

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, MAY 13 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.
1st Dis.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;
2d.—ABRAM W. HENDRICKS, Jefferson
3d.—SIMON YANDES, of Marion;
4th.—WM. D. GRISWOLD, of Vigo.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WILLIAM T. OTTO, of Floyd;

TREASURER OF STATE.

JOHN H. HARPER, of St. Joseph;

AUDITOR OF STATE.

ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM A. PEELE, of Randolph

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

Our Position.

There has been something said pro and con, by the papers of this district, upon the subject of the candidacy for Congress. And we see a desire among some to take a decided stand upon the matter, and to induce others to take a similar position.

For ourselves we are willing, for the present, at least, to allow the second sober thought of the Republicans of this district to deliberate, and form their opinions upon this subject, without attempting to create a sentiment upon the subject.

We cannot be brought to believe that the people of this district are so dull of apprehension as to allow themselves to be wronged in any way if they are left free to form and mature their own opinions upon this subject. And we doubt the expediency, of trying to dictate or form their opinion for them, consequently we believe it to be our duty not to be the especial advocate of any section or interest. We have a host of good men, and we are willing that the one shall be chosen around whom the hearts of the people cluster most closely. And we shall be opposed to seeing any one of them maligned or defamed come from what source it may.

This, then, is our position, and it is but right that it should be known by both those who agree with us in this position and those who do not.

But we do wish to see everything held in abeyance to the greatest good of our principles. The Republican party was formed for the success of never-failing principles—and not for the success of candidates for office, and a man who fights for it, for the latter considerations has not been converted from the errors of his ways and should return and do his first work. The holding of office is only the means to the end which we seek, namely, the success of our course. Then let no claims of minor and selfish considerations have any place in the disposition or choice in the matter.

Let all consider the good of the whole district, and not that of sections or localities—and we have no faith in the charge that the people of the district wish to favor locality. If they do the true faith of Republicanism is not in them. Not they have a holier and nobler purpose, and you lower them when you would make them believe that they have not.

We are reminded that Fort Wayne demands to have the Congressman from that locality; if they do make any such demand they are the silliest of all men.

The Fort Wayne Times announces such a proposition, but we have not heard of a single Republican there who adopts it. If you are going to fight the battle of a cause, which you hold dear as life, upon a locality, Fort Wayne must surrender. If that is the proposition other portions of the district must certainly have the preference. We have only noticed this because it is frequently mentioned.

But we have this to say, if the Republican standard is to be lowered in any way so as to embrace any squabbles for localities, or claims of emoluments of candidates—most emphatically count us out—we are spending time and means for a very different purpose. We expect our hearts to be large enough to embrace any good man in the district, and we do not expect to find fault with any because of the house they live in, or to commend any one for the same reason.

Let then a feeling of harmony and love of the right prevail, and let all disorganizers reap a barren crop for their pains.

Rev. J. Merrifield will preach next Sabbath at the Universalist church at 10 A. M., and 8 P. M.

There is also to be a Donation Party for the benefit of Mr. Merrifield held at McLean's Hall on Saturday evening next.

Rotting Down—Down!

Some of the valiant Anti-Lecompton Democrats as was expected, are again attacked with the old disease named in our caption. Satisfaction seems to be their second nature. After opposing Lecompton and denouncing it as deserving the lowest infamy, and destructive of every principle of right, liberty and honor, they have raised a screen, and are now skulking behind it over to the embrace of the monster upon which they had heretofore rained lightnings, hail and tempest.

Among those bright, pre-eminent, decayed pumpkin stars is "Bobbin round" of the Goshen Democrat. He has been in a state of mind depending upon the prospect of Lecompton in Congress for some time. When it was supposed that it would secure votes enough to pass it, "Bobbin round" didn't appear to "take much interest," but when it was supposed to be defeated he got himself into a state of infinite ecstasies—threw aside every weight and the sin that so easily gets him and yielded himself up to indescribable convulsions and bursts of delight.

But now how changed! By the most corrupt of influences, with infamy added to the original bill, it has succeeded and passed the slaveholders congress—and how now, is our terrific Anti-Lecompton man? "He hopes all good citizens will unite with the Administration in carrying out the provisions of this bill."

Gentlemen, the time has been when you have "jumped Jim Crow" and it has been "winked" at; but better days are coming, and if you "glory in your shame" now, by and by the rocks and mountains will be too thin a covering to hide you from the rectitude which you have sacrificed, and the people you have deceived and betrayed.

Not Right.

The Fort Wayne Times appears to have undertaken to manage the affairs of this Congressional District. This is rather a sorry business for a paper which is repudiated by every good Republican throughout the District, and if any "weak sisters" are drawn into the folds of the redoubtable editor of that paper, they will have cause to regret it, certainly. In a recent article, the Times affects to have been horrified by a letter from Mr. Kilgore, member of Congress from this State to a prominent Republican in this District, wherein Kilgore suggests that the present members should be returned. Now if private confidence has been betrayed to further the known designs of the traitor Dawson, we are sorry for the man who has done so. One thing had now better be understood: Dawson and his Times stand to-day repudiated by the Republican party, at home and abroad, so far as truly belonging to the party is concerned, and the man, or set of men, who deliberately elect to act in conformity with him must go the same road. These words are plain and to the point, and let all notice their meaning, as they must and shall be carried out. Let the Times then mind its own business, which is to elect R. J. Dawson to Congress, and not go around the District for the purpose of setting up Republican candidates at every cross road, and if we have five hundred men in the District that think their souls' salvation depends upon their getting to Congress let them come fairly before the people and not lend themselves to such miserable shifts as cooing with John Dawson, who only stands as a libel upon Republicanism in the District.—*Elkhart Co. Times.*

How any sane man can profess to be a Republican, and pursue the course Mr Dawson is pursuing, is more than we can perceive. The whole force of his refined mode of warfare seems directed against Republican men and measures. The assaults of an open foe are less dangerous than the treachery of professed friends. And we cannot but consider that in this district we have not another enemy as fatal to true Republicanism as Mr Dawson. Not that his caliber out of our ranks would be dangerous—but Republicans having to bear the reproach of his reckless course, makes a weight which they should not be called upon to carry.

If Mr Dawson is in his element in traducing and villifying the best and truest of Republicans—let him do it; but at the same time let him not pretend to do it as a Republican.

If Mr. D. does not believe in the principles and purposes of the Republican party, they would very politely suggest that there are other parties who might welcome his services. Then if he should see fit as now to denounce the State Central Committee, all of the State Republican members of Congress, the Republican Press of the District and State, we don't think they would cry.

With Mr. Dawson we have no personal quarrel. It is only so far as he is

having influence to distract and divide Republicans, that true-hearted men should be warned against catering his nets.

The Republicans having planted themselves upon a position which must command the respect of all honest men, they will move on to certain victory; if they will keep out of the folds of designing demagogues.

Sabbath Desecration.

We conceive that a public Journalist fails of his duty if he neglects the best interest of society in which he lives. If he sees wounds festering upon community, which are contagious and fatal in their results, and does nothing to stay their progress, he is *particeps criminis* in the effects.

We believe that we are called upon, (though unpleasant,) to speak of a subject that cannot have escaped the attention of very many persons. We refer to the notorious desecration of the Sabbath. No community can prosper where this is carried on with a high hand. This is one of the crying sins of this village and surrounding country. We ask, how many are there who not only defy the laws of their country but of Deity, and in reckless rebellion to both engage in sports and pursuits, which are at variance with all good society, and painful in the sight of all good citizens. Among other examples is the one of organizing in parties or going out singly to the woods and fields, to engage in shooting game, and causing report after report to echo for a great distance—thus publishing their example for others to follow, and disturbing and robbing of quietude those who wish to enjoy the stillness and sacredness of the Christian Sabbath. We believe that shame is very near silent in those who participate in these acts.

The law has wisely provided that no person shall thus trample upon the rights and feelings of others. And we have this to say, that persons engaged in it if they will not desist when warned, that there should be a sufficient moral sentiment in community to compel them to do so by the penalty of the law.

We often wonder why our pulpits are so gentle and silent upon this crime against the religion which is preached. Give us in this respect, as in all others, a faithful ministry, and if men will not hear let them forbear, but by all means let the sin be rebuked—not the sins of Saul or Herod of a previous day—but the sins of the present, of to-day.

If it is us that have sinned, say to us "thou art the man." Don't tell us how others have sinned and transgressed—but how we as a community, as individuals have done it, and point to us in plain English, the way of repentance for the very special act needed to be repented of.

We believe the ministry have a sufficient hold upon public sentiment to check these prominent violations if they would only be faithful to the present not to the past. One may not do it, but we believe that all can with the co-operation which will undoubtedly follow an application of effort to the aim and end.

This may be a little out of our line of business, but we mean what we say, and think it worthy of thoughtful consideration. And let our citizens seriously conclude whether this hunting, Gambling, whiskey-drinking, and other Sabbath desecrations are to continue. If so, shall we not deserve some of the reproach that is sometimes cast upon us? And shall we complain if good citizens are prejudiced against this, the best, in a business point of view, of all western village locations?

Suicide.

A Mr. Mitten of Kendallville shot himself in his room last week. The ball entered his mouth and came out through the top of his head. He was a man of rather depraved habits.

The verdict of the Jury was suicide, although many supposed it to be an accident resulting from blowing in to the muzzle of the gun while raising the hammer with his foot to ascertain whether it was loaded—that being loaded, and his foot slipping off, the gun was discharged as above named.

Kendallville Advertisement.

We refer our readers over the Tamarrack to the advertisement of S. P. Hathaway. We were going to say something about it but we give up, we can't do it justice. Just look at the advertisement and then look in at Hathaway, and if he don't make you look pleased before you come away, just write and tell us about it and we will expose him, we will.

We had not time last week to notice the claims of our new advertisers. We cannot enter into detail now—suffice it to say to our country readers that by looking through the columns of the Noble county Register, they will see the names of as fair dealers as there are in Ligonier.

It will not be an unsafe index to refer to our advertising columns when wanting any of the kinds of goods wares &c., such are there advertised.

Mr. S. Mier, has just brought on a nice new lot of goods which he insists he will sell lower than has been sold in Ligonier before. He means to beat the very Jews in selling goods.

Messrs. Beazle & Hipp lately from Ohio have opened an establishment for the manufacture of Saddles, Harnesses, trimming of Carriages &c. &c. We think that our citizens can find as fine work at Beazle & Hipp's as is made in any section of the country.

Then the establishment of March & Kindig, presided over by as honest a little fellow as L. German. We think people will be some blind if they do not call upon him when needing anything in his line of goods. So with all of our advertisers both new and old, call upon them and they will be ready to serve you to the extent of their abilities.

Gross oppression—Land Sales in Kansas.

No one act of the present wicked administration, or of its corrupt predecessor, can compare for malignity with that of bringing into market the lands in the Lecompton and Kickapoo Land Districts. The lands comprise the main part of the settled lands in Kansas. For three years the hardy settlers of these lands have been struggling against difficulties such as have never before been encountered by the pioneers of any State in the Union. During the whole of the year 1856, the whole Territory was the scene of a savage and sanguinary warfare, carried on by border ruffians from Missouri and other slave States, against the peaceable freedom-loving citizens of Kansas. The Federal Government aided and abetted that warfare. Its moral sympathy and physical support was given to the scoundrels who were robbing and ravaging the people. Amid these trying scenes it was all, and more than all, that the inhabitants could do to raise from their claims the common necessities of life. Those who did succeed in sowing and planting in the spring, were forced to behold their crops ravaged, and destroyed, and their barns and stacks burned. Last year there was peace, and the settlers pushed forward with all the energy they could command. But most of them had exhausted their means in the hostilities of the year before. They had teams to buy, to replace those which had been stolen or killed by lawless marauders; houses to build anew; seed to buy—everything, in short, to embarrass them. The season did not prove favorable. The drought was heavy. Amid all, the mass of our settlers this spring find themselves with no money—empty handed, yet ready to enter earnestly and hopefully upon the labor of cultivating their claims, and with a fair prospect of raising enough, not only for their own support, but also enough to enable them to pay up for their land. Just at this moment the Administration steps in, and advertises the land sales to commence next July, and notifies the poor settlers that they must pay up for the lands before the sales commence or lose their claims. The consequence will be, that many a poor man who has struggled on against Federal tyranny and oppression during the last three years, been robbed by Federal minions, and so to-day has no money wherewith to pay for his little homestead, must lose it all.

This action of the Administration is most outrageous. It is an attempt to coin money out of the bones and sinews of the poor harassed settlers of Kansas. No doubt Mr. Buchanan has the legal right to do this. Shylock had the same right to the pound of flesh. But such an exercise of power is no better than absolute robbery. We can see no motive of the Administration in this wicked measure, except that of revenge upon the people of Kansas, for their persistent and heroic opposition to the attempts of the administration and its party, to fasten slavery upon this territory. The people of Kansas have been true to freedom, and therefore they must be hunted down by Federal persecution. Well, a day of reckoning will come for these oppressors, when the people will pronounce upon them and their acts. A fearful but just condemnation awaits them.—*Lawrence Republican 24th.*

THE OHIO STATESMAN AND THE CONFERENCE REPORT.—The Ohio Statesman, which on the first appearance of Mr. English's conference bill, acquiesced in and endorsed it, has since discovered very good reasons for opposing and denouncing the fraud. The Statesman avers that it was mistaken in the character of the bill, but since has been able to see the bill in full, and thoroughly understand it, its evasive underhand, contemptible character stands out in bold relief. The bill is neither fish, flesh nor red herring, and the people will crush it out by an overwhelming vote, because it is a sneaking attempt to evade the true issue.

One of the Englishmen.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati Gazette for the interesting letter which is copied below. The Gazette says that it was handed, by the recipient, to a friend, and by that friend communicated for publication. In setting it up the printers were instructed to preserve the orthography, punctuation, &c., in its purity. It will be seen that the letter is important in matter as well as in manner. It was written on the 22nd ult., before the Conference was moved by Mr. English, and eight days before the English bill was adopted. But it seems that, even then, Mr. Foley had been "reinstated in full fellowship," and it was agreed that "Kansas troubles will be settled by the democrat party."—Of course Mr. Foley has deserved well of the "masses" and if he is "turned loose" in the district, at the "next raise," we trust that they will remember their enlightened representative and properly appreciate his fidelity to the "democrat party." But here is the letter:—

Washington, April 22 58.

Dear friend:—your Kind favor of the 11 Inst. is to hand. I was glad to here from you the indication is the Kansas troubles will be settled by the democrat party. Which will be a time of rejoicing the administration has all ready reinstated me in full fellowship—if my friend John L. Robinson will consent I will be permitted to act with the democrat Party again the Settlement will be on the Great Principals of noninterference so you will see we poor devils have held our ground well. I see from your letter I will have plenty of competitors in the convention well it is a free country they have a right to be candidates And the people have a right to select the one that will suit them best and if they want a man that will labor for the interest of the masses they will choose myself so I will leave them perfectly free to choose for them self.

any favor you can render me will be taken kindly and I feel certain I can carry the District—turn me loose in the district I will bring them up to the poles certain. I will help the hold tiet some hundreds in the district. I will be home by the 10 of june and will have a chance to see my friends before the convention comes off and will write my friends on the subject from the custom and circumstances I think I ought to have a chance of the next race—you will do me a kindness by seeing as many of the friends as convenient and enlist them in my favor I have been quite unwell the last week I feel much better to day—I hope this will find you and family well your friend

JAS. B. FOLEY.

Objections to the English Swindle.

We notice in the American Standard a paper published at Uniontown, Penn., that Henry Clay Dean has been speaking there, and enumerated the following charges, as indicating the policy of the so-called Democratic party on the Kansas question. He recited:

1. The promises made to the country by the Democratic party—that the people should decide the question at issue in Kansas, at the polls. He quoted:
- 1st. From the Kansas and Nebraska bill.
- 2d. From the Cincinnati Platform.
- 3d. From the President's Inaugural Address.
- 4th. From the instructions given to Gen. Walker.
- 5th. From the Address of Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas, endorsed by the President.
- 6th. From Buchanan's organ, the Union, of the 7th of July, 1857.

- II. The way the promises have been fulfilled.
1. By a false Census—neglecting to take any census in 19 counties, and taking a false census in other counties.
- 2d. By the violation of Pledges of the Delegates.
- 3d. By false returns in the Election for Delegates.
- 4th. By the action of the Convention in passing the test vote.
- 5th. By the refusal of submission of the Constitution to the people.
- 6th. By leaving a trap for the defrauding of those who did vote.
- 7th. By bringing the power of the administration to bear against an investigation and making the frauds sacred, that they might not be exposed.

The protest of the people against the fraud and admission of Kansas.

- 1st. Five Governors.
- 2d. Of the Legislature.
- 3d. Of 10,000, majority of the people.

III. The plan adopted to force it on the people.

- 1st. By reading men out of the party.
- 2d. By removing honest men from office who refused to endorse the fraud.
- 3d. By requiring the swindle test to qualify men for office.

The Louisville Journal says that the difference between the two great parties in respect to Kansas may be briefly stated. One of them demands the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, and the other the submission of the people to the Lecompton Constitution.

Col. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, is fighting with all his energy against English's piece of thimble-rigging. He is working hard to stone for the sin of having elected Mr. Buchanan.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.—On Tuesday A. S. Henry, The Anti-Lecompton candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia was elected by 4,000 majority, over Richard Vaux, the present Democratic incumbent. In the Common Council the Democrats have not the majority. Philadelphia gave Buchanan a clear majority of 6,000 over Fillmore and Fremont combined.

INDIANAPOLIS.—At the municipal election in Indianapolis on Tuesday, the entire Republican ticket was elected by 200 to 300 majority. Five out of seven Councilmen are Republicans.

LAFAYETTE.—The city election was held on Tuesday, and was warmly contested. The entire Republican ticket was successful, by a good majority. Lafayette has heretofore been largely Democratic.

Back Bone.

The Democratic members of Congress whose spinal columns did not break down under the pressure of Southern appliances are as follows:

SENATE.—Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; David C. Broderick, of California; Charles E. Stuart of Michigan.

HOUSE.—Garnet B. Adrain of New Jersey; Henry Chapman, of Pennsylvania; Horace F. Clarke, of New York; John G. Davis of Indiana; Thomas L. Harris, of Illinois; John B. Haskin, of New York; John Hickman of Pennsylvania; J. C. McKibben, of California; Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois; Isaac N. Norris, of Illinois; A. Shaw, of Ill. Robert Smith of Ill.

Ohio appears to be represented by the weakest and most shilly-shally material of any State in the Union. The whole Democratic portion of our delegation proved to be Englishmen. Burns was made to figure most disgracefully in the original Lecompton struggle; but his compers have found a "lower deep" and have sunk under a shadow.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Cool Apology.

They had a ball at —, the other night, which brought out some remarkable experiences. Among other events, the following instance of a cool apology took place.

Bill P. is known all over, and Bill was there, in all his glory. All of his necessities for enjoyment were on hand—good music, pretty girls and excellent whiskey. The evening passed off rapidly, as it always does, and about one o'clock Bill had become pretty happy. Stepping up to a young lady, he requested the pleasure of dancing with her. She replied that she was engaged.

"Well," said Bill, "are you engaged for the next set?"

She said she was.

"Can I dance with you the next time?"

I am engaged for that also.

"Can I dance with you to-night?"

"No sir," with some hesitancy.

"Go to Boston," said Bill, highly indignant, and turned on his heel.

After a few moments Bill is accosted by the brother of the young lady, and charged with insulting his sister. Bill denies, but professes himself willing to apologize if he has done wrong; and accordingly steps up to the young lady when the following conversation ensued:

"Miss L., I understand I have insulted you."

"You have, sir."

"What did I say, Miss L.?"

"You told me to go to Boston."

"Well," said Bill, "I have come to tell you that you needn't go."

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher who had been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of newspapers on the minds of a family of children, writes as follows. I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and all ages who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are—

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.
2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.
3. They obtain a knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspapers have made them familiar with the location of the most important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe.
4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety in the newspaper from the common-place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

MARRIED. In Indiana, Henry Bills to Miss Mary Small. We hope the issue of small bills will not be prohibited in that state.

Why is President Buchanan like a harp struck by lightning? Because he's a blasted tyr.

Indiana is rapidly advancing in material wealth.

BLANKS.

Of every description and of superior quality constantly on hand and for sale cheap at this office.