

ga turnip. This is a very important turnip, [laughter] and I have not seen anything so much in demand as that vegetable. It is most excellent; it is not only productive, but it is remarkably fine. That and the garlic, and the other species of seeds, are all very well received, and I am still for sending them forth unless the honorable Senator will convince me that it is unconstitutional. I find opposed to him on that point a gentleman for whom I have a very great respect—the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, who I believe is a staunch Democrat, one who tells us that he has stood up in support of Southern Democracy with great fidelity, and I believe with some adventure and great sacrifice, even, sometimes of personal inclination. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hale being in a sympathetic mood, came to the relief of Mr. Bigler, and implored for him a little mercy—*locut penitentia*, until a new National Convention of the Democracy should have time to pass a decree on this imprecise Southern conception on the subject of garlic and onion seed.

Mr. Hale. It is very rarely sir, that a debate in the Senate is intended to influence the action of the members here but it is made to enlighten the country. I confess however, that this debate has enlightened my mind. I was at first inclined to go against the appropriation but the considerations which have been urged with so much force by the Senator from Pennsylvania I confess, have weakened my convictions and have almost induced me to go for it. If the appeal which he so powerfully and pathetically made to the honorable Senator from Georgia has not moved him he must be impervious to eloquence and pathos.

I think that the case which the Senator from Pennsylvania has presented is eminently just. I agree entirely with what he says, when he declares that in his course here, he has not been looking to popularity. I think that the whole North, Pennsylvania, no less than any other part of the Union, will endorse his veracity if nothing else, when he declares that he has not been seeking popularity; and when he appeals to the Senator from Georgia, and tells him what a hard road the Northern Democrats had had to travel, how much they had had to sacrifice and to face; and then asks if in return for all this he cannot let him have a few onion and garlic seeds, [laughter] I confess, if the Senator from Georgia was not moved, I was. [Laughter.] I think it is reasonable and more than reasonable, even if he had asked for a little of the vegetable full grown. But when he says: Look at the North, and see on every side, and hear by every mail, proof that we have not pandered to popularity; see what we have suffered in your behalf; when you see all that and see that we are not exorbitant, we do not ask offices, take your foreign missions and distribute them where they appropriately belong; take the Federal treasury, and use it; but when we go home to an outraged constituency will you be so illiberal as not to let us carry a few onion seeds, a little garlic, and now and then a cabbage, [laughter] so that our constituency may be inclined to wink a little at the course we have taken on this great question, upon which we have sacrificed so much for you? I confess, that even if I had such strict rules as the Senator from Georgia entailing upon the constitution, when such an appeal comes from the 'right bower' of the Administration not asking to take the 'ace' or anything else, but simply a little onion seed—a vegetable that under certain states of application is calculated to produce tears—[laughter]—cannot you let us go home and cry with our constituents over what we have done? I do not want to be personal but I appeal to the Senator from Georgia, and I ask him—I can ask him, for we have always been on friendly relations—

Mr. Bigler. Allow me. I have no idea at all that the Senator intends to be personal.

Mr. Hale. Oh no.

Mr. Bigler. But he uses terms which I do not understand; talking about the 'right bower,' and 'ace,' and all that sort of thing. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hale. Well, sir, I do not understand them; but I thought the Senator did, because the Senator from Georgia spoke of it, and he seemed to understand it then. [Laughter]—I do not understand them; but I suppose it is parliamentary, highly so, [laughter], or else it would not have been introduced. I do not know what the 'right bower' is. I suppose it is a *naval* [knave at] term. [laughter] or something of that sort.

'But I was proceeding, the Senator from Georgia and myself do not agree on political questions; we have differed; but I believe, in our social intercourse, we have never had any difficulty; and whenever it has been in my way—I do know that I ever had an opportunity where it was in my power—to do him a slight favor, but if it was the case, I would do it; but if he has the slightest regard for me, I beg to throw it in the same scale, where the eloquence and pathos of the Senator from Pennsylvania have gone before me, and, both together, we ask for—a little onion seed. [Laughter.] Can he, under these circumstances, resist no sir.

'I am as strict a constructionist of the constitution as any, not excepting the honorable Senator before me, [Mr. Toombs] but I have read all the platforms, and I suggest to the Senator from Georgia that he is a little too fast. I think, considering what has been done, we may continue to vote these seeds, at least until the Charleston

convention sits; and then, I have no doubt, after these developments, there will be a new resolution that will cut off these seeds, and that onions will be unconstitutional ever after. [Laughter.] But until that is done, until that proviso is put in, I think the faithful may construe the provisions of the Constitution and the Cincinnati platform as the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania has suggested. I think we may construe them without straining the Constitution any more to buy onion seeds than it does to catch runaway slaves. I guess, when you find a provision in the Constitution that there is a mode to take money out of the Federal Treasury to pay for returning fugitive slaves, you will find also the provision that a little sum may be paid for onion seed. Until a clause forbidding it comes either in the Constitution or the Charleston Convention, let us have the seed; but I have no doubt that it will be unconstitutional after that Convention sits.'

The Kansas Question.

The Journal of Commerce makes a sardonic effort to be funny and satirical over the approaching Kansas election. It contrasts the silence and unconcern of the republican press touching that election with the activity and earnestness, the zeal and feeling, exhibited on so many former occasions, and hence—judging, we suppose, the feelings of other people by its own, with a forced and affected chuckle—it pretends to draw the conclusion that all the concern formerly expressed for Kansas was false and hypocritical—no better than a scheme of robbing honest men and women of their earnings to support political vagabonds in Kansas and political knaves elsewhere; a mere plot on the part of the Republicans to overthrow their political opponents, and secure the control of the spoils of office.

The Journal of Commerce is perfectly well aware that all that the Republicans ever asked for the people of Kansas was that they should be permitted to elect their own Legislators and other officers, to enact their own laws, and to frame their own State Constitution. What the Republicans protested against, the sole ground of the appeals to the people of the Northern States to rally for the support of freedom, the cause, and the only cause of all the apprehension which they ever expressed that the fair plains of Kansas might become the possession of the Slave Power, was that system of intrusive voting and Border-Ruffian intimidation, patronized by the Administration at Washington, which culminated in the attempt to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas against the known wishes of a vast majority of the inhabitants.

So long as this project was on foot, instigated and encouraged from Washington, and sustained by the whole power and patronage of the general Government—this project to force slavery on Kansas by intrusive voting, Border-Ruffian violence and false returns—the Republican leaders and the Republican press did not cease for a moment to entreat, to supplicate and to warn. So long as the danger lasted, they labored, in season and out of season, to rally the people of the Free States to the cause of freedom and to prevent the consummation, on the part of the miserable pack of Northern doughfaces, of which the Journal of Commerce is so unscrupulous and willing an organ, of the attempt, in which this whole Kansas scheme originated, to secure a mess of potage to themselves by betraying Kansas into the hands of the slaveholders. Let a similar bargain and sale be again attempted, let a like plot for the extension of slavery be again set on foot, under similar auspices, and the Republican leaders and the Republican press will be as loud as before in denouncing it, and in rallying the people of the North to oppose it. With respect to Kansas in spite of all the efforts of the slaveholders, and all the wriggings and twistings of Mr. Buchanan, they have effectually defeated the attempt to force slavery upon that Territory against the wishes and in the face of the opposition of the great bulk of the inhabitants. After three years of earnest, doubtful struggle, the Republicans have succeeded in delivering Kansas from the infliction of intrusive voters, border-Ruffian violence, a sham legislature, and local officers imposed upon them by violence and fraud. In spite of the earnest efforts of Mr. Buchanan and his party, they have succeeded in snatching Kansas from the grip of the Lecompton Convention, and have at length secured to its inhabitants the privilege of being let alone, and of depositing their votes without interference from any quarter. The moment the people of Kansas have been secured in this, confessed even by the Journal of Commerce to be an "inherent right," the Republicans have at once ceased all reference to the subject, thereby affording the most conclusive proof that something more than mere personal or party objects lay at the bottom of the former agitation. The Republicans feel a perfect confidence that the people of Kansas, if let alone, are perfectly able to take care of themselves, and of the cause of freedom too, so far as Kansas is concerned; and as the prospect seems to be that the August election on the Lecompton Constitution will be a fair and a free one, there has been no occasion for us to interfere.—*N.Y. Tribune.*

There will be a Sunday School celebration at Bryan, Ohio, August 12th,

THE REGISTER

LIGONIER, JULY 29, 1858.

Republican State Ticket

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

1st Dis.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;
2d.—ABRAM W. HENDRICKS, Jefferson
3d.—SIMON YAN DES, 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.

The Noble County Register.

This number completes the first half volume of this paper. This is longer than any but a Democratic paper has ever existed in the county. The Register has thus far exceeded the expectations of all in its success. We believe that it has a basis that no other paper in the county ever had. In consideration of its past patronage, with the expectation of promptness on the part of its friends in the country, as also an expected increased subscription list, "after harvest," experienced practical printers propose to contract to publish it for its proceeds.

We may be pardoned for saying that this point has not been attained without persevering and unremitting efforts in behalf of the Register interests. Feeling the importance and necessity of a paper advocating the principles of the Register, we may perhaps be allowed without offending a true sense of modesty, to say that we have given it labor and effort which those who know the difficulty of establishing and sustaining a Press in a county like ours, can only know of and appreciate. Suffice it to say, that if we have not given the Register's interest a sleepless vigilance since the commencement of its establishment until now, then we do not know what that kind of vigilance is.

We claim no particular credit for this. It is no more than any one should have done under the circumstances. There should be a Press in the county, and there should be one permanently sustained—to this end have the efforts been put forth of which we have spoken and with the present success.

Now, therefore we call upon our friends in the country if they feel an interest in the Register, to not only make up the arrears due us, as it is very nearly 'after harvest'—and a county Press without official patronage, cannot run without it receives pay of its dues—but also for every present subscriber to consider himself an agent to secure at least one new subscriber for the Register. Many could secure more.

The County has not been canvassed, but leaving to the friends in the different townships to feel a proper and lively interest in the matter, we have left the work of extending the circulation of the Register to them.

Friends, do you want to make the Register one of the permanent institutions of the county? Let us have your response.

Remember, that it is the *almighty* dollar that we need.

To Those who we cannot Please.

Gentlemen we would be glad to please you all; but so long as we do as we do, and think as we think, and you think and act as you do—we simply say that we can't do it. Therefore we think that you had better take it cool, bathe your passions in cool water; abstain from political figuring and chicanery; don't be too impetuous to serve your country; become truly penitent for your sins; pray for your enemies; and, finally, pay the Printer sometime.

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The track laying on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad progresses slowly. Some nine miles have been laid west of Plymouth.

Forbearance.

This is a virtue which we have we think very strongly cultivated of late but it sometimes reaches the point when it ceases to be a virtue. Gentlemen *howlers* we don't think that we were made expressly to cater to the extreme vanity of *weak* things, or become the *soapstone* of any figuring and disgraceful *cliques* however curious in *extremes* they are combined—end you can understand from this, henceforth, that you cannot use us for your purposes.—Here lies the great, grand difficulty.—You can perhaps turn us out of the Register office—try it. But so help us God, you can never mould us to your designs. We would like to have peace, peace with all mankind—and we are determined to have *peace* if we have to fight for it—but as for the peace you propose we shall not enter in. We have been threatened with violence if we didn't come to terms. Now gentlemen, we have to say, that we have experienced one brutal exhibition of that *assumption* upon our person—but we think that a repetition would be a little *dangerous*.

We don't think this Press or any other should be placed under the ban of *desperado* violence, as to what it sh'd, as well as to what it should not utter—we don't consider such fit judges of, or authors of literature—and we don't think we were created to *succumb* to any such influences.

We have forbore to open out the character of some who have attacked us, whose *putridity* is overwhelming to all *good* in their natures.

We have forbore to *slow up* those who have been baying at our heels, knowing the sympathy that they would try to get up on that account.

We have wished to avoid all reference to persons of an unpleasant nature, only so far as it became necessary.

But there is a turning point in all things, and provocation may be made so as to insure a 'sifting' of the nature and aims of certain brawlers—which if it necessary shall be done without fear or favor.

Now understand us. We have abiding faith in the principles and purposes of the Republican party; and we shall intend to reflect the honest sentiments of that organization, fully and frankly expressed. We shall war against any thing which will tend to mar an honorable harmony, or destroy the integrity in any way of the organization. If this does not suit them we cannot please. But in the abiding faith that it is just, such will be our course.

We shall not lend a helping hand to any faction or clique and shall hold all as bound come from where they may to throw no impediment in the way of an unbiased expression of Republican sentiment. All true Republicans will unite upon such a sentiment as that. Let then, all strife and jealousies and preferences resolve themselves into a fight and victory for the cause.

Are such the sentiments of the Republicans of Noble County?

County Meeting.

The Republican County Meeting for appointing delegates to the District Convention, turned out to be a rather stirring meeting.

Interesting and able addresses were made by Messrs. Towsley and Parrot. In showing up the prodigality, corruption, and treachery of the present Administration Messrs. T. and P. were most clear and pointed.

Mr. Parrot with blistering effect showed up the self-sold *lick-spittles* of our country who are ready to stultify themselves anew every day at the bidding of their corrupt and debauched leaders. He reminded them how structuring they took the stand upon Popular Sovereignty in 1856—how willingly they danced to their *pet* death, to the music of Dred Scott in 1857. Mr. P. very scathingly exposed the attitude and wriggling of those in this section who praise Douglas then Buchanan—who thought it was destructive of all free government not to allow the people to choose their own Constitution in Kansas. Then having full confidence in James Buchanan, for using the whole patronage and power of the government to deprive the people of that right—and finally, solemnly affirming that it did not make any matter it was Democratic any how let it go as it might.

Mr. P., in closing, said that he was ready to enter the field and to show up to the people of every district of his county, the destructive nature of the Administration Democracy of this country.

A Two Years Review

Those who give a tacit or open support to the Administration seem to wish to forget what they two years ago in their efforts to elect James Buchanan promised the people—what they then considered the basis of a free Government—what sincerity they then claimed—what pledges they made—what acts they then recorded. But what is the result? All of these assurances then made, pledges given, oaths sworn to are grossly violated and trampled with derision in the dust. As a cursory view of the progress making towards that goal, where other nations have wrecked their power and liberties: we wish our readers to recollect what the promises of those now in power were; what honeyed songs they sang in your ear; and now see in the result thus far whether we were correct in distrusting their integrity after they had imposed upon us previous wrong and broken faith.

Our readers will well recollect the excuse they gave us for breaking the sacred compact, the Missouri Compromise. And in place of that Compromise which they said no 'ruthless hand would ever disturb,' they then clamorously urged that the people of the territories should decide whether they should appropriate to themselves slaves or not. But in absence of a decision in favor of Slavery by the people of the territories; in the absence of positive law for slavery, they urged that the Constitution of the United States liberated every slave that was taken into the territories.

This was the stand taken by Democratic speakers and the press in this county in 1856. Then how willing they were to falsify that position; violate most solemn assurances and pledges, and accept with a coolness that would shame the serpent in the garden of Eden, the declaration of Buchanan, that slavery existed *under* and by *virtue* of the Constitution of the Union.

Also accept the complete overthrow of their Popular Sovereignty by the Dred Scott decision which says that the people of the territories *shall not* exclude Slavery. In face of month after month constantly repeated protestations that the right of the people to exclude slavery, was the point and platform of their political faith; that as they had any hopes of Heaven they would see that position maintained; they now eat up their assurances, turn to scorn their pledges, and in blind adhesion to party hold the garments of those who make their former oaths and vows complete falsities.

Then follows the next step, the attempt to make a people more wicked than they would be by attempting to fasten slavery upon them against their will. How many who revolted at this last unheard of atrocity are now peeping about the *wisdom* and *integrity* of the administration. When shall the end of these things be? Reflect reader. Not until the arm of the slave power is broken, or we become an empire of slaves.

Mr. Case and the Elkhart County Times.

We, with other Republicans very much regretted to see the tone of one or two late articles in the Times towards Mr. Case. The covert attacks and insinuations, we think were unjust and unnecessary and we believe calculated to place Mr. Case in a false position.

We should have regretted to have seen any other gentleman under the same circumstances treated in the same manner. We do not look upon such a course by the Times as indicating an selfish course.

The gentleman mentioned for Congress, are we believe of irreproachable character and we should deplore any seeming reflections upon any one of them.

EXCITEMENT AT CHICAGO.

The Buchananites after the speeches of Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln, must needs have a meeting of their own. Accordingly a meeting of the Administration Democracy was called on Friday evening last. Before the time for calling the meeting to order, there were indications of disturbance. The Douglas Democracy were the ones charged with being the rioters. Several attempts were made toward disturbing and breaking up the meeting—but the police as often succeeded in arresting the ring-leaders and quelling the disturbance. The meeting finally went on. The speakers were decided in charges of treachery and overweening ambition of Douglas, and were very happy in high key note praises of the great Buchanan.

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California, like Missouri, will soon rival Ohio in the product of native wine. There is one firm in San Francisco which produced last year two hundred thousand bottles of champagne from their own vineyard in Los Angeles. This is but one of many instances of California's enterprise in wine-growing. Almost every State in the Union now adds its quota—small in many cases but always increasing—to the annual product.

Another of the Gang Caught.

John Wilson, one of the most dangerous of horse thieves, has after much pursuit been caught, and is now in this county. He was the one that stole Spencers horses in the east part of this county last summer.

He was also engaged with Core in breaking open Mr. S. Smith's Harness Shop, in this town and has been engaged with this prowling band generally.

He was