrator's Sale.

PURBANT is at order of the Marshall common pleas court, I offer at private sale a portion of lot 177 in the town of Plymouth, Indiana; being 13 feet front by 30 deep, in the south east corner of said lot.

Non residents who fail to meet the Surveyor or the undersigned at his residence in Plymouth, Ind., on or before the 1st day of May, 1855, will be liable to pay the same at the office of the Surveyor.

Attest: R. CURBALEY clerk.

May 3, 1855.

TO NON RESIDENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, with the county surveyor, will, on the 21st day of May 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, we will survey and locate the corners of the filing and pendency of said county, on 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285,