

# THE REGISTER

LIGNIER, 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.—WILL 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. PELLE, 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 Certificate granted them by Governor Willard.

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 convening, 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 unbecoming 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 a Leecompton Judiciary committee to report in favor of their right to this foul swindling and fraud, and to receive pay therefor.

This is in direct face of other decisions upon similar cases; but in this case they are Leecompton Judges and the Slave Power has got to conceive that those of that faith are better men as they trample more and more upon popular rights, and trample upon the Great is Slavery and its worshippers.

## 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 entail 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 forgive 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, and disdain!

## 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 oppressions now sought to be instituted by the government. Their motto was let "bye-gones be bye-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.

Could it 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 remarkable unison. "How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." "It is like the dew of Hermon, yea, 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 infuriated proselyters of sects. What more than everything else draws the heart, is vital sincerity—and the world knows that there is no real religion in sectarianism—and an honest "worlding" will not bow down to it.

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 so many 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. Not 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 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 flet alone, upon other churches forsooth 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 repent 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 articulate its voice.

The Buchanan editors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are a set of vile dirt-eaters. They are fit for nothing but to play mumble-peg.—Louisville Journal.

They are not fit for that, unless their noses could be used as "pegs." That might suit them, as the deeper they can put their faces in the dirt the better they like it.—Ind Journal.

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

## Highly Important From Utah.

The Peace Rumors Partially Confirmed—Mormons Deserting the Valley.

PORT 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 have 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, are not favorable to this movement, 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 practiced 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-ax in their hands to overcome all adversaries; 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 goads 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 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 Desert 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 strewn 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 dental'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 "send us to hell across lots."

Brigham acknowledges having taken all books, papers, maps, &c., from the office of the Surveyor General of Utah but says he did so in order to preserve them, as he did not deem the person left in charge of them competent or trustworthy.

## From Kansas.

### A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

From the Lawrence Republican, May 24.

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 came 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. Andrews and John F. Campbell prisoners. They then started on the road towards Kansas City. They overtook here a 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 farther 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 shot-gun, loaded with pistol balls, the charge entering his left breast. He was highly esteemed in this neighborhood, and his death will be avenged. Patrick Ross was an Irishman and had been driven from his chain 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.

R. B. Mitchel is taking an honorable part, and is aiding Gen. McDaniel. Drs. Danford and Weaver attended the wounded men.

The ruffians swear there shall be no crops raised in Linn Co. this year, so you will see the necessity of sending us some arms. Crowds of men assembled, who could not go for want of them. The old men were on hand to steady the boys, for it has come to this, that every man must fight or run. I noticed Mr. Wattle, Rev. Mr. Arthur, and several others of the old citizens and old men. A few of the timid may leave, but the general feeling is life or death in Kansas.

Letter from Charles Sumner to his Constituents. On Board the Steamer Yanterville, New York Harbor, 24th 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 be slowly regaining 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 originally received by me are not so readily repaired, and a recent relapse painfully admonishes me, that, although enjoying many conditions of a prosperous convalescence, I am not yet beyond the necessity of caution. This has been confirmed by the physicians in Boston and Philadelphia, most familiar with the case, who, in concurrence with counsels previously given by medical authorities in Europe, have enjoined travel as best calculated to promote my restoration. Anxious to spare no effort for this end, so long deferred, I to-day sail for France.

To the generous people of Massachusetts, who have honored me with an important trust, and cheered me with so much sympathy, I wish to express the thanks which now palpitate in my bosom, while I say to them all collectively, as I would to a friend, Farewell!

But these valedictory words would be imperfect, if I did not seize this occasion to declare what I have often said less publicly, that, had I originally foreseen the duration of my disability, I should at once have resigned my seat in the Senate, making way for a servant more fortunate than myself in the precious advantages of health. I did not do so, because, like other invalids, I lived in the belief that I was soon to be well, and was unwilling to renounce the opportunity of again exposing the hideous barbarism of slavery, now more than ever transfused into the National Government, affecting its whole policy and degrading in its whole character. Besides, I was often encouraged to feel that to every sincere lover of civilization my vachair was a perpetual speech.

CHARLES SUMNER. Anti-Leecompton Meeting. A meeting of Douglas Democrats was held at the hall of the House of Representatives last evening. Dr. Newland, of Lawrence county, was called to the chair.

Lewis Wallace Esq., Senator from Montgomery county, was the first speaker to address the meeting. (He was pretty bold in his language, and was not chary in the use of the terms he applied to the Leecompton swindle, the English Bill. He was opposed to the policy of the President in reference to Kansas, and was rather rebellious to Jesse D. Bright, the absolute Dictator of the party in Indiana. He did not see any reason, however, for Anti-Leecompton Democrats to leave the party yet awhile.)

He was followed by E. J. Ryan, esq., of this city. Mr. Ryan boldly defined his position as a Douglas Democrat, and proclaimed his independence of the men who endeavored to whip into the ranks all disaffected members of the party, by the application of gold headed canes and the distribution of fat offices. He was not a sickler for party names, and would act cordially with the Republican party, if it would divest itself of some of its ultraisms, and plant itself upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

About three hundred and fifty were in attendance—three times as many as were present at the Leecompton powwow last week. Mr. Bright's paper had no reporter at the meeting.—Ind Journal.

The Campbell Case Decided. After much striving, and long anxiety, Mr. Vallandigham has been awarded the contested seat in Congress of the Dayton district. The house, on Tuesday, by four majority decided in his favor. Lewis D. Campbell must go home and wait for the next election.—What may be the justice of this decision we do not know, but as it succeeded by only four majority in a House with a Democratic majority of five times that size, it would look as if Campbell had so strong a case that it forced the more honest of the party to sustain him. The N. Y. Tribune's "Washington" correspondence, speaking of the case, says:

Quite an amusing sensation was produced in the House yesterday in Mr. L. D. Campbell's election case. Mr. Vallandigham 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 Vallandigham pressed with so much urgency, demonstrating that the whole charge rested on the most wretched hearsay, 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.

Gold in Iowa. The Oskaloosa Herald, admitting that gold has been found in Clark county, Iowa, discourages migration thither by saying in the next paragraph that the amount is infinitesimal and that thus far miners have averaged only ten to twenty cents a day. Says the Herald: "Last week the gold fever, in this region, reached its culminating point. The public pulse fairly galloped. Men were thirsting for gold, and nothing else. They could eat it drink it, sleep on it, and stay with it continually.—We considered the homoeopathic treatment the most applicable to the case, and accordingly adopted it. The result has been most admirable. The gold stories are now considered a most exaggerated humbug. The reaction has been remarkable. The state of feeling on the subject is probably as much below par this week as it was above last. For the present the fever may be regarded as completely subdued."

The Des Moines Citizen takes a most sanguine view of the prospect ahead.—It chronicles a discovery of the precious metal in the city of Des Moines itself, and predicts that when the river recedes to its ordinary summer stage, rich deposits will be found. It further says: "The number of miners in Marion, Warren, Madison, Clark, and adjacent counties is daily increasing and reports are still favorable as to the success of their labors. A great majority of these gold seekers are old Californians, and must have cut their eye teeth on the golden shores of the Pacific, and yet they are digging and prospecting with high hopes of success. The diggings in Johnson and Iowa counties are attracting the people in the vicinity, and new discoveries are reported in Page and Taylor counties, and also in the vicinity of Ft. Dodge.—Chicago Tribune, 26th.

New York, May 28.—A dispatch to the Herald says, a preliminary meeting of politicians from all parts of the country, was held yesterday, in Washington with a view to the settlement of a programme for a general union of the opponents of the Administration. An address will soon be issued.

The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Cass had resigned his mission at Rome to take effect when his successor shall be appointed. Mr. Douglas is authorized by the committee on Territories to prepare bills establishing territorial government in Dakota and Arizona, to be submitted at a further meeting. The House passed Post Office, Army and Ocean Mail Steamship Appropriation Bills and then went into committee on the private calendar.

Our Despatches. The Kansas Election Commissioners have met and organized by the appointment of Gov. Denver, Chairman, and H. S. Walsh, Secretary. They have fixed the first Monday in August as the time for holding the election. There is a serious battle reported between the Border Ruffians and Free State men, but the information is unreliable.

The committee of the Senate have made a report of the Gulf outrages.—A synopsis will be found under the Telegraphic head.

The Rhode Island Legislature have elected Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, the able and accomplished editor of the Providence Journal, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, in the place of that consummate doughface, PHILLIP ALLEN.—Mr. Anthony will prove a worthy occupier of Seward, Trumbull, Hale, Wade &c.—Chicago Tribune May 30th.

The Great Rain Storm of Sunday. The great rain storm of Sunday night swelled the streams to an unusual height, and inflicted much damage on the farms, and some of the railroads. The Illinois Central train due at 5 p. m. was five hours behind time in arriving. The bridge two miles below Kankakee was swept away by the flood, and another near Chesbasse.

The bridge at Pontiac, on the St. Louis road, is gone, beside several others. No train came in yesterday on the Chicago & St. Louis road, nor did any go out last night. It may be a day or two before trains can be regularly run on that road.

The trains on all the other roads came in on time or nearly so, but all report the streams as being exceedingly high, and of great damage being done to the farmers. The rain fell in floods, the wind was a tempest, and the thunder and lightning were terrific. It was an awful night.

We hear that Cairo is submerged with water, and that people live in upper stories and traverse the streets in boats.—Chicago Tribune, June 1.

Orson Hyde, the Mormon High Priest, says, that "if the Lord spares him, and he has good luck, in 10 years more he will have sons enough to make a regiment by themselves."