

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, MAY 20 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.
1. Dr. HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;
2. ABRAM W. HENDRICKS, Jefferson;
3. SIMON VANDERS, of Marion;
4. J. CRISWOLD, 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. PEELLE, of Randolph.
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

Removed.

Mr Wier, U. S. District Attorney of Kansas, has been removed by the President. Mr W. is a democrat, but his conscience not allowing him to sanction all of the fiendish designs of the Leavenworth slave drivers, Mr Buchanan removed him the moment it was made known—not daring to trust him upon the election board, of which English's bill made him a member, in carrying out the programme which the Administration is concocting to overwhelm the people of Kansas with false returns and frauds.

The last vestige of shame seems driven from the breast of Mr Buchanan and his guilty fellow conspirators.

The Great Tornado.

The great Tornado, which swept over a portion of Illinois last Thursday, seems to have been almost without parallel in severity.

We have further accounts than what we print in another column from other places, giving the details of the destruction of churches, ware houses, stores, dwellings, fences, &c., &c., comprising everything moveable within track of the storm.

Among other places Galesburg seems to have suffered very severely. The Congregational church in progress of erection, upon which there had already been nineteen thousand dollars expended, was thrown down, a mass of ruins. The Catholic church built during the past year was entirely demolished.

The engine house of the Chicago and Quincy Railroad was crushed by the force of the storm, burying in its ruins engines and other rail road stock. Several cars standing on the track near the depot was capsized and broken, besides buildings thrown down, others that were not entirely demolished were badly shattered, cornices and roofs torn off, chimneys and trees blown down, board side walks, boxes, buggies, and all other loose material were blown in all directions and in the most indescribable confusion.

Happily the loss of human life was much smaller than might have been expected. A lady who was walking on the public square, was blown down and picked up lifeless but was carried into a store and soon recovered. A gentleman riding on the prairie in a buggy was blown against the fence, and the buggy &c. piled upon him. He was afterward searched for but could not be found. It was supposed that he was blown into the water and drowned.

We have similar accounts from Oquawka, Monmouth, Kanwane, Peoria, Junction, Prairie City and Cottage Hill.

Okaw, a town on the branch Illinois Central Railroad, was most severely visited. A correspondent writing from there says that two thirds of the buildings in the town were demolished, under of most of the balance.

At Monmouth the timbers of an unfinished building were carried into the air, and some of them lodged upon a store crushing the roof and floors to the cellar, fatally injuring one man.

Of some other places that are not mentioned here we refer the reader to the article copied from the Chicago Tribune which tells its own story.

We do not remember of reading of so

scarful a Tornado as this.

Turned Loose.

We learn from the Chicago Tribune that the son of old Bill Latta, familiarly known as "Bone" Latta, and Samuel Wilson, his confederate, by means of some sly hocus pocus have been turned loose from arrest, at Galesburg, Ill.

The proof of their guilt seems to have been ample. There was found in the carpet bag of Latta \$200 in counterfeit bills, and Wilson attempted to escape with \$1600 more, but was watched and caught. The Grand Jury at the recent session of the court found bills of indictment against both of them, but they were never presented to court.

The same account says that the wife of Bone Latta—a very agreeable lady—boarded at the same house with the prosecuting Attorney.

The Grand Jury were told near the close of their labors that there was not evidence enough to convict the prisoners, but they refused to ignore their bills, but as they were not presented in court the prisoners were turned loose.

There seems to be some feeling existing among the citizens there in relation to the matter.

The "voices of the night" seem to have been turned loose. We heard them a night or two ago.

Galloping, galloping, galloping on.

Pacification.

"Pacification of the Country"—Kansas free to Govern Itself!—The End of Sectional Strife!—Great Democratic Triumph!—Terrible Crash! &c. &c. are the exulting phrases with which a contemporary announces the passage of the English bill through Congress. We shall see how the future justifies these halcyon anticipations. Barely observing this "Great Democratic Triumph" was attained, and only attainable by the votes of eight South Americans, who are bitterly hostile not only to the Democratic party but to making "Kansas free to Govern itself," we are forcibly reminded by the above that "Great Democratic Triumphs" have not hitherto proved effectual to the "Pacification of the country" with respect to Kansas and Slavery. Let us barely glance at them retrospectively.

I. The passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill in 1854 was hailed as a "Great Democratic Triumph." Cannon were fired over it in several of our great cities as a final settlement of the Slavery question.

II. The next "Great Democratic Triumph" respecting Kansas was won at the polls of the first Territorial General Election, March 30, 1855.

Some two thousand ardent Democrats of the most orthodox pro-Slavery stamp invaded Kansas on that occasion, took possession of her polls, drove off or awed into submission her surprised and unarmed citizens, voted from one to ten times each, and elected a clean pro-Slavery Democratic Legislature by an overwhelming majority. Of all the votes cast at that election, at least four-fifths were thrown by residents of Missouri; and the Legislature so chosen did not deny its makers. On the contrary, it adopted the criminal code of Missouri bodily, merely declaring that whenever "State of Missouri" appeared in said code it should be understood to mean "Territory of Kansas." It of course recognized Slavery as established in Kansas, and provided the most ferocious penalties for all manner of resistance thereto. The Democratic party, in Congress and out of it, eagerly recognized and upheld this Missouri usurpation as a valid act of the people of Kansas—recognizes and upholds it to this day, in spite of irresistible demonstrations of its true character. Yet, though Democracy thus signally triumphed, the country was not fully pacified.

III. It seems by reference to accounts from the west that vigilance committees are in operation on the Mississippi river. A boat belonging to the river pirates was lately captured, with some of its crew, other rogues have been caught and hints imparted to them. A short sketch of one these incidents will be found upon the outside of our paper.

IV. It seems by reference to accounts from the west that vigilance committees are in operation on the Mississippi river. A boat belonging to the river pirates was lately captured, with some of its crew, other rogues have been caught and hints imparted to them. A short sketch of one these incidents will be found upon the outside of our paper.

V. The Kind of Dose Swallowed.

Col. FORNEY, in his *Press*, after Lecompton Junior had been gulped down by the Democratic rebels, turns the stomachs of honest men by a description of the dose swallowed. He says:

The unfortunate gentlemen who have swallowed the English bolus at the last gasp, have waited till the Lecompton compound assumed its most nauseous and revolting shape. They rebelled against the straight-out surrender contained in the first Senate bill, and they rebelled with noise and confusion; and from that time to the present, nothing would suit them but the pure principle of popular sovereignty.

These Owen Joneses of the House

took enormous credit to themselves for their Roman integrity, and to hear them talk one would suppose that they would rather give up their valuable lives than their personal honor.

But just as the Lecompton folly got to be most disgusting, when, like a great ulcer, it offended all the senses of honest men, they come forward and accept it, and accept it too with thanks! Messrs Hunter, of the Senate, and Stephens, of the House, (both Southern men) seem determined to test the endurance of their eleventh-hour converts from the North; and so after making the English bill as objectionable as they could they rose, each in his place, and declared that it was not the purpose of the bill that the Constitution of Kansas should go to the people at all! It was hardly fair for their new recruits; but then the Southern leaders knew their men.

Forney does not flinch in his fight against Lecompton scoundrelism. His paper of Saturday is full of fire. He pronounces the English Bill: "the incarnation of treachery and duplicity," and says that it differs with its predecessor in this:

That they were swindlers and this was a bribe; which, professing to submit Lecompton to the people, did not submit it, according to its Southern expounders; and which, starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowned the whole proceeding with a declaration that if the people of Kansas did not take it, they should fester in discontents till it suited their masters to admit them!

And this is the scheme that was forced through, yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY of our century!

Well may the Senator from New York cry "shame" upon the damning deed.

And history will cry shame upon it too.

* * * * *

After Macbeth had slaughtered Duncan, and while contemplating his double treason to his king and his guest, thus violating his political and his personal honor, he exclaims, looking at his bloody hands, "This is a sorry sight."

Those who read over yesterday's proceedings in Congress, the report, as they are, of a violation of all honor and faith on the part of the people's Representatives, will be impelled to make the same observation.

* * * * *

In Labor

The Cabinet have had several sessions

during the past week, and at each have

had under consideration the instructions

to be forwarded to the five commissioners appointed under the Conference Lecompton bill.

Private instructions have gone to Governor Denver to

convene the territory and ascertain what

the feeling is, for and against Lecompton. This is done, no doubt, with reference to finding out how much, if any outside aid is wanted to carry the bill. The Cabinet will undoubtedly dictate to Commission the time when the vote shall be taken, and that time will be fixed upon after Governor Denver is heard from. I have heard prominent citizens of Kansas express the opinion that the fifth of October, the time fixed for the election of the lower house of the territorial legislature would be a suitable day.

VI. Finally, after being twice fairly beaten on a bill to drag Kansas into the Union as Slave State "whether or no," a bill has been engineered through both Houses which some supported because it did, others because it did not submit Lecompton to a vote of the people of Kansas, of which the responsible author refused to say whether it did, or did not so submit it, and which could not have been passed had it been admitted either to favor or preclude submission. But, while the main point is thus masked, there is, there can be, no question as to the fact that it offers Kansas large inducements to come into the Union as a Slave State, and exposes her to serious penalties in case she stands out against Lecompton and insists on being admitted as a Free State. Hear on this point that spurious organ of National Democracy, *The Herald*:

"Taking into estimate the facts that with the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, Kansas at once comes into the Union as a State; that she thus secures at once 11.7 millions and a half of acres of the public domain; and that the Free State party, with a two-thirds majority in the organic State Legislature, will thus have the power, at once to send two Free-State Senators to Congress, and to provide forthwith for a new Constitution we do not believe the Lecompton Constitution will be rejected. We do not believe that the people of Kansas will cast away the solid substance for the mere shadow of Popular Sovereignty."

Thus it is calculated by the authors and backers of this juggle—not that the People of Kansas approve the Lecompton Constitution—nobody pretends that—but that they can be induced to swallow it for the sake of immediate admission, of the land grant, of Calhoun's concession of the State Legislature to (quasi) Free State men, and of the fact that they can at once set about transforming the notoriously-detested constitution into a better one. Such is the "Great Democratic Triumph" just effected. How much does it look like "The End of Sectional Strife?"

The Kind of Dose Swallowed.

Col. FORNEY, in his *Press*, after Lecompton Junior had been gulped down by the Democratic rebels, turns the stomachs of honest men by a description of the dose swallowed. He says:

The unfortunate gentlemen who have swallowed the English bolus at the last gasp, have waited till the Lecompton compound assumed its most nauseous and revolting shape. They rebelled against the straight-out surrender contained in the first Senate bill, and they rebelled with noise and confusion; and from that time to the present, nothing would suit them but the pure principle of popular sovereignty.

These Owen Joneses of the House

took enormous credit to themselves for their Roman integrity, and to hear them talk one would suppose that they would rather give up their valuable lives than their personal honor.

But just as the Lecompton folly got to be most disgusting, when, like a great ulcer, it offended all the senses of honest men, they come forward and accept it, and accept it too with thanks! Messrs Hunter, of the Senate, and Stephens, of the House, (both Southern men) seem determined to test the endurance of their eleventh-hour converts from the North; and so after making the English bill as objectionable as they could they rose, each in his place, and declared that it was not the purpose of the bill that the Constitution of Kansas should go to the people at all! It was hardly fair for their new recruits; but then the Southern leaders knew their men.

Forney does not flinch in his fight against Lecompton scoundrelism. His paper of Saturday is full of fire. He pronounces the English Bill: "the incarnation of treachery and duplicity," and says that it differs with its predecessor in this:

That they were swindlers and this was a bribe; which, professing to submit Lecompton to the people, did not submit it, according to its Southern expounders; and which, starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowned the whole proceeding with a declaration that if the people of Kansas did not take it, they should fester in discontents till it suited their masters to admit them!

And this is the scheme that was forced through, yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY of our century!

Well may the Senator from New York cry "shame" upon the damning deed.

And history will cry shame upon it too.

* * * * *

In Labor

The Cabinet have had several sessions

during the past week, and at each have

had under consideration the instructions

to be forwarded to the five commissioners appointed under the Conference Lecompton bill.

Private instructions have gone to Governor Denver to

convene the territory and ascertain what

the feeling is, for and against Lecompton. This is done, no doubt, with reference to finding out how much, if any

outside aid is wanted to carry the bill. The Cabinet will undoubtedly dictate to Commission the time when the vote shall be taken, and that time will be fixed upon after Governor Denver is heard from. I have heard prominent citizens of Kansas express the opinion that the fifth of October, the time fixed for the election of the lower house of the territorial legislature would be a suitable day.

It is evident, from all the developments making, that the administration will yield to the demands of Messrs. Cobb and Thompson in the Cabinet, and pour into Kansas a force sufficient to carry Lecompton by invasion and ballot-box stuffing. The President's orders to Denver to canvass the territory has this end in view. Thompson was the originator of the idea. The whole machinery of the Interior Department will be used to subjugate the people of Kansas to Lecompton. The Union of this morning has an article pointing in the same direction. It declares that the Republicans "have determined to make a dead set upon the people of Kansas to induce them to reject" Lecompton. This assertion is made against the fact, for the purpose to have some excuse for the attempt of administration now making to induce the people to adopt Lecompton. —*Cor. N. Y. Eve. Post.*

* * * * *

Punishing the Rebels.

Our late fellow laborer in behalf of Fremont and Freedom, *The Herald*, having rated to Buchanan the moment

Fremont's defeat was inevitable, has

been promoted to the station of pre-

vent-marshal in the Pro-slavery camp,

and is now intently engaged in doing

execution upon those Democrats who

have refused to join in either bullying or

bribing Kansas into the Union of Slave State.

See with what unctuous the last

convert to Sham Democracy performs

his new congenital functions.

"In accepting the bill of Mr. English, the Administration has gone half way to recall the Douglass deserters to their allegiance, and those who have contemptuously refused this generous peace-offering have lost all claims to any further exercise of mercy or magnanimity from the recognized head of the party church.

These intractable Douglas renegades in-

clude the following Members of Congress—

Of the Senate—Messrs. Douglas of Illinois,

Stuart of Michigan, and Broderick of Calif-

ornia. Of the House—Messrs. Harris, Mar-

shall, Morris, Shaw and Smith, the whole

Illinois Democratic delegation; Chapman,

McKibbin of California, and Clark and Has-

kin of New York. Among the Democratic

outside allies of Mr. Douglass, we may men-

tion ex-Governor Walker and ex-Secretary

Stanton of Kansas, Governor Wise of Virginia,

the Rev. George Bancroft, and the Abbé

McMaster of New York, and the unhappy

Col. Forney of *The Philadelphia Press* as