

THE REGISTER

LIGONIER, JULY 1, 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

1st Dis.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;
2d.—ABRAM W. HENDRICKS, Jefferson
2d.—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.

Congressional Convention.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the tenth Congressional District in the next Congress, will meet at Kendallville, Noble Co. on Thursday the 12th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All who are willing to unite in the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration of the general government are cordially invited to attend and participate.

By order of the Central Committee,
B. W. OAKLEY, Chairman.
Fort Wayne, June 29, 1858.

Hon Charles Case at Home.

Our able Representative is at his home in Ft. Wayne. We copy into our paper from the Fort Wayne Republican an account of his welcome upon the day of his arrival.

We believe that there is a spontaneous warmth of feeling towards Mr. Case throughout the entire district.

We see by the last Elkhart Times that he was present with Mr. Harris, E. W. H. Ellis, and other excellent Republicans, at a public meeting in that county last week. Eloquent speeches were made by the above named gentleman and a glorious good time had generally.

Buchanan Repudiated by the Democracy of Iowa.

The Democracy of Iowa, met in State Convention last week. Resolutions endorsing James Buchanan were presented to the Convention and voted down. After a failure to re-consider, and a stormy time generally, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The minority then called themselves together, and the office-holders and expectants resolved that Jimmy Buchanan was the greatest and best man that ever lived—and then adjourned.—Hurra for Buck.

When Bribery is Right.

If a man should step up ublushingly & 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—Noble Co. Register

The editor of the Register evidently never heard of the bribery of voters in certain counties in this state, by the Republican party in 1856. If he had read the report of the investigating committees of the last Legislature he would probably learned that, the usual way of electing officers in Rush Fountain and other Republican counties was by importing and bribing votes.—*Dekalb Co. Dem.*

We ask our readers to notice the manner of excusing a great wrong. An instance of wholesale and unblushing corruption is held up to view—an editor tells a story from imagination or otherwise, about some naughty bribing of voters down in Rush and Fountain Counties, and therefore Mr Buchanan is excused, lo he has done right. Millions of dollars of a Bribe for a Slave Constitution is just by reason of the Democrat's unsupported assertion that there were bad things done down in certain counties in this State.

Reader, how do you like such moral?

We call attention to the synopsis of a speech in another column, of F. P. Stanton former Secretary of the Governor of Kansas. He tells solid tales of circumstance which he is conversant.

"of our readers will be usual.

We trust that all who give it an attentive per-

Mr. Hale has been the U. S. Senate, for

Some Show of Firmness.

Below we append the notes of two prominent Douglas Democrats of this State. One, Mr Jones, the present Treasurer of State, and who was re-nominated last winter, but could not humble himself sufficiently to accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the party—hence he declined.

The other gentleman, Mr Tanner is the Reporter for the Supreme Court, and his card has reference to the nomination of Mr Carr in opposition to Mr Hughes, who voted in Congress for Le-compton and the English bill.

Read the letters Democrats.

LETTER FROM HON. AQUILLA JONES.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 31, '58.

MR. EDITOR:—I see my name mentioned in a late number of your paper, in connection with the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress from the 3d District. I have also at different times, received numerous letters from Democrats in the District, urging me to become a candidate which I have not answered.

In no case could I consent to become a candidate for the position referred to. It would be an honor to which I have not the assurance to aspire, and which both my inclinations and domestic affairs would forbid me to seek.

Its having been reported in some parts of the State that I had given in my adhesion to the late act of Congress admitting Kansas with the Le-compton Constitution (commonly known as the English bill) permit me in this connection, to say that I have not accepted it as a settlement of the great principles involved in the Kansas question, nor can I, so long as I claim to be a Democrat, and a humble advocate of the doctrines enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform and the Kansas Nebraska act.

"Equality among the States of the Union" is a principle long recognized and cherished by National Democrats. In its defence in 1854-5-6, they made war upon sectionalism from whatever quarter it came. The rights of the South were contended for equally with those of the North. The Cincinnati Platform pledged the free and fair admission of Kansas on an equal footing with other States. By the English bill a direct blow is struck at this great doctrine. It distinguishes invidiously between slave and free constitutions. The doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, for or against slavery, has been set at defiance. By its provisions Congress virtually says to the people of Kansas, if you accept you can come into the Union immediately. If not you shall be punished for your free State notions, by remaining out of the Union four or six years.

The bill in question only recognizes the principal of popular sovereignty as applied to the acceptance of *land grants*, but not as to the ratification or rejection of Constitutions. Nothing is settled by it for the future, its passage prevented the adoption of a wiser and more Democratic measure. The Crittenden Montgomery bill was a fair, open measure, consistent with the Kansas Nebraska act, and unlike the English bill, could have been alike defended upon principle, (not expediency,) in every State of the Confederacy. The latter seems purposely framed to deceive. It has one interpretation for the South, and a diametrically opposite one for the North.

For these reasons and many others which I have not now time to enumerate; I cannot accept the English bill. It is folly to call that a compromise which only, at best, takes the question out of Congress for a month, yet keeps it before the people for years to come. Hence I repudiate it as a test of Democratic fealty. I do not recognize the right of Congressmen, though they be Democrats, to compromise away Democratic principles which have been enunciated and sustained by the Democratic people.

Very truly, yours,

AQUILLA JONES.

A CARD.

It is stated in the Journal and Seymour Times, that I took an active part in the Convention which nominated Geo. W. Carr. This is a mistake. I was present, but took no part in the proceedings. Not being a citizen of the district, it would have been manifestly improper for me to have done so. I was on my way to Brownstown to see my brother, who was lying very ill, and was detained, waiting for the train, during the time the convention was in session. After Mr Carr's nomination, I was called upon to address the convention, composed, in large part, of my old friends and acquaintances, but thinking it improper to comply, I declined.

While I think it necessary to make this explanation, I must add, that I cordially approve of the proceedings of that Convention, and especially of the nomination of Mr Carr. It was provoked and justified by the Calhoun tactics of the Hughes men. Besides, it will insure to the straightout Democracy a victory in that District. Mr Carr ought to be, and will be elected. Nobody wants Hughes to be re-elected; and unless there is a great change in the minds of his constituency, he will bring up the rear in the race.

GEORGE TANNER.

A wag who was asked to buy a Bank Note Detector, said he would purchase one if it would detect a bank note in his pocket.

We feared perhaps, that under some excitement injustice might be done to our friends Messrs. Clapp and Wildman, but could not well say that the proceedings of as many respectable men should not have a place in our columns, knowing at the time of course, that we were running the risk of offending our friends if they did not look upon it in its proper light.

We now print the letter below giving the version of the matter so far as Mr. Clapp is concerned, by a man who ought to know the circumstances.

Correspondence of the Noble County Democrat.
LIGONIER, June 19, 1858.

Sir:—Noticing in your columns certain resolutions, passed by the friends of Law and order in Kendallville, and believing that their motto, "justice, strict and exact," should be exemplified in all their acts, requires an explanation at least as far as said resolutions reflect upon the standing of an attorney of W. M. Clapp, Esq., which in my opinion do him an unintentional injustice. For the reason that Mr. C. was left free by a vote of the committee at Albion, to defend as he saw proper; being released from his contract to prosecute, which above facts were unknown at the time to the delegates at Kendallville, who passed said resolutions, and based the same upon the supposition that he, Mr. C., was a retained attorney for the prosecution before entering upon the defence of Tenant at Avilla; which under the circumstance, he had a perfect right to do. As I understand the sentiments of the law and order party it is not to denounce an honorable attorney for discharging his duty as an attorney in an honorable manner.

But for the low cunning, blackleg trickery, artful dodges, and technical quibbles, for which too many of the members of the bar in northern Indiana are proverbial specimens, which have been on exhibition at the present term of our court.

I think that numerous persons attending the late criminal trials, who have been careful observers of the conduct and course pursued by the attorneys in attendance have failed to find proofs that Mr. C. is of the latter kind. At least such were my convictions, and desire in this manner to do what I think an act of justice to Mr. C.

Respectfully, J. C. RICHMOND.

DOUGLAS WELCOME.—Ex-Postmaster Price, at present book-keeper of the Times office has contracted with the artillery company to fire a hundred shots out of their brass ordinance as a salute to Douglas upon his return to this city. The salute is to be represented by the Times office as a spontaneous outburst of popular enthusiasm. It is understood that Doctor Brainard will not make the welcoming speech. Cols. Carpenter, Leib and Hamilton will not martial the procession. Cook, Strother, Fitch, Hoyne, Nye, Kissane and Boss, will not foot the burnt powder bill.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We will say to all writers, that real names must accompany all communications.

This is a rule that all publishers must adopt. Not that it is necessary for the name to appear in the communication but as a guaranty of good faith to the publisher and to avoid imposition.

We earnestly request our friends to furnish us at any time any incidents or news of a public nature which transpire in their several localities.

Also Marriages and Deaths will be inserted if forwarded.

Hon. F. P. Stanton on the English Juggle.—His Speech at Leavenworth.

On the 8th inst. the Hon. F. P. Stanton made a stirring speech at Leavenworth K. T. for a full report of which we are indebted to the Leavenworth Journal. This effort of the Ex-Secretary is one of remarkable power, and is hissing hot with wrath against the administration. We give a few passages which indicate the temper and force of the whole.

Gentlemen: I am unalterably opposed to the adoption of the Leocompton constitution, under whatever specious device it may be presented, or with whatever accompaniments of alluring temptations of benefits on the one hand or of the crushing wrongs and advantages, or even humiliating disabilities on the other. Never for a single moment by my own free will, shall I consent to pass under the degrading yoke of that monstrous and unmitigated fraud. If Congress, regardless of the clearly expressed will of the people and tyrannically trampling upon their dearest rights, had unconditionally adopted the President's despotic and insulting recommendations, and forced the Leocompton constitution upon the people of Kansas, as a citizen of that subjected State I would have been in favor of taking the parchment on which that instrument was written, and by any common hangman, publicly burn it in the presence of all the people—the same people who once solemnly rejected it at the ballot box, and who, I believe, still regard it with the same loathing and indignation which they then felt and expressed in every legal and peaceable term in which they had an opportunity either to speak or act.

I am here, gentlemen to lift my voice against the acceptance of the Leocompton Government at the hands of Congress, and to persuade you, (if it be

not an insult to talk of persuasion on any such subject,) to stand up now, and battle against this great wrong and outrage as manfully and effectually as you did on the 4th of January last, when you overwhelmed its supporters by a majority of over ten thousand votes.

Gentlemen, I have sought in vain to find an example in history of such treachery as that which has been exhibited by the administration towards Gov. Walker in these momentous affairs in Kansas. Since the days of King David, no parallel can be found. Even his treatment of Uriah, the Hittite, was scarcely so bad as Mr. Buchanan's treatment of "his best friend and wisest counselor." By Uriah's own hand David sent an order to Joab: "Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten and die." But treacherously sacrificed as he was, he at least had the opportunity of meeting a glorious death on the field of battle, falling in the cause of his country, and leaving behind him an imperishable name. He escaped the mortification of surviving his own honor, and of knowing himself betrayed by his king—David too, had the excuse of being moved by the most uncontrollable of human passions. Mr. Buchanan has no shadow of excuse. His conduct exhibits a case of unmitigated treachery—treachery to friends—treachery to principles and pledges—treachery to the best and highest interests of the great and patriotic party which placed him in power. David's offspring by Uriah's wife was not permitted to live; so the Leocompton constitution—the bastard result of Mr. Buchanan's unnatural alliance with the Southern disunionists—already stricken with the curse of God, will die by the hands of the people. David, however, having truly repented of his great wickedness was forgiven and restored to the favor of his Creator. Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, being obdurate and unrepenting has committed the unpardonable sin, and will receive the execration of good men in all time to come.

Gentlemen, I can hardly trust myself to speak of this passage in the history of my country. No greater crime against liberty has been anywhere committed this century. All the miserable and flimsy pretenses—all the technical and preposterous dogmas—by which this monstrous falsehood has been attempted to be justified and upheld, are but the thin disguise under which tyranny and wrong would hope to conceal their unholy purpose. The Administration well knows—Congress knows—the whole world knows—that the people of Kansas are almost unanimous against the Leocompton fraud. The unfortunate and discreditable circumstances, under which the instrument was clothed with the regular technical forms of law, have been fully exposed. No man need be ignorant of any of the facts. And yet, by the means of a technical presumption—though a mere legal fiction—positive and well known facts are made to give way—a known falsehood has been established as truth—and the constitutional rights of a free people are to be sacrificed and trampled in the dust. Gentlemen, when the passions and prejudices of the present hour shall have passed away, the spectacle now exhibited will be considered one of the most extraordinary phenomena ever presented in the history of the world. The solid and substantial liberties intended to have been secured to the States and Territories by the Constitution of the United States, are to be substituted by a mere sham, a mere painted bubble, a mere gossamer, cob web tissue, of false logic and contemptible technicalities; and almost the whole body of a once powerful and patriotic party is seduced, infatuated and mesmerized, to believe the patent and baleful lie!

BOGUS TO THE LAST.—A little incident took place at a station near Alton Sunday evening last, which illustrates the "ruling passion." The cars containing the convicts on their way to the penitentiary, stopped at the station. A burly, well dressed Sambo was standing upon the platform, and was requested by one of the convicts to step over to a neighboring refreshment stand and get him a dime's worth of crackers. Sambo expressed his willingness to aid an unfortunate man, and took a quarter from the convict, giving back fifteen cents to make the change right. Sambo started for the stand, and at the same time the cars started for Alton, and when it was too late, he found that he had been shamefully imposed upon. The quarter was a bogus one.

A Farmer who had employed a green Emerald, ordered him to give the mule some corn in the ear. On his coming in, the farmer asked, "Well, Pat, did you give the corn?" "To be sure I did."

"How did you give it?" "And shure, as yez told me, in the ear."

"But how much did you give?" "Well, yez see, the crature would'n't hold still, and kept switching his ears about so, I could'n't get but about a fist full in both ears."

A clergyman catechizing the youths of his church, put the first question in the catechism to a girl. "What is your consolation in life and death?"

The poor girl smiled, but no answer. The teacher insisted. "Well," said she, "since I must tell, it is the young printer on Elm Street."

Temperance Lecture.

Col. Fell, of Philadelphia, lectured at the M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening.

We think that he is a Temperance Lecturer who is calculated to accomplish something in his work. His experience has caused him to know a great deal of what the Liquor traffic is—and then he does not do what a great many speakers do—dodge his subject—but on the contrary brings the subject home with force, point and application to his hearers.

Col. Fell considers of all the dead weights to a moral reformation, are the generalizing 'don't want to take any responsibility' men.

The Col. is a man who we think will 'speak the truth and fear not,' and it may well be supposed that he may see the necessity of enlarging upon this subject and bringing it home to his audience at his next public lecture.

The Col.'s next lecture will be at the M. E. Church, this (Thursday) evening, when we think he will have a full house.

100 Barrels Lemonade.

(Or a slightly minus quantity,) it is said is going to be welled up at the new establishment of J. E. Braden's against the 3d of July, (leaving some for the 5th.)

Also the Soda Fountain to be kept full, and a great quantity of catables, cakes, candies, crackers, cheese, nuts, Raisins, &c., &c., to be piled up for all those who may want, and have the dimes.

More Lemonade and Soda.

Mr. Lowrey as will be seen by card advertised in our columns, has opened a room for these cooling beverages.—Mr L. is a stranger here, but says that he's not going to keep a doggerly.

In the present fix of a certain petition we deem it a cruel thing to say much about it. We haven't heard of a man who admits the charges contained in the petition, as applied to us, and they may worry themselves in fighting their imaginations and imaginative persons as long as they please.

We know that most of those whose real names appear feel chagrined at the position they are there placed in.

Some feeling the weight of their false position, have promptly stepped forward and disavowed on paper to our friends any such sentiments. We leave it for gentlemen to say whether this is or is not the proper way to pursue when inadvertently misrepresented. Many we understand are not at all well pleased at the devices used to make them misrepresent themselves.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Hudson of the 'Haw Patch.' Mr H. has delivered quite a quantity of lumber in our village, and we understand that it is of the most desirable quality. And from some acquaintance with those connected with the Mill, we believe that those wishing to buy will find true gentleman to deal with, if they should call at the Olen-tangy Mill.

Lucrative Business.

Lucrative business for "hard-working" men, is not all taken up here, we believe. It is said that no trade or avocation compares with it.

When will our merchants and tradesmen consider their interest and engage in it.

There were several Typographical and other errors crept into our paper last week. Our 'proof' was read hurriedly late at night—this is our principal excuse.

An individual said to us the other morning, 'I didn't know such a thing was in there'—but I don't want to—Do you know who wants you to sir? He soon passed on.

Religious Notices.

There will be preaching at the new School House on the North side of the River, on Saturday Evening 3d inst at 7 1/2 o'clock by Rev. I. L. Fuller.

Also at the same place on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

The Ligonier Register says a few loads of wood would be cheerfully received at this office. We should rather think it would be preferable in these times.—*Toledo Blade.*

Send us out the ice if you please—but really can't we have a little fire out here in Hoosierdom to crust over our janny cakes without exciting the ridicule of the Toledoans?

Those who have read the last Noble County Democrat, will see that a person of this place, by the name of Chappel, wishes us to mix in with his quarrel against himself about his reputation, &c.

We decline to enter the list from the fact that we have seen other self condemned persons, catch themselves in a similar manner—and we have more important matter than treating upon such men.

This Chappel knows what his character is, and there are others who know what his reputation has been—in other places which he has left—and in the great stiring he has made of this matter, wherein he has been charged with nothing; he has indicated to the world ten times as strong what his character is, than the article from the Register which he parades in the Democrat could have done.

Dan Rice's Tent Blown Down at Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Daily Sentinel of Saturday morning last, says that during the afternoon of Friday a serious accident occurred within the circus tent just after the performance had commenced, the clouds darkened and the rumbling of distant thunder announced the coming of a storm. The large tent was nearly filled, there being few, if any, less than two thousand persons present. At the approach of the storm all kept their seats, not apprehending any danger, and the performances went on. The rain soon commenced to fall in torrents and the strength of the wind increased every moment. The horses and actors had just left the ring when the tent was struck by an awful blast, and a huge rent was burst in the canvass on the south side, the rain flowed in from the top in a perfect river on the people in the box. Simultaneously with the bursting of the canvass, several of the poles gave way with a crash, letting the flapping roof down upon the heads of the spectators. A general rush for the center then took place, but before many had time to get out of their seats, the supporters under the seating gave way, letting the whole multitude down in a promiscuous heap, and such scrambling as then followed is seldom seen indeed, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The children screamed, many of the ladies fainted, and such a confusion as ensued has seldom been equalled since the days of Babel. The rain kept pouring down in torrents, and nearly all were about as well ducked as if they had been doused in the river. The ladies lost their parasols, fans, bonnets, and shawls in many instances, and the rain poured in unmerciful fury upon their fair heads. Some of those present lost their children in the confusion, and were in terrible agony, fearing that they had been killed or hurt, until the little missing ones were found. As far as we could learn, however, no one was seriously injured, though some were badly bruised.

The principal damage done was to the ladies dresses which we doubt if \$3,000 will cover. We know of one individual who will be a loser in the sum of \$30 for damaged crinoline, &c., and no doubt this is the experience of many others.

ALL ANIMALS CAN TALK.—At the annual meeting of the Association for the advancement of science, held lately at Boston, it was shown that, after all, there are no "dumb beasts." Dr. Gibbon read a very interesting paper on "language of animals." He says that every variety of animated being possesses a means of intelligible communication. Each creature, by peculiar signs and sounds of correspondence, has a language understood by its own kind and sometimes learned by others.—Emotions of caution, affection and fear—of joy, gratitude and grief—are disclosed by simple tones of the voice, or impressive gestures, to signalize feelings strictly comprehended and often answered. Insects and birds, fishes and beasts, thus express themselves in distinct languages, signed, spoken and sung, seen, heard and felt. He illustrated his theory by stating familiar facts relative to domestic animals.—*Home Journal.*

DR. LEIB.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that a strong disposition is entertained at Washington to decapitate Dr. Leib, from the apprehension that his proceedings in this State may lead to party distractions elsewhere.

Mrs. William Styer.—The mother of the first white child born in Milwaukee, has just started on a visit to her friends in England. What an illustration is this of the rapid growth of our Western cities: the mother of the first white child born in a city which now boasts of some 60,000 inhabitants not only alive but able to travel to foreign lands.

Dubuque.—The Times of that city speaks in an encouraging vein of the business of Dubuque. Money, it says, is growing more plenty, and the quality is good. Wheat, it says is worth from 46 to 48 cents.

H. H. LOWREY.

RESTURANT & SALOON.

At the old stand of J. K. Forsyth. He will be happy to receive the call of gentlemen at all times.