

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

Republican State Mass Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, at Indianapolis, it was unanimously agreed to call a State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 14th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and to extend to all persons without regard to past party designations, opposed to the Lecompton policy of the present administration, a cordial invitation to attend and participate in its deliberations for the purpose of forming a State ticket in opposition to the one nominated on the 8th inst., by a packed Convention of Federal office-holders and aspirants, who, while professing an adherence to popular sovereignty, cordially approved and endorsed the administration. In its efforts to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, contrary to the wishes of a vast majority of her citizens.

In order that all the Counties may be fully represented it was also agreed to recommend to the people of each county to hold meetings at an early day, preparatory to the State Mass Convention. By order of the Central Committee. JNO. D. DEFREES, Chairman.

Mass County Convention.

The Republicans of Noble County are requested to meet in Mass Convention, on Feb. 22d, at KENDALLVILLE, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the County, at the Republican State Convention, which meets at Indianapolis, March 4, 1858. By order of the Central Committee.

Doings of the "Regulators"—Further Developments.

Our fellow-townsmen, J. C. Richmond has just returned from Indianapolis, where he has been to convey four of the "peculiar Gentry" who are attracting considerable attention in these parts just now, whose names were Taylor, Ahy, Rowland and Thomas.

We learn by him that the statement published in the Noble County Democrat, that Burnam was released on bail, is unfounded. He is not at large, neither is there any probability that he will soon enjoy that privilege, as, if he were to raise the bail (\$2,000) it would be of no avail, as the papers are with the Sheriff of Marion County, where he is confined, to re-arrest him, so the friends of order may rest easy on that score.

Mr. R. also obtained information while there of one of our "Penitent" friends of vast importance to the public. He followed up the "lead" pointed out, and some astounding developments will be made from a part of our State not heretofore suspected. We shall publish the particulars as soon as policy will permit, probably next week. Taylor, Ahy, Rowland, & Thomas were examined before U. S. Commissioner REA, at Indianapolis, and severally held, in default of \$3,000 bail, and are now in the house built by the good people of Marion County, cogitating on the uncertainty of human events, and the fluctuations of money matters in Northern Indiana.

We learn from the Goshen Times, that a party of "Regulators" proceeded to Wells County; with one Payne, who has furnished much valuable information, regarding the hiding-places of the band of villains, and arrived there while the Circuit Court was in session, before which one of the band was being tried for horse-stealing. The fellow had pleaded "not guilty," but seeing Payne enter the Court House, became frightened, changed his plea to "Guilty," and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of seven years. Subsequently he sent for Payne, and threw his instrumentality, was induced to divulge all he knew, concerning the gang in that County. Acting immediately upon this information, fifteen arrests were made, and over \$2,000 worth of stolen property recovered, in less than three hours time—among other things, the contents of the Pedlars cart belonging to Mr. H. S. Louchheim of this place, which was robbed in Noble County, were found. Ad. Nimmons, an old offender, we are sorry to learn is out on \$1,000 bail, and has left the county.

Are You going to the Sleigh-Ride.

There are arrangements being made for a universal Sleigh-Ride, to come off on Saturday, Feb. 20, at which ride every body, and the rest of mankind with their ladies and families, are invited to attend. The ride is gotten up upon the plan practiced in some communities east with good success.

It is gotten up for a general gala day, wherein all, young or old, may throw off the cares of home and business, and release their cares into an innocent recreation of a few hours, then returning home, feeling in good humor with themselves and every one else, realizing the truth of Holy Writ "there is a time to work and a time to play."

Handbills will be out to-day giving the arrangements for the occasion. So feed up Dobbin, and be prepared for the sleigh ride.

County Convention.

We would call the attention of the reader to a call for a County Republican Convention, to be held at Kendallville on the 22d inst. We hope every Township in the County will send up a good delegation. An important era in the history of our Republic has arrived, and the hope of our country is the Republican Party. Come and let us devise means to defeat the gigantic frauds which are being perpetrated by the Democratic Party. Turn out.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

The Revolution Consummated.

The Exodns of Comonfort—Notables his Successor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10. The Steamer Tennessee from Vera Cruz, is coming up the river, and Generals Comonfort and Garcia Conde are passengers.

The Tennessee left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. On the morning of the 21st ult., Comonfort having been abandoned by his troops, left the city of Mexico, when the Pronunciamentos entered the palace and named A. Corsigode Notables as the head of the government, and Notables elected Zealaga as Provisional President of Puebla, Toluca and other points within radius of the city. He acknowledged the Government which had been organized, and nominated its Ministers. They, however, up to the 7th inst, had not a single port, and were depending on the clergy for support.

DEATH OF BEVERLY WAUGH.—The Rev. Beverly Waugh, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. in Baltimore, at the age of 69 years. In 1809 he entered the ministry, and in 1836 was elected to the Episcopal office. Previous to the latter date, he had been a resident of New York. The Bishop has been in feeble health for some time; but the immediate cause of his death was erysipelas, which followed a sudden attack of apoplexy. Bishop Thos. A. Norris of Cincinnati is now the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Flight of Comonfort

Since the war with the United States the Mexican Republic has tried three experiments in the way of government. The first was that of Herrera and Arista, which lasted from the peace in 1848 to Jan. 6, 1853, when Arista, an honest man, a sincere patriot and a wise Statesman, at last yielded to the fatal power of circumstances, and the greedy factions that surrounded him, and went into exile, where he died. Next came the experiment of despotism under Santa Anna, a charlatan and a braggart, if there ever was one, who clothed himself in regal state and titles, till he and they were suppressed by the sturdy old mountaineer, Alvarez. On August 9, 1855, Santa Anna, for the third or fourth time, abdicated and fled the country, which he had not known how to govern. Finally we have seen the moderate Democratic Administration of Comonfort, who was put into power on December 10, 1855, and has in turn been compelled to abandon the impracticable task, and seek safety in a foreign country. The telegraph informs us that, with his friend Garcia Conde, he arrived at New Orleans last evening.

This result has long been probable. It is, we think, impossible to deny, on the whole, Comonfort has borne himself well in the final struggle; but the forces combined against him were too powerful and active to allow him much room for hope. There was the natural restlessness of a decaying State, in which the people are ready to believe that any change will be for the better; there was the ambition of a score of rival generals, whose advancement required a revolution; and above all, there was the enormous power of the Church, which the President had defied, and at whose political preponderance he had struck an unpardonable blow in the secularization of the Church lands. To this power and its purposes all other causes became subservient. In order to resist it Comonfort made himself Dictator, but in vain. After an ardent struggle, lasting now for four months, the latter half of which has been marked by actual civil war, he has at last met the fate of Mexican rulers, and is a fugitive.—Tribune.

"Kansas as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."—Buchanan's Lecompton Message.

Here is the glorious silencing of the agitation of the slavery question, promised us by the repealers of the slavery restriction. Here is the foul crime that you have been working hard to consummate, while you have been promising the people falsely, knowing it to be so, that you wanted to, and would, make Kansas Free. Here is the glorious ultimatum of that base humbug that has been bawled in the ears of every man, "Squatter Sovereignty," the right of the "People to rule," &c., &c.

Who but those lost to all shame would not hang their heads, in view of the great amount of the great amount of gross and inexcusable deception that they have been dealing out to the people. Here is the "Buchanan and Free Kansas," which you have cried over and over again, and by which you have seduced thousands upon thousands of well meaning but credulous men into your support.

There is a day of retribution coming, gentlemen, for you that have willfully and hypocritically done these things. The "hand writing is on the wall."

The following are the names of a part of those arrested in this county, by the "Regulators," and are now confined in jail. We also give the amount of bail affixed.

Old Tenant, amount of Bail, \$8,000.
John Goodrich, " 5,000.
James Vaness, " 3,000.
Hanson Weathers, " 1,000.
James Mawhorter, " 1,500.
John Harmon, " 1,500.
Sol. Stout, " 5,000.
Hiram Meeker, " 2,000.
D. F. Hathaway, " 2,000.
Ad. Nimmons, out on Bail, 1,000.

Execution of Murderers

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1858.

Henry Tyffe and Charlotte Jones, two of the McKeesport murderers, were hung this afternoon at two o'clock. About thirty persons witnessed the execution inside the jail-yard. Large crowd outside. Both delivered addresses acknowledging the justice of the sentence, but pronounced Monroe Stewart innocent. The latter is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight.

Bishop Potter, who was attacked on Wednesday by severe apoplexy at Greensburg, is better, but still in a critical state.

We expect to publish the confession of McDougall next week. We had thought to publish it this week, but some matters having been brought to light within a few days, it was deemed advisable to postpone it.

The attention of the advertisement of Dr. ESTABROOK in another column. All who want goods in his line will of course give him a call.

Amusing Side Shows in Washington.

Of all the comical "side shows" to be seen at Washington, none are more amusing to a "looker on in Venice" than the performance of office seekers from this State. Men who, while Douglas was presumed to have a potent voice in the distribution of patronage, were his "very humble and most obedient servants" proud to doff their hats and bend their supple necks to the distinguished Senator, are now deafening the Executive with their clamorous claims to the merit of disliking the Little Giant. They are "orthodox in their hostility." They have always distrusted him—never there any cordiality between them—are peculiarly disgusted with his late "fundamental error." This hatred of the rebel is Johnsonian in its intensity, immemorial and unrelenting! If necessary they can produce testimonials to show that they have never been near him since he lost the power to serve them; certificates to prove they have always abused him roundly and patriotically, from the day he forfeited his claims to public plunder. Revolt must be put down—no better way than to set them up.

One fellow thinks it will ruin the Douglas party certainly to send him (the fellow aforesaid) out of the country with a consular; another knows it will crush the faction to return him to the "bosom of his family" as Post Master. A third thinks neither of the above are sound—"saw one with a ticket to Mrs. Douglas' levee in his overcoat pocket, heard him say he thought he'd go—actually beheld the other speaking with a man who afterwards spoke to another man who is known to speak continually with Douglas." He alone is inflexible in his anathemas, and his appointment to a fifteen hundred dollar clerkship would be the political death to the Illinois Senator. In truth, the easiest way for a Democrat to obtain an office now is to damn one-half the Democratic party, and swear "like our army in Flanders" at the Little Giant. The most whispering apology for that gentleman is instant decapitation. It takes off the head quicker than any guillotine. The merest hint of a heresy in that direction, is sure to sever the jugular vein, and although that porous flexible old gentleman, Gen. Cass, whose spinal column has become so softened, by half a century of public pap, that he cannot sit up, even in the padded chair of State without a pillow, and that vacillating, timorous, old boned-turkey, the Post Master General, may occasionally let in a Douglas man clandestinely, with old Buck himself it is "war to the knife," and no one need expect any favors from him who is not willing to take a Hannibal oath against the Illinois rebel.—Chicago Tribune.

GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—Mr. Vere

Foster will leave the city on Tuesday next, with a party of girls for the West, where he has secured homes for more than 600. The Society for which he goes—the Women's Protective Emigration Society—has on hand funds enough to send out 200 girls; the right sort, however, have not applied. Many of those sent out are now earning \$2.50 per week. Those already sent out under the care of Miss Rich have received many kindnesses from the officers of the roads on which they passed—the Erie, Buffalo and Erie, Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, and Michigan Southern.

FRUIT NOT YET INJURED.—We are

glad to assure our readers, upon the authority of skillful horticulturalists, that the sudden transition from Spring like weather to a bitterly cold temperature, has not affected fruit germs in the least degree objectively. The frigid term, it will be remembered, was immediately preceded by strong winds, which shook the moisture from the swelling buds, and dried the limbs sufficiently to prevent injury by frost. Present prospects for peaches, apples, pears, cherries, in fact arboreal fruits of all descriptions, are very favorable. Should the present cold weather hang on us as obstinately as Old Buck does to Lecompton, the public will have cause to rejoice exceedingly thereat all through the year.—Cin. Com.

A chap was asked what kind of a "gal" he preferred for a wife. He replied: "One that is not a prodi gal, but a fru-gal, and true-gal, and one that suited his conjugal taste." He's right.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Douglas Read out of the Party.

Washington, Feb. 12. The Senate Committee on territories will make their reports on Lecompton. The majority will report in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Douglas will report against the admission until the Constitution is submitted to the people of Kansas, while Collamer and Wade will also submit a report adverse to the admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Democrat Senators held a caucus to-day in reference to the business before Congress, at which Douglass, Broderick and Stuart were formally read out of the party.

It is generally conceded that the army bill now before the Senate, will pass that body by one or two majority.

The Tribune correspondent says, Gen. Calhoun, sent a man to Col. Harris, on Monday, before the vote was taken, to assure him that the free state men would be counted in Kansas. Harris, suspecting gave no heed to the assurance. Last night, Harris saw Calhoun, and questioned him on the subject. After much evasion, he at length declared that he had issued no certificates to the free State men, and should issue none until Kansas was admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. Harris replied that then she would not be admitted.

The correspondent of the Courier sends a similar despatch.

New York City Matters.

New York, Feb. 12.

The anti-Lecompton meeting advertised to be held in the Academy of Music last evening, was not held, the lessees of the building persisting in their refusal of its use.

A large crowd gathered in front of the building and considerable indignation was manifested. Some of the party were threatening to break in the door. The majority, however, were peaceably inclined.

Mr. Stanton was called for and made a few remarks, stating that his voice would not allow him to address them in the open air, but when a hall could be procured, he would be happy to give them his sentiments.

A large number of persons and a band of music followed Mr. Stanton to the New York Hotel, where he was again called out and made a few remarks.

The steamer Star of the West will be up at 1.30, and the North Star, from Southampton 7th, will reach her dock about 3 o'clock.

The Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The 600 inmates were all rescued, though in the panic it was accomplished with difficulty. The loss is upward of \$30,000.

The steamer Edinburgh sailed to-day, for Glasgow with the U. S. Mail, 126 passengers, and no specie.

The public school-house on the corner of Moore and Varick streets was so badly injured by fire last night, as to necessitate its reconstruction. The upper stories were destroyed.

Fire in the Michigan Insane Asylum.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 12.

The main part of the Michigan State Insane Asylum was destroyed by fire last night, at half past eleven, together with several sets of carpenter's tools and some lumber. The roof at the joint of the main building with the wing was torn up by the efforts of a few men, and the wing which is by far the largest, most expensive and the nearest completion, was thus saved.

The origin of the fire is unknown, as the building was unoccupied. The loss will probably exceed \$25,000.

Railroad Accident.

Albany, Feb. 11.

The New York mail train for the West, on the Central Road last night, was thrown off the track near Canastota, by a broken rail. Mr. Brannan of New York City, was badly cut on the head but not dangerously. Mr. Allen, of Vincennes, Ind., and Mr. Forbes of Syracuse, received cuts on the head.—Three or four other passengers were slightly bruised and the engineer's brother-in-law was slightly hurt.

The Detroit Advertiser gives an account of a burglary, which to say the least, was managed as courteously as such an operation could be. A party entered the house of Mr. G. M. Trowbridge, near Birmingham, Oakland Co. Mich. They went to Mr. T's bed, told him not to stir, allowed him in the dark to feel the edge of their knives; asked if Mrs. T. was in bed, and getting a reply in the affirmative, apologized for their unseasonable visit, but assured her of safety. Two remained in the bed room while the rest of the gang ransacked the house and carried away everything of value, consisting of silver, jewelry, clothing, a set of furs, &c., first having made a hearty meal in the pantry.

AN EXPLORATION.—Since the political troubles, which have brought the explorations of the Paraguay river, in South America to an end, the expedition has been reorganized. We now have permission to ascend the Paraguay and the Parana, to their head waters, some 3000 miles, and the party that has gone forward have taken with them the "Argentina," a graceful little craft, drawing but eighteen inches water, built in Boston. She sailed one month ago, and her officers are to join her at the mouth of the La Platte. The results of the expedition will be looked for with interest. The country to be explored, is probably the richest in the world.

The Victory in the House.

The first pitched battle of the Lecompton struggle was fought on Monday last, and victory perches on the standard of Freedom. The House, we believe, was fuller than on any similar occasion in the past—there being two hundred and twenty-eight members, (including the Speaker,) in their seats, and all but the Speaker voting on the decisive call of the Yeas and Nays.—The heaviest previous vote we can recall is that by which the Sub-Treasury bill was laid on the table by the Congress of 1837—Yeas 115; Nays 100; total 225—two less than now. The Nebraska bill was passed by 113 Yeas to 100 Nays; total 223, or with Speaker 224—four less than on Monday.

We calculated that, of the ninety-two Republicans and Republicanized Americans in the House, ninety would be found in column at the decisive charge yesterday, and the result more than justified our expectations. Ninety-one said No to the proposed reference of the Lecompton Message and Constitution to Mr. A. H. Stephens' packed Committee yesterday—90 from the Free States and Francis P. Blair, jr., from St. Louis, Mr. Matteson of this State being the only Republican absent. Mr. A. S. Murray of this State was at home by the bedside of his dying son when summoned to his post; that son died (at Goshen, Orange County,) on Friday last, and on Monday morning Mr. Murray, leaving his wife ill at home, was in his seat at Washington, voting on every division.

The Douglas Democrats never claimed, within our knowledge, to muster more than twenty-five members in the House, which number they were sure, could not be reduced below twenty-two. They gave just that number of votes against sending Lecompton to Stephens' Committee, though Mr. J. B. Clay and all others of whom they had hopes from the South, came up missing, though Mr. Kelly of Pa., on whom they counted, was absent, while Messrs. Burns and Miller of Ohio deserted them, at the moment Messrs. Adrian of N. J., Dewart of Penn., and McKibben of Cal., who were subjected to all manner of trials, and the theme of innumerable dispatches, stood fire. It is hardly possible, that any of these can henceforth be shaken. Mr. H. Winter Davis was the only South American, and the only member from a Slave State except Mr. Blair, who voted against Stephens and Lecompton. This is as well as we expected.

We further analyze the vote as follows:

For Lecompton.	Against Lecompton.
Slave States, . . . 54	Slave States, . . . 112
Free States, . . . 129	Free States, . . . 112
Total, . . . 183	Total, . . . 224

We do not regard this close vote as absolutely decisive of the final result, but it must go very far toward insuring the defeat of Lecompton. Mr. Speaker Orr can hardly fail to give Col. Harris a majority on his Select Committee—not, indeed, pledged to oppose the Lecompton contrivance under all circumstances and at all hazards, but in favor of an honest and searching inquiry into and report upon the machinery by which that contrivance was produced, and the favor or aversion with which it is regarded by the people of Kansas. This inquiry must take time, and cannot fail to result in the presentation of startling facts in a shape which must command general credence. Our confidence that no Constitution will be recognized by Congress as that of Kansas until that people shall have fairly and freely accepted it, is materially strengthened by Monday's proceedings in the House.

The Southern Speaker.

Speaker Orr has violated propriety as well as parliamentary rule in putting on the Special Committee, under Harris' resolutions, a majority of Congressmen who voted against them. The object in ordering the Committee was to secure an inquiry into the facts.—This the Speaker undertakes to crush out by giving the control to those who are opposed to it, and who can vote down all the measures necessary to the investigation. If the investigation requires the presence of persons at a distance, or papers not at hand, or the sending of a messenger to Kansas, the majority can prevent one and all, and thus stifle all the proceedings. It may turn that this is of no political importance; but the fact that the Speaker has so organized the Committee, shows that no man who supports the Lecompton Constitution can be trusted with the commonest responsibility without abusing it.

MR. FILLMORE'S MARRIAGE.—The

Utica Herald of the 12th says: Yesterday morning ex-President Fillmore was married to the widow of the late E. C. McIntosh of Albany. The wedding party consisted in the main of the firm and friends of Fillmore Hall & Haven. The bride and bridegroom, passed through the city yesterday on their way west. They dined at Churchill's. Among the Buffalonians we noticed our friend Phillip Dorsheimer, who was very happy in his attentions to the newly married pair and their cortege. Mr. Fillmore's son and Mrs. Haven were members of the wedding party. The new bride of the ex-President is represented as very rich, and possesses very many personal attractions.

A Young Gentleman the other day,

asked a young lady what she thought of the married state in general. Not knowing, I cannot tell, was the reply; but if you and I would put our hands together, I should soon give you a definite answer.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The screw steamship City of Baltimore arrived at New York from Liverpool at about 8 1/2 A. M., on the 27th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

A number of Police agents had been dispatched to London to make inquiries relative to the assailants.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the following synopsis of the report of the surgeons who dressed the wounds of the victims:

"The wounds in general are small and not deep, some are only skin deep, while others descend into the muscles. In general these wounds have but one orifice, which is jagged. The fragments of the shell by which the wounds were inflicted are angular, with indented edges and small; some are not larger than a pea, others resemble a broken nail or a grain of shot flattened. One remarkable circumstance is the number of wounds received by the same person. Surgeon Larrey counted twenty-two on the body of one soldier, and two on that of a young man who was an innocent spectator in the crowd. The wounds at first caused but little pain, so little that severely wounded were not aware of the fact. A lady arrived from the provinces, who was dangerously wounded in the face, the arm and the breast, thought at first that the explosion was caused by a firework let off in honor of the Emperor. After some days the wounds became extremely irritable, more so than might be expected from their small size. Some persons who were near the projectiles when they exploded had their bones broken and the interior of their stomachs torn open. One person, who died in the hospital Lariboisiere, received a large fragment of a shell in the abdomen.—Fortunately such cases are but few. A great number of persons were wounded, not by the projectiles, but by splinters of wood or glass driven with great force against them by the concussion." In consequence of the numerous commissioners appointed to take evidence in France and in foreign countries, the trial of the conspirators has been postponed until the end of February.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer North Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Steamship North Star arrived this afternoon, brings 132 passengers but no news. The Star of the West reached her dock at 2 o'clock. She has 219 passengers and \$1,348,507 in specie. She left at Aspinwall the British ship Brunswick, U. S. sloop Jamestown, and the brig Rumanio, with coal to the Pacific Steamship Company. The U. S. steamship Fulton sailed on the 3d for Old Providence via San Juan.

The California news is unimportant. On the 8th, Gov. Johnson delivered his last message. He reports the total amount of taxable property of the State at \$137,806,208, an increase of over \$18,000,000 in the year; a total indebtedness of \$2,803,000; an annual revenue of \$1,152,000, and the annual expenses \$899,000. On the 1st of January last, there were \$357,000 in the treasury.

Gov. Weller's inaugural was delivered the same day. He will use the whole power of the State to put down any organization hostile to the dominion of the State Courts; says a law should be passed to protect improvements made in good faith in other parts of the land; hints that the mining claims should be taxed; condemns paper money; calls for a Pacific Railroad, and remonstrates against the agitation of the slavery question.

Both messages were favorably received by the press and the public. The Legislature had taken no action of importance.

Resolutions had been offered praying Congress to guarantee the neutrality of the Nicaragua transit route, also praying Congress not to renew the mail contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

There was a slave case in Sacramento. A Mississippian applied for legal authority to take a negro named Archy, who came to California with him, back to Mississippi. Commissioner Johnson dismissed the application, he having no jurisdiction, as Archy did not come as a fugitive to the State. The friends of the slave sued out a habeas corpus, but Judge Robinson of Sacramento county, postponed a decision till the 25d.

Resolutions approving Senator Douglas' course had been presented in the Legislature, and excited some angry discussion, but no final action had been taken.

The miners of Calaveras county have commenced anew the crusade against the Chinese miners at Vallecito and Douglas Flat. They have been ordered to leave within ten days or forfeit their lives.

The banking firm of Williams & Co., at Orville, suspended payment on the 12th of Jan. Liabilities \$50,000.

Volunteer companies were being organized all over California, to await the call of the President to march against the Mormons.

The story had been published Col. Alexander had attempted to Elio Canon, which the Mormons and was beaten back. It is sin humbug.