

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, MAY 27 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

- 1st Dis.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Case;
- 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.

The War Ended!

Millions upon Millions of Money Spent

GREAT GLORY!

Through the acquisition of Brigham Young, one of his Wives Captured by the U. S. Government.

HURRAH.

The above glorious results have been achieved by the enlightened and able administration of King Buchanan the First.

What would so well develop the resources of a great country, like the glittering paraphandia of a glorious war? What would so set the hearts of a great people a running out after the soul of the great "pile of planks," like a brilliant war of conquest carried on to a successful termination?

Well the war has been carried on, soldiers and commanders have endured months after months of march and fatigue—have bivouaced in snow and sleet and rain, have been hemmed in for months in the severe rigor of winter by mountains of snow. Men and animals have perished by the exposure. A great flurry has been made all over the country for volunteers, ammunition, provisions, horses and cattle and recruits to drive them, and now the victory is won. By the invitation of Brigham Young the newly appointed Governor was enabled to enter Salt Lake City. Whether the trophies of War will be on exhibition we are not at this early day informed.

We see that there was a bill introduced into Congress last week for borrowing fifteen millions of dollars. This makes fifty-five millions that this glorious administration has needed over the revenues.

Do you wonder, reader, that the administration has been able to capture one of Brigham's wives, and have some money left to pass an English-Lecompton bill? "Glory, Glory." "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

Attend Church..

There is a great dereliction on the part of the people in many parts of the western country, in regard to church-going. This section of country is one of that character. Now to say nothing about it religiously, it actually looks bad morally. To see a minister holding forth without hearers in some of our most populous villages and towns shows a non-attention to the better interest of man's nature. What more than anything else is the very bulwark of New-England refinement, intelligence and solid worth is their numberless well-filled school-houses and churches. What beautifies and lightens up New England will cause the west to "bud and blossom as the rose."

Individuals make up communities, and there are therefore individual responsibilities in every step of life. Now a town or section of country will be in morals, intelligence and religion such as its inhabitants wish to make it. Although there is no particular virtue in the mere outward form of going to and returning from church, yet we ask our readers if they ever saw a place respected for its intelligence morality and good society where the inhabitants were a non-church-going people? We think not. Then we ask our citizens as well-wishers of their town, if they have no interest, no responsibility.

If somehow or other a church-going people are inseparably connected with the best and pleasant state of society will not our moralists, those who care for no religious tenet, show by their action and influence that they wish to nourish institutions within their midst which lightens up the moral atmosphere wherever they are sustained.

Then fellow-citizens if we have no intention of being benefited ourselves will we not subject ourselves to the trouble of brushing and fixing up our hats, caps, dresses and bonnets and at-

tend church, for the sake of trying to induce others to do likewise, and thereby inaugurate a healthier state of things. Think of it and try it reader, it means you every one.

We have approached this subject only in a moral point of view, and this will suffice at present. But we seriously again ask if these suggestions are not worthy of thoughtful reflections.—There are different and worthy denominations where different preferences may be gratified.

But above all let every one of us feel an increased interest on the subject for the benefit of community at large—if nothing more.

The attention of our readers is earnestly invited to the advertisement of D. Anderson & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Books Stationery, and all other articles growing out of that trade in its most extensive scale, at Toledo, O.

Mr Anderson is publisher of many of his books, thereby being able to sell them on the most favorable terms to his customers. Toledo is the most accessible of any city to the inhabitants of our country, and if the dealers there pursue a liberal generous course towards their customers, we think that they must secure the custom of this section of country.

We believe Messrs Anderson & Co. to be all that an honest purchaser could desire. A slight acquaintance with them, and a hasty survey of their stock, convinced us that those wishing any article kept in a Wholesale Book establishment, would accommodate themselves perhaps the best by purchasing there.

Our readers will bear in mind that money paid for good books, is money lent out on better terms than lawful interest.

Retail dealers of books, should by all means, see if it is not to their interest to open trade with Messrs Anderson & Co.

We have been in the habit of thinking our friends, T. G. Harris and E. W. H. Ellis, the embodiment of good sound Republicanism, but the favorable notices given them by John W. Dawson, is raising doubts in the minds of some of our staunch Republicans as to their genuine faith. We think they are too old to be led astray after such an idol, but we think justice to themselves demands that they preemptorily order J. W. Dawson to say no more flattering things about them, for there is really a feeling engendering which will be hard for them or others to surmount if such things continue. We speak respectfully in the matter, for it has passed into a moral with the people of this District, that whom Dawson "delights to honor" they do not.

We would call attention to the advertisement of B. C. Dewey, Dental Surgeon, who has located himself in this place. We understand that he has already been successful here in securing quite a practice in his profession.—Those having bad and decayed teeth, or none at all will do well to consult Dr. Dewey.

It is understood that there are some young ladies in town who think that no Dentist ever had such teeth as Dr. Dewey has got.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the "Croton House" in Lagrange.

The proprietors, T. Smurr & Son, strive to render the sojourn of their guests agreeable, and ably seconded by the pleasant landlady and her worthy daughters, to judge from our own experience, they know no such word as fail. John Grubb Esq., says there will be a Fourth of July Ball there, to which he invites all the good boys and girls in Ligonier and elsewhere, promising them a good time generally. Particulars hereafter.

Latest Edition of Popular Sovereignty

A great bribe of millions of acres of land to become a state under a felon slave Constitution with 40,000 inhabitants, and awful threats of punishment if the offer is not accepted, or a chance for a free state after 93,000 inhabitants have been proven with no promise of land and Purgatory for all of the intervening time. How do you like such 'popular sovereignty,' honest reader?

We think our friend "M" errs in his judgment that our paper is the proper medium for the discussion of such a subject as he proposes.

Out from Home.

It is well known by those who read the papers that when the editor of any 7x9 sheet gets permission to leave home and go out in the country a few days he must needs write of the wonderful things which he saw and heard during his visit. Now custom it is said, makes law, and as this is the custom, we must either regard custom, or own up that we did not see any curiosities, or defy the law and say nothing about it, for we really did take a trip off last week "a riding on a rail."—Perhaps also it would be taken as a slight by our readers to have the imputation cast up to them that their Paper's quillman couldn't see any sights.

Well then, properly commencing, we would say, that in company with a clerical friend, we stepped aboard the cars about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning last, having dreamed dreams for two or three previous hours, about railroads and railroad cars—and what was very prominent in our dreams about the cars were that they always started just before we got to them leaving us in provoking agony, which woke us in time to put on what few store clothes we had, and get over to Richmonds depot 3 minutes and 25½ seconds before the real train came in. We found a train of 4 or 5 passenger coaches well filled, a gentlemanly conductor and all things in comfortable order. We arrived at Elkhart about daylight, waited there for the eastern train till 11 A. M. In the meantime saw the Rev. Mr. Alford, Superintendent of Sabbath Schools.—He is making quite extensive arrangements for a grand Sabbath School Celebration on the 17th of June next, a notice of which we publish in this weeks paper. Made the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Atwater, a very estimable gentleman, who accompanied us to attend the State Congregational association of Michigan, to commence its sessions, in Adrian, that evening. We arrived at Adrian at about 3½ P. M.—found an escort at the depot ready to conduct us to the church where the installation of Rev. A. Mahan, formerly President of Oberlin College was progressing. The concluding exercises were highly interesting and solemn.—We could wish that our citizens could enjoy the privilege that the citizens there enjoyed on that occasion,—there were every day truths spoken, so plain, so impressively, so eloquently, we wish that they could catch the ear of all.

The music of the large organ and singing of the choir, helped to deepen the effect of the other exercises,—the exercises closed with the announcement of service at the church in the evening. We were made the guests of Mr S. E. Hart and lady, to whom we are indebted for as complete hospitality as mortal ever need enjoy. Mr H. is in the first rank of the business men of that fine city, and is deservedly successful, as such gentleman always ought to be. But Mr H. has been successful even beyond business matters, for in his "cooing" time he succeeded in winning truly a "love of a lady" to himself.

The Association is composed of able and talented men; men of good sound judgment, as well as superior talent.

The Union Prayer meetings of the city which are still kept up, was held at the Congregational church, at 8 o'clock A. M., in which all of the different denominations join. "How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." There has been here as elsewhere where possessing christians could meet together, quite a religious interest, and all of the churches have received considerable additions.

The forenoon of Friday was spent in perfecting the organization, appointing committees, hearing reports, &c. Among the latter were the hearing of the reports of other christian bodies.

A Methodist clergyman gave a very interesting statement of the condition and success of their organization throughout the State. Is not the Millennium much nearer when ties of unity are drawing those of one common object nearer and nearer together? Eminent divines were present from other States among which were Rev. Dr. Badger, D. D. of N. Y., Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society.

The brief period in which we listened in the afternoon, was spent in discussing the report of the committee upon the late action of the Tract Society in New York. Mr Kitchell, of Detroit, gave a very thrilling account of the proceedings of the tract society at its late meeting, throwing open to light, the causes which led to the final result. Other gentlemen spoke of the deep regret and surprise with which the news

of the action of the society had been received, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

We came away during the discussion but resolutions have doubtless been passed meeting the action of the Tract Society in a proper but decisive spirit.

We left on the 3.20 train for Toledo, "Down on the Maumee," &c.

Toledo is one of the growing cities of the Union. Its appearance is a little different from what it was in 1849, when we got aboard railroad cars for the first time there, and started at 7½ A. M. for Adrian, where we arrived, according to the time table, at 12 M.—stopping at several 'snake-head' stations on the way, and where passengers were requested to *boost* when the train got ready to start.

Toledo possesses advantages which many other towns might well covet.

The numerous railroad facilities which it enjoys—the longest canal in the world, reaching out into a highly fertile country, having its terminus there; together with its fine harbor, make its business facilities of the first order. We understand that during the past month, that the grain exportation has been larger from Toledo than from Chicago for the same period.—Chicago has been considered the greatest grain port in the world.

The business facilities of Toledo have incited the settlement there of some good business men, who, if they make use of the means within their reach, in a liberal spirit, cannot fail to meet with success. The advertisement of one firm there will be found in this week's paper. We believe that they have struck upon the key-note of success for wholesale dealers there, to-wit: to advertise in the country newspapers.

We came home on the Air Line, where we saw 'woods and flowers,' a few stations and some other things, but this article is already sufficiently long, and we omit these vivid descriptions.

A White Slave Runs Away, Joins the Church, and Reaches Canada in safety.

About the first of January there arrived in the depot of the U. G. R. R. in this city, a woman quite handsome and perfectly white, who came from Lexington, Ky. She told a story, the truth of which was subsequently ascertained by the agents of the U. G. R. R. Her father was her first master and resided in the interior of Kentucky.—As we have said, the negro element in her was completely blanched out.—She was, consequently, treated like a free person, and was told by her father that in his will he had made provision for her manumission. Her father died, and his will was, it is supposed, destroyed by some of the heirs, as it contemplated a disposition of his property not acceptable to them. The girl was sold with the estate. She was bought by a man who treated her so badly that she attempted to run away. She was caught, brought back, and beaten so that she still bears the marks of the whip on her back. Her second attempt was more successful. She reached Lexington, and there took the cars for Covington.

She was so Caucasian in appearance as to excite no suspicion, and reached Cincinnati safely. Here she found friends, occupation and a home. Falling under revival influences, she became connected with one of the churches here, and was constant in her attendance at meetings.

Her master became in some way acquainted with her place of residence, and a few weeks since made an attempt to capture her. The son of her father, the son of her last owner, and one or two others, came to the city in pursuit. Hearing of her religious propensities, these young men became devout, (would they had remained so!) attended prayer meetings, listened to sermons, &c., and attracted the notice of some zealous brethren, who thought they saw in the young men the beginnings of the religious life.

So matters went on, till, one Sunday night, they saw the white slave at church. When she left for her home, in company with some two or three female friends, they followed them and attempted to arrest her. She, acting on the Apostle's injunction, "If thou mayest be free, use it," rather resisted the attempts at a capture. She had pluck as well as religion, as the Kentuckians found. While they were squabbling two policemen came up and remonstrated with the young men, "for abusing the ladies." The girl slipped off, leaving the police and the Kentuckians to settle matters. The next day she started for Canada via the underground railroad, and, as she says, in a letter received here a day or two ago, "arrived safely at—," hearing nothing of the pursuers on the way; is well and has met with kind friends.

We regret to say that the young Kentucky gentlemen have dropped church going, and, if we may believe one of the girls companions, on the night of the attempted arrest, made use of certain phrases which, though often heard in churches, are decidedly improper when used by laymen.—Cincinnati Gazette, 17th.

From the Cincinnati Dollar Weekly Commercial.

The War over—Who beats?

It has long been known to a few that the most effectual mode, in case of war to beat an army, is to give nothing to oppose. This has, it appears, been shown in the case of the forces sent out by the President of the United States to discover or create a rebellion in Utah. Who shall say that BRIGHAM is not as eminent a tactician as he is a prophet. Considering the nature of the proceeding on the part of the government, there never was a defense more adroitly managed or more perfectly adapted to the circumstances. So far as words were concerned, there has seldom been collected a more portentous magazine. Proclamations, manifestos, protests and threats, a dire artillery of most gunpowder appearance, gave token of coming hostilities as desperate as those waged by rebel giants against the throne of Olympian Jove. Brigham had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. He would raze the city of the Latter-Day Saints, contest every inch of ground, and die in the last ditch, amid smoking ruins and steaming carcasses. He would hide his multitudinous wives and numberless children amid the mountain fastnesses, and, with the elect, sword in hand, rush down upon the ranks of the invaders, giving and receiving death, and mingling warriors and patriachs in grisly embraces, to last after the flesh had perished, and the whitened bones of the combatants were occupied as nesting places for the wild tenants of the desert. Brigham evidently knew what he was about, and understood the party he had to deal with. The powder and ball that he used cost him nothing, and therefore he could afford to be liberal in its expenditure. His pronouncements created no national debt, and his park of brazen polysyllables represent no taxes to be levied upon his followers, nor dues salted down to be paid out of the earnings of other generations.

But great as is BRIGHAM as a warrior, he is still greater as a wag. How the rogue must have laughed in his sleeve, when he met Gov. CUMMINGS, and invited him to a peaceable promenade through the streets of the Holy City, wherein every sign of hostility had been carefully suppressed. And how rich the joke upon our Administration, so desirous of cheap glory, and so in want of something to dazzle the crowd that has begun to discover of what contemptible materials it was composed. The complete annihilation of all the armies of the Union could not have struck a thousandth part so severe a blow upon Mr. BUCHANAN and all who have given him countenance in this most nefarious and ridiculous attempt to accumulate a capital of military renown, as this simple, almost contemptuous reception of his adversary. It will require the aid of all the newspapers of his party, and all the talents of their conductors for the remainder of their natural lives, to screen him from the roar of inextinguishable laughter that will come up from all parts of the world, at this most lame and impotent, and yet comical finale of that much-be- praised and perpetually-trumpeted expedition, wherein it was predicted that the triumphs of BACCHUS and the conquests of ALEXANDER were to be thrown into the shade, and forgotten by the more brilliant achievements of the illustrious Sage of Wheatland.

But the question arises, what is to be done? Is the war over, and are our armies to return home and leave the Heaven-defying polygamists to go unpunished? Are the sins of the Saints all expiated by the fact that they are not found with arms in their hands? Must they go unscathed because they won't fight? Shall not the mighty men of valor go in and slaughter, even as the armies of Israel under Joshua did with the Latter-Day Saints of the land of Canaan? Shall there be no killing, no ravishing, no sacking, no burning, after all this preparation? And what will become of the budding heroes among us, who for three months have been dreaming of a gallop over the prairies, a brush with the Legion, and sweet repose, after the toils of war, in the arms of the surplus women of the settlement? We pause for a reply.

S. S. Celebration at Elkhart June 17 1858

Through the courtesy of the M. S. & N. I. R. R. Co., there will be a grand Sunday School Celebration, under the Superintendence of Rev. L. A. ALFORD.

The Sunday Schools and citizens of Elkhart, join in the invitation to all Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, Teachers Superintendents and Clergymen in the towns and vicinity herein mentioned to participate in the Celebration. The figures denote the Rail Road fare to Elkhart and return, of each Scholar, Teacher Superintendent or Clergyman.

Hillsdale 50c., Jonesville 45, Quincy 40, Coldwater 35, Bronson 30, Burr Oak 25, Sturgis 25.

Three Rivers 25, Constantine 20, White Pigeon 15, Middlebury 15, Bristol 10.

Kendallville 25, Rome 20, Wawaka 20, Ligonier 15, Millersburg 15, Goshen 10.

Laporte 25, Rolling Prairie 20, Carlisle 15, T. Coupee 15, South Bend 15, Mishawaka 10, Osceola 5.

Excursion Trains will be so arranged that all those desirous of participating in the Celebration from the places before mentioned can do so with the greatest possible safety.

L. A. ALFORD, Gen. S. S. Sup't. Elkhart, May 14, 1858.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Buchanan's First Quarter.

More than a year ago we predicted, with a confidence which has proved to have been well grounded, that Mr. Buchanan's administration would be signalized by a degree of extravagance and corruption without a parallel in the history of this country. This conviction was based upon the fact that his favorite political associates and dependents had always belonged to the predatory class of politicians; upon the fact that nothing but unlimited expenditures of money would suffice to secure the requisite support from northern members to enable him to carry out the pro-slavery policy to which he was pledged at the Cincinnati Convention; and upon the farther fact that he was never known to resist a measure which was calculated to put money in the pockets of his own political partisans. Our predictions are to be verified much sooner than we had anticipated. Let us look at some of the evidence which has already transpired.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued proposals for four millions more of the notes authorized by the act of December last. Eleven million have already been issued. The expenses of the government, for the six months ending with July, will exceed its revenue over twenty millions of dollars. Already expenses and liabilities have been incurred on account of the Utah war, amounting to over twenty millions of dollars, and, the President is asking an appropriation of about four and a half millions for volunteers. Should this money be granted, and the three regiments sent forward, the bills of their contracting will have no calculable limit. If the Florida war, with a few tribes of Indians, cost \$50,000,000, what may we not expect from a prolonged contest with a community of Caucasian fanatics, entrenched among the mountains two thousand miles distant?

Then, on a smaller scale, what is going on nearer home, and under the very eyes of the President? A member of his Cabinet is convicted of participating in the sale of government property to political favorites, for less than half its real value under circumstances which the largest charity will try in vain to excuse. The Galphin frauds, scandalous as they appeared in their day, were no bigger than a man's hand, compared with the clouds of corruption which have since rolled up from transactions of this kind at Fort Snelling, at Willet's Point, at New Bedford, at the mouth of the Kennebeck river and at San Francisco. Indeed, it would seem as if the Secretary of War had employed the very first hours of his office making a schedule of all the government property that he had the power to sell and in disposing of it as fast as possible to personal and political friends.

The parties who have purchased this property are scattered all over the country, they are all favorites of the Administration, and hold political positions of greater or less prominence in the several states. Congress has spent much of the current session in investigating these purchases, and though the inquiries are conducted by committees appointed by a friend of the Administration, and consisting of a majority of the President's partisans, in every instance the committees have reported greater culpability than was charged, and are yet far from having fathomed its full extent and enormity.

It is not surprising that such an example from the Cabinet should have its humble imitators. Yesterday Mr. Hackney, the door-keeper of the House of Representatives, was indignantly dismissed by an almost unanimous vote, for selling his patronage; precisely the offense with which the Secretary of War stands charged by a committee of Congress and undefended.

Such are some of the results of the first quarter of Mr. Buchanan's administration, in the Cabinet and in Congress. We have not alluded to the corrupt means used to impose a tyrannical government upon the people of Kansas, or the treacherous devices that are now being resorted to, to compass the annexation of Mexico to the United States, and the expansion of slave territory and slave representation on this continent. Those matters have been quite recently and frequently brought to the attention of our readers. Taking all the achievements of this Administration together, we ask if events have not already verified our prediction that its prominent features will be its extravagance and its corruption?

More Outrages.

New York, May 24.—Our papers to-day contain the particulars of two more outrages committed by the British cruisers upon our gulf commerce. The bark John Howe, from Sagua, for this port was twice boarded by boats from the steamer Buzzard. The ship Clarendon, while lying in the Harbor at Sagua, was boarded by boats from the same steamer, when an altercation ensued between the English boarding officer and the Captain of the Clarendon, which came near ending in bloodshed; pistols were drawn on both sides.

ANOTHER VESSEL BOARDED.

Boston, May 24.—Capt. Gray, of the schooner Mary Blaud, arrived here this morning. He reports that while at Sagua, his vessel was boarded by British officers, who departed quietly, after making a few inquiries.