

THE REGISTER

LIGONIER, JUNE 3, 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. PEELLE, of Randolph.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

Swindling Encouraged.

Some 16 months ago, by a mock or burlesque election, without form of law, two men appeared at Washington and claimed seats as Senators from the state of Indiana. They were admitted under protest to seats in the Senate of the United States by virtue of a certificate granted them by Governor Wilford.

It has been clearly shown since, that but one body of the Legislature took part in their election; the other body, the Senate being absent by reason of refusing to participate in such election, a majority of the members being opposed to it.

Thus commissioned by only one body of the Legislature, when the Constitution plainly says that the election must be, and only be, by both houses concerning, J. D. Bright and G. N. Fitch, with false pretences presented themselves at Washington and claimed seats in the Senate of the United States well knowing at the time that they had no right there. When called to account for these false and illegal proceedings, they replied in belligerent and have since that time succeeded in baffling the question off from time to time, hoping that time would blunt the keen sense of their wrongs and crime. In this they have partly if not wholly succeeded. They have delayed the decision until the Kansas, Utah, and other grave questions have engrossed the attention of the nation, and have in the meantime succeeded by some *hocus pocus*, in converting the consciences (pure spirits of) of Leecompton Judiciary committee to report in favor of their right to this foul swindling and fraud, and to make part therof.

This is in direct face of other decisions upon less plain cases—but in this case they are Leecompton Jugglers and the Slave Power has got to conceive that these of that faith are better men as they trample more and more upon popular rights.

Creat is Slavery and its worshipers.

When Bribery is Right.

If a man should step up and unblushingly pay over to the Judge on the bench ten dollars to decide a law question, in which he might be in the right, in his favor, the whole community would be horrified at the crime and the corruption. But when a government styled Democratic steps up and offers a few voters, millions of property, to entitle upon a future State one of the most barbarous and wicked institutions of this, or any other age: Why there are some who call themselves men, and some who style themselves (God forgives them for blasphemy) religious men, who pretend that this is according to the pure principles of Christianity.

Reader you may well feel insulted when any one asks you to accept any such *morals* as that, and you can answer them with emphasis, shame, shame!

Great Meeting at Buffalo

There was a large meeting held at Buffalo last week, for the purpose of consolidating the action of all those opposed to the present wicked and corrupt Administration. Republicans, Democrats and Americans were there, and each pledged to the other united and undying hostility to the oppositions now sought to be instituted by the government. Their motto was let by-gones be by-gones and unite for the right.

How far this feeling will extend will depend upon how much more men love truth and right than party name.

THE REGULATOR.—This is the name of a semi-monthly periodical published at Bluffton, Ind., by the Society of Regulators. The purposes are to hunt out, and bring to trial, rogues of every hue.

Sectarianism.

SERMON BY A PUBLICAN.

One of the great sins of a wicked world, is the one named in our caption. And if the religion of the Bible is true thousands by it are dragged away from the love of the brethren down to meet the severest curses written in that book.

What more chills and damps the heart, than to see those who profess to have the perfect law of God in their hearts, caught in doing homage only to the miserably wicked and deformed Idol Sectarianism.

It is to be written upon tablets of stone, what more than anything else in churches hinders the conversion of the world, it would have this inscription:—“Sectarianism, and its twin sister hypocrisy” for both go together. Do the Christian churches profess to divine the teachings of an overruling Providence,—then it has been speaking to them for the last few months with a remarkableunction. “How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.” “It is like the dew of Hermon, yet like the dew which descended upon the mountains of Zion”—for when have the people of the land been so universally interested and electrified by the influences of the Christian religion, as they have been for the last few months—and when have the different churches so cordially met and labored upon one common platform, as for the same period.

There is a language in this so plain, so pointed, that all not devoid of understanding, must read it as unmistakably as though written in characters of gold. While this has been the case more universally than perhaps ever before known—there are still Christian denominations and churches who are yet offering up holy incense to this monster god. And they mistake very often the worship of a universal Deity for one of this character.

Our mind runs over some whom the world's eye have seen *fierce* in the faith—who were constant in season and out of season—who surrounded themselves with a halo of righteousness and yet who sooner or later have shown themselves to ‘sinners’ as only the infatuated proselyters of sects. What more than everything else draws the heart, is *sincerity*—and the world knows that there is no real religion in sectarianism—and an honest worlding for one of this character.

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We believe this sin to be one of the greatest banes of the church and the world—and farther than this, is one of the ‘devil's devices’ that must be overcome before the Millennium, (which some good men wish for) ushers in.

Reader are you sectarian, if so, have you no nobler purpose in life. Do you expect to conceal it from others, and make it only an inmate of your own bosom. No! in some way or other, in some manner, in some act or acts, you shall print it indelibly without aid of pencil upon your forehead, and the epitaph which you shall really engrave upon the hearts of those who have known you in life, shall be ‘he or she lived and acted only for sect.’

Do you ask, reader, how it will be known if such are my feelings? If you are honest, careful study and reflection will show you more vividly than anything else, in how many hundred ways you exemplify it—it will whisper from your secret soul when perhaps your lips are uttering its denial. In a louder thousand ways shall your ‘actions speak louder than words.’

Pause and think! Do you frown down upon rum, doggeries and gambling hells by passing them by on the other side, and deserting their halls of revelry and vice? Do you in the same manner inflict the same withering let alone, upon other churches forthsooth as good as yours, thus by your action and influence placing them all on the same footing? Readers will you ask yourselves ‘Is it I?—Is it I?’ If the answer is in the affirmative, will you repeat in sackcloth and ashes, or will you still bind it as a garment about you, and leave the ‘world’ to pronounce judgment against you openly, while you will not allow your own conscience to arraign its voice.

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Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Highly Important From Utah.

The Peace Rumors Partially Confirmed—Mormons Deserting the Valley.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERR.,

Friday, April 9, 1858.

We were very much surprised and gratified this afternoon by the arrival in our midst of Abel Gilbert, of the established firm of Gilbert & Gerrish late merchants in Salt Lake City, from California, by way of Salt Lake City.

During a short interview which we had with him, we have obtained the following particulars:—He left San Francisco, California, on the 19th of March, and arrived at Salt Lake City on the evening of the 2d day of April. In his passage through the Mormon settlements he was kindly received and entertained. The people were all preparing to leave the valley. On his way up to the city, he found the road lined with families moving South, among whom, near Provo city, he met Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball with their families. Brigham himself, however, subsequently returned to the City, arriving there the evening following Mr. G.'s arrival. He also passed a large number of wagons going up from the southern settlements to assist the brethren residing in the northern settlement to move.

The current report was that they were all to move to the White Mountains in the southwestern part of the Territory on the western side of the Great Desert. The women and children were to move immediately whilst all the fighting men were to remain as a rear guard. The families were starting at the rate of two or three hundred wagons a day.

The mass of the people, however, although they are preparing to participate in it, and are earnestly wishing that the army may enter the valley before they start. They are beginning to open their eyes somewhat to the deception which has been practised upon them, finding that instead of the Lord fighting for them, as Brigham preached last fall, and destroying their enemies by cold and starvation, and the Indians becoming a battle-axe in their hands to overcome all adversities; they now see that our army has passed the winter more comfortably than they have, that the Indians are nearly all against them, and they have the fact staring them in the face that they are to be surrounded on every side and forced to surrender.

And yet, so closely are they bound together, so complete are their habits of implicit obedience and subjection to their leaders that they dare not take the least step, or make the least effort towards throwing off, themselves, the yoke of oppression which gads them. They simply rest content in the hope and desire that the United States army will yet arrive in time to relieve them.

They have not planted any crops of importance this Spring, and have not as is usual at this season commenced making and planting their gardens but instead, are packing up and boxing up the provisions which they have on hand and which they estimate to be more than one year's supply in wheat & flour.

The foundations of the Temple have been carefully covered up and protected.

The Sunday before Gilbert's arrival Brigham preached a most abusive and treasonable sermon against the President and United States government.—This sermon had not been published in the Deseret News, but was printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the settlements.

On his way up, Mr. Gilbert passed and visited the scene of the massacre of the California emigrants last Fall.—He says the ground is strewed with human skulls and bones of all sizes, whilst the place was covered in every direction with locks and tresses of women's hair.

The sight of these relics of the most inhuman and barbarous massacre that can be found on the pages of our country's history, was truly sickening, causing a cold shudder to pass through the whole frame; and yet, on such a spot the Mormon guide jocularly remarked that this would be an “excellent place for a dentist's shop.”

Mr. Gilbert was much surprised to find on his arrival in the city that they were making preparations there for the expected arrival of Governor Cumming. “A room had been prepared expressly and was in readiness for him.” (The Governor did not start from here until the 6th inst.) Brigham did not object to Mr. Gilbert coming through to our camp, but refused to allow a gentleman traveling with him to leave the city.

Mr. Gilbert left the city on the 6th inst., and met Gov. Cumming on the evening of the 7th inst., in Echo Canon about forty-five miles from the city.—He was escorted by a guard who had been sent by Brigham to meet him, and who were paying him every attention in their power. He expected to reach the city this evening, and will no doubt meet with a flattering reception.

Brigham now says that if we will permit him and his people to move from the valley unmolested, he will immediately move, but if we persist in following and disturbing him he will go on, whether they have officers or not.

R. B. Mitchel is taking an honorable part, and is aiding Gen. McDaniel.

Dr. Danford and Weaver attended the wounded men.

There were twenty-five days in May in which it rained.

From Kansas.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

From the Lawrence Republican, May 22.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following communication just received from a gentleman whose character for veracity is unimpeachable:

MONEKA, Linn Co., K. T.,

May 20, 1858.

Yesterday a party of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri come into the “Trading Post,” situated on the military road leading from Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth, where it crosses the Osage river about three miles from the State line. They were not seen till they emerged from the timber and rode up to the store. Here they took Mr. G. W. Andrew and John F. Campbell prisoners. They then started on the road towards Kansas City. They overtook here Mr. Stillwell, from Sugar Mound, who was going up the river for a load of provisions. They took him prisoner, and ordered the others to get into his wagon and ride. In a half mile further they came to a Missionary, by the name of Rev. Charles Read. They ordered him into the wagon and dismissed Andrews. They continued on for two miles and a half, when they had taken 12 men. These men had been taken when at their work, without resistance, and unarmed, and had not been implicated in the troubles in Kansas. They were conservative men. On arriving at a deep ravine, in a skirt of timber, the commander called a halt. The prisoners were formed into a line about five yards in advance of the horsemen.—The command was given to “present arms! fire!” Every man dropped.—Four were killed dead; all but one of the others were badly wounded. The Ruffians then wheeled their horses and galloped off. In a few minutes three of them returned, and searched their victims for money. They kicked the men and rolled them over very roughly to see if they were dead. Finding one only slightly wounded, a ruffian put a revolver to his ear and fired; remarking that he had always found that the most certain shot he could make. He took the key of the safe out of Campbell's pocket, saying “there was money in that safe, and he would come back some night to get it.”

The names of the killed are: William Stillwell, of Sugar Mound, recently from Iowa. He is a young man, with a young and beautiful wife and two children. He felt perfectly safe, remarking to a companion that “he was a Free Mason,” and it is said that a Free Mason, Dr. Hamilton, of Fort Scott, shot him. He was killed with a double barreled shotgun, loaded with pistol balls, the charge entering his left breast. He was highly esteemed in his neighborhood, and his death will be avenged. Patrick Ross was an Irishman and had been driven from his claim on the Little Osage, by the same gang. Mr. Colpetzer was a farmer from Pennsylvania. Michael Robinson the same from Iowa. John F. Campbell, a store-keeper from Pennsylvania. He was a young man, highly esteemed, and had no family.

The wounded are: William Hairgrove and his brother, Asa Hairgrove formerly of Georgia, who came here to live in a free State. This is the head and front of their offending.—Also, Rev. Charles Read, a Baptist preacher from Wisconsin, who moved into that place a week ago. He was badly wounded and crept into the woods and was not found till morning. Amos Hall and his brother Austin Hall, who was not hurt, but fell from prudential reasons. Charles Snyder was slightly hurt in the leg and back.

The ruffian band was led by Brockett, of Fort Scott, and accompanied by Dr. Hamilton and others of that place, who have made themselves notorious for two years past. There were 25 in all, and they were well acquainted with the men whom they killed, excepting Stillwell. Eight of them lived in Kansas, and seventeen in Missouri. Most of these seventeen lived in and around West Point. This place was the Border Ruffian headquarters in 1856, having a Blue Lodge, and being the rendezvous of the Southern army of invasion under Gen. Clark, and the secret chamber of the “Council of Ten,” who decided the fate of prisoner and of settlers during that gloomy year.

The murders were committed yesterday at one o'clock. The news spread like wildfire over the country, and before midnight three hundred armed men had assembled at the trading post. Scouts were sent into Missouri, but no clue could be found to their retreat.—Most of the people in the State condemned the act, and were willing we should take them if we could. It is supposed the ruffians are at West Point, and our men are now marching on that place with the intention of taking them—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Capt. Montgomery and his men are here. The other citizens generally are not organized. There are no arms in the country excepting sporting guns, and not half of the men have those. Brig. Gen. McDaniel is with the company, but having no military knowledge, he does not attempt any organization of discipline. The men, however, being determined to fight, will go on, whether they have officers or not.

Quite an amusing sensation was produced in the House yesterday in Mr. L. D. Campbell's election case. Mr. Vallandingham delighted the chivalry with an affected indignation against sixteen colored men, alleged to have voted for Campbell, and invoked all the sectional prejudices on that score.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana rose, and after exposing other sophistries effectively, took up the point which Vallandingham pressed with so much urgency, demonstrating that the whole charge rested on the most wretched hearsay, and

statements, and that the hearsay itself rested on the affidavit of a negro.

There was an immediate scattering and rush to the testimony to examine the fact; which could not be disputed.

If a vote had been taken instantaneously, the south would have been exercised as to its course, but it will recover

from the shock before Tuesday, and swallow the aforesaid Ethiopian.—*Ind. Journal.*

Letter from Charles Sumner to his Constituents.

On Board the Steamer Vanderbilt, New York Harbor, 22d May, 1858.

To the People of Massachusetts:

Two years have now passed since,

in the enjoyment of perfect health, I

was suddenly made an invalid.—

Throughout this protracted period,

amidst various vicissitudes of debility,

I seemed to slowly regain the health

that had been taken from me, until

I was encouraged to believe myself

on the verge of perfect recovery.

But injuries so grave as those origi-