

THE REGISTER

LIONIER, AUGUST 12, 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

1st Dis.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;
2d.—ABRAM W. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson;
3d.—SIMON YANDES, of Marion;
4th.—WM. D. GRISWOLD, of Vigo.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WILLIAM T. OTTO, of Floyd;

TREASURER OF STATE.

JOHN H. HARPER, of St. Joseph.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM A. PEELE, of Randolph.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Noble County, and all others who are opposed to the iniquitous course of the present Administration are requested to meet in Convention at Albion, on Saturday, the 28th inst., to nominate candidates for Representative, Treasurer, Sheriff, and two County Commissioners, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

Let all attend who possibly can.

By order of the Co. Cent. Com.

A. B. MILLER, Chairman.

What is Democracy Now?

It will be well to inquire every month, what is Democracy now? To be sure the inattentive devotee to the name Democracy rests on that time honored name as his rock of defence without thinking or knowing that under a hallowed name a dishonest and corrupt set of men may work the greatest outrage, tyranny and wrong and yet all of the time he may be resting on conscious security upon the mere mist, the mere vapor of a name. How few would now remain in the self-dubbed Democratic ranks if they were aware of the fact, of the continual changes which the leaders make, down from one position to another, each more and more dangerous to popular rights than the one which preceded it. Reader, how has it been for the last ten years? This short span—what strides towards despotism has this false named Democracy made in the short space of ten years?

Ten years ago Democratic State Conventions, resolved, and published to the world that "slavery was politically, morally, and socially wrong," and deprecated its existence under any circumstances. Democratic Legislatures in all the Northern States except one, passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their representatives to vote for a proviso, forever excluding slavery from the Territories of the United States. Democratic Statesmen spoke and wrote in its favor. But hark! a rumbling sound is heard—it is in the direction of the South—it comes nearer and nearer—soon you can hear the loud crack of the whip—it is the man-breeders whip, and with it comes the voice, "Democrats, down in the dust! take back those resolutions which you have passed—forswear those solemn declarations which you have made! A silent pause and stillness comes upon those who have just been loudly vociferating for the Wilnot proviso. A trembling and shaking of knees like an electric shock seemed to pervade the whole line. Pretty soon their dauntless generals began to reel—and soon very soon General Cass fell? To his now acknowledged rightful sovereign he asked for absolution from the past—and published a 'change of heart' for the future. As fell General Cass, so fell in course of time, the lieutenants, colonels, and privates of the Democratic army. But a passive change was not all that was required. The crack of the whip, and the voice of the wieldsaid, "denounce as dangerous, vile, and treasonable whoever shall attempt to maintain the principles which you have just cast off?"

The history of the times will show that it was obeyed. Loud appeals and imprecations sounded out all over the country, against the very principles, which they had a few months before been zealously defending. Then the sovereign expressed himself satisfied with this addition that the humiliation of this succumbing should never be complained of—and it was agreed to upon the condition that no new demands should be made by their sovereign slavery. Thus was the bond signed and sealed. But no sooner was this agreement made, than the tyrant asked, "why may I not dictate my own terms. Implicit obedience once implies obedience again. And now this point must be yielded. Democrats down again!—we have told you not to renew

the slavery agitation and we have agreed to it, too—but you are 'mud sills' and we are a class to govern:—down again! Astonishment pervaded the country; soon tremor and shaking began to be manifested. Democrats began to fall. They yielded again, and Territory consecrated to Freedom was opened to slavery.

But here 'don't feel so bad, you may go to the territories, and if you can get more good men to go there than there are defiers of justice, you may vote its existence out.' And again this new outrage must be vociferated all over the country as sweeter than the honey comb. And Northern Democrats did so swear; and the right of the Territories like those of the States to form their own institutions, in their own way, was then the thundering cry all over the land. James Buchanan was elected and as the oracle of the Slave God in connection with parizan judges say again—"Northern Democrats! forswear again all of those declarations which you made in 1856—denounce them as treasonable—for the Constitution of your country does not allow you to vote slavery out of the Territories. It is sacred there—Down again!—blasphemy and curse all who believe what you said in 1856." And did pure Democrats kneel down and cry holy to this—they did.

But here says Buchanan—when you come to vote on state Constitutions then you may surely vote against or for slavery. This point is soon reached, and the people of Kansas say, Jim Buchanan don't you remember your promise? Ah yes, says the old gentlemen, you had delegates elected, I don't think now that it is necessary. Down again Democrats on your marrow bones! Swear that it is mine & slavery's right to force a slave Constitution upon Kansas against the people's will. Down upon your knees and swear to it!

Reader the self-called Democrats are falling down all around you to this last slave abasing cringing unmanly and unholly command.

Democrats where are you to day?

What commands are you next to obey?

From High Authority.

In the Vice President's stump speech made lately in Kentucky, is the following passage in relation to the people choosing their own constitution. The Vice President of the United States thinks that a constitution can be made for the people without their interference just about as well as with it. Therefore the people can tend to their farms and not trouble themselves about Constitutions that they are to live under—such a set of priceless scoundrels as made the Lecompton one, can do it up for them all right, and oblige them to live under it. A precious blaspheming upon anything that has any Democracy in it, is this.

The startling doctrine has started in this country, that a constitution has no validity until submitted to a vote of the people. Congress had authorized Kansas to form her own institutions in her own way. She chose that peculiar way and Congress had no right to interfere in the matter.

Kentucky submitted her new constitution to the people because she wanted to, but if she had chosen not to do it, it would have no business of Congress or any body else. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] I'd like to have seen Congress attempt to interfere in regard to the submission of our constitution!

As an abstract proposition, I will never submit to it. [Cheers.] I will never consent that Congress shall have a right to reject a Constitution because the people of a territory chose not to submit it to the people.

The notorious Hank Core—alias John Patterson, has been arrested in Fulton County, Ohio, and is now in the Ohio Penitentiary for stealing a horse, plead guilty and sentenced for three years to hard labor.

Core although young in years is old in crime, having been for the last two years McDougal's right bower. He is under indictments in this county for stealing Storm's buggy and Smith's harness. The annals of crime presents no more industrious or successful thief and highwayman.

Great honor is due to those who have at length succeeded in making this important arrest.

The Democrat frequently imagines itself facetious and funny. Last week it wanted to talk a little about the Register, and goes on with about as much sense and connection as printer's pi would generally make.

We don't expect to please all—the corrupt and debauched in particular—come from where they may. If the Democrat has no bona fide friends among them—the huge genius had better attend to its Angola friend.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull's Speech at Chicago.

The Republicans had quite an enthusiastic demonstration at Chicago on Saturday last. Senator Trumbull spoke from the balcony of the Tremont House, to a multitude of thousands.

His speech was replete with sound argument and eloquence, and elicited the unbounded applause of his auditors, from the commencement to its close.

We have only space to copy from it upon only a single point, and that upon the economy of the Democratic Administration in power. And here we beg our readers to ponder well the pretended simplicity of the latter day democratic institutions. See a sample only of what the administration is doing for its supporters—see how with careless and reckless hand, the people's money is thrown away upon heartless vagabonds, who are thus put under pay to support James Buchanan and his dynasty. Look at it honest Democrats! Here in one instance five hundred dollars apiece are paid to men for one dollar that they collect for the government.

This is the way, reader, that your money is squandered. All of this is constitutional; but it is unconstitutional to improve your harbors and rivers to save from ruins millions upon millions of our inland commerce.

It is unconstitutional for you not to have Slavery planted all over our land. It is unconstitutional for you not to be blood-hounds for the nigger-drivers of the South. And it's got to be unconstitutional for Northern Democrats to have garden seeds from Washington. But lo! it's worthy and supremely constitutional for this man-enervating administration to pay a favorite five hundred dollars for collecting one.

Reader look at the other less flagrant examples, and see how one hundred millions of money are wasted in a year.

Gen. Pierce expended more money during four years of peace than our government expended for the first thirty years after its organization. In 1823 the expenditures of the Government for all purposes, exclusive of the public debt, \$9,784,154 59. In 1857, the expenses of the Government exclusive of the public debt, were \$65,032,559 76. The pro rata, according to the population in 1823, was 94 cents on each individual. The pro rata in 1857 was \$2 28, according to population. Now these facts ought to attract the attention of the country; but perhaps if I were to state in detail some of the wastefulness of this Government, some of the means by which these expenses have been increased, it would strike your minds more forcibly. I will call your attention to the city of Chicago. You have a custom house located here, and in 1852, or for the fiscal year ending in June, 1853, the last year of Fillmore's Administration, there was collected at Chicago \$111,808 86. Six men were employed to collect it, and they were paid \$2,882 12 That was a little over two per cent.—For the year ending June 30th, 1856 there was collected at Chicago \$145,662 49. Sixteen men were employed in its collection, and they were paid \$14,349 29 for doing it. Now I ask you, living right here as you do, is there any reason for this increase of expenditure? Can you tell me any reason why it cost ten per cent the last fiscal year, to collect the revenue at this port, and only a little over two per cent four years ago. Is there any reason for it except that the government wanted to shower the money upon favorites. (Yes there is a reason.) I don't know what it is. [The Democratic party must be sustained.]—Laughter and applause. I think that is the best reason. [Renewed laughter.] They must sustain the office holders. But Chicago is only a single case. I have the official report here and I will state a few other cases to show you how the Government expends money. There are some other points where the expenditures for collecting the revenue are much worse than at this point. At Wilmington, Delaware, there was collected \$2,004 95. How many men do you suppose it took to collect that amount, and how much do you suppose they got for it? It took eight men, and the expense of collecting was \$15,848 88! [Laughter.] Gentlemen, you began entirely too soon. These are the better sort of cases. At Annapolis, in Maryland, there was collected the same year, \$875 25. [Renewed laughter.] How many men do you suppose it took to collect that? It took four men, and they were paid for their services \$983 42. At Ocracoke in North Carolina, \$82 55 were collected in 1857. [Laughter.] It took seven men to do it. [Laughter.] and an economical government, under a Democratic administration, priding itself on its economy, paid seven men to collect this \$82 55, \$2,401 52. [Laughter.] At port Oxford, in Oregon Territory—now you would expect something extravagant over there—there was collected \$5 85 and it took two men to collect it, and they were paid for collecting it, \$2,703 08. [Great laughter.] Can any of you make the calculation of the percentage that was paid to collect the \$5 85? I believe it was about five hundred to one. Don't you think the gov-

ernment at get rich? At Monterey, in California, the amount collected in 1857 was \$45 26, three men were employed to collect it, and paid for doing it \$7,050 95. At Buffalo there was collected in 1857, \$10,140 53.—There were ten men employed in its collection, and they were paid \$16,896 51. I will not weary you with reading this report further. It is the official report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling upon him to know how many employees he had at the different custom houses; what he paid them;—how much was collected, &c., and here is the official report from every collection district in the United States. I have singled out a part of them as examples. [When can we have the report?] You can have this published it is a public document. [Has Douglas got it?] I presume he has, for he sustains the administration on every point save one. I will now give you some account of the total expense of collecting the revenue for several years past. In 1850 Congress passed a law appropriating \$2,450,000 annually to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue east of the Rocky Mountains. During Taylor and Fillmore's administration the whole revenue east of the Rocky Mountains was collected for about two million dollars per annum, leaving a surplus of more than \$1,600,000 at the end of the four years. During the four years of the administration of Gen. Pierce, he used up the \$2,450,000 per annum, and every dollar of the \$600,000 remaining over from the Fillmore administration besides. After Mr. Buchanan came into power, Mr. Secretary Cobb, in his first report asked Congress to appropriate \$3,700,000 annually to collect the revenue in the same district of country where only about \$2,000,000 had been required five years before. What was the reason for this vast increase of expense?

THE ATLANTIC CABLE LAID.

This glorious news has quickened the hearts of hundreds of thousands of people during the week.

Rejoicings have been held in all of the principal cities of the Union. It is supposed that the line will be in working order in a few days. What a new era will this open!

Malicious Filth.

The creature that don't belong to the Republican party. (when it is proposed to discard him) has been very busy during the past week, in printing and sending out ponderous amounts of his fish market vilness, in sheets, half sheets and circulars against Mr. Case. Now we suppose that all of this knavish labor will amount to a great deal with any true Republican. So far as Mr. Case is concerned he is one of the noblest and truest Republicans living, and the malicious snakey bile poured out at him by so depraved a political charlatan will only deepen the contempt of well meaning men towards the author.

This consistent honest Dawson also attempts throwing out his filth at all of the Republican editors of the District (save one). Pity that they all couldn't suit him.

One thing—we shall not peddle his gravestones, for he has got a set of political ones, which he has been trying to get off upon some one else, for some time, advertising them all over the District; but upon seeing John Dawson upon them no one has been willing to take them as a gift.

Col. Forney notices the surrender of the certificates of the Free State candidates for the Legislature in Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution—election held 2d of July—as "the last card for Lecompton." He says:

"The election was held more than six months ago, and all the facts in the case fully established more than three months since. The people of Kansas have been too much outraged by this whole Lecompton movement to endorse it now, backed up as it is not only by the land ordinance, the threat of being kept out of the Union if they opposed Lecompton, and the promise of immediate admission if they endorse it, and the tardy acknowledgement, by Calhoun, half a year after the proper time for making it, that he will permit those who are fairly elected to take their seats. Of course, it is unreasonable to expect that any fair election on the naked question of Lecompton can be held when, although that is the real issue to be decided, so many complications are thrown around it, and so much is done to induce the people to endorse that of which they have repeatedly proclaimed their abhorrence."

The head clerk of a large mercantile house was bragging rather largely of the amount of business done by his firm.

"You may judge of its extent," said he, "when I tell you that the quills for our correspondence only cost \$2,000 a year."

"Pooh!" said the clerk of another house, who was sitting by, "what is that to our correspondence, when I save four thousand dollars a year in ink by merely omitting to dot the i's."

ELECTION IN KANSAS.

The Bribe Scorned and Threat Defied.

The Majority against the English swindle is perfectly overwhelming. It will be at least three-fourths of the whole vote cast. It shows the respective strength of the Republican and Democratic parties of Kansas. We give the following returns:

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Against it. For it.
Lawrence 718 4
Franklin 75 3

Whole county 1,800 majority against the English swindle.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

Against it. For it.
Leavenworth City, 1611 138
Delaware 105 60
Quindaro 130 19
Wyandotte 203 84
Easton 60 41
Kickapoo 53 90

Free State majority 1770

Two precincts to hear from which will not change the result.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

Against it. For it.
Elwood 139 29
Geary City 175 1
Doniphan 166 44
Warren (reported maj.) 35 00
Columbus 95 00
La. Pt. Township 105 00
Troy (reported maj.) 00 12

Free State Majority 529

ATCHISON COUNTY.

Against it. For it.
Atchison 151 140
Sumner 221 13
Pardee 55 8
Monrovia 68 8
Independence 17 2
Port William 21 36

Free State majority 327

Two precincts to hear from, which will give Free State majorities.

Every county in the Territory is reported against the proposition, even Johnston. The Free State vote in Atchison county was cut short upwards of one hundred, by disfranchising the Germans who failed to have their second papers; the same was true of Leavenworth county, only more so.

The Missourians stayed at home this time and attended to their own election. Kickapoo did not cast 700 votes at this election. Look at the returns from that precious den of negro breeders and ruffians.

Rejoicings Over the Success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The telegraph buildings, 24 Wall street, was most brilliantly illuminated, and flags of all nations were flying. An immense crowd collected at an early hour on the Custom House steps, and remained for hours vociferously cheering the Atlantic telegraph cable, Cyrus W. Field, and other prominent men connected with the cable.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—A hundred guns were fired here this evening in honor of the success of the telegraphic cable.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—One hundred guns are being fired here this evening in honor of the success of the Atlantic Cable.

PI TTSBURG, Aug. 6.—The telegraph office is splendidly illuminated this evening in honor of the Atlantic telegraph. Immense crowds assembled with a band of music in attendance and played several national airs.

TROY, August 6.—Two hundred guns are being fired here this evening in honor of the successful laying of the telegraphic cable. The telegraph office is brilliantly illuminated, also the newspaper offices of the Budget, Whig and Times, and other places of business and private residences. Bonfires are blazing, bells are ringing, rockets and fireworks generally are being set off in great profusion, and there is a general rejoicing.

SYRACUSE, August 6.—Several public buildings and many private offices were illuminated—brass bands serenaded the telegraph office, a military company paraded in honor of the occasion.—Bonfires were ignited, cannon fired and several speeches were made.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 6.—Every effort has been here by the citizens generally to celebrate today. A general holiday has been given to all.—Salutes are being fired, and flags are flying everywhere. There will be to-night a general illumination, a great display of fireworks, and a torch light procession. On no occasion within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have the people, of all classes, been so much excited as now.

Personal and Political.

A Douglas Democratic organ gets off the following crushing piece of logic:

"The right of every people to popular sovereignty is natural and inalienable; but popular sovereignty is alienated whenever a free people is deprived of the power to govern itself. Popular sovereignty may thereupon be conferred."

Whereupon the Galesburg Free Democrat brings the argument up to popular apprehension in this wise:

"That is to say: The right of every man to smoke a cigar is born with him, and cannot be taken from him; but ci-

gars are alienated when no one will sell or give him one, and when he can't make, steal or find one, the right to smoke a cigar may therefore be conferred?"

From the Toledo Blade.

A Test of Capacity.

In publishing the following correspondence between the First Assistant P. M. General and Mr. W. M. HOBBS it may not be amiss to state a few facts, connected with the political history of this same HORATIO KING. SELAH R. HOBBS was for many years employed in the P. O. service and was so conspicuous for his ability and efficiency that no change of Administration affected him. Appointed originally by Gen. JACKSON, he served under all the subsequent Presidents until his death. No political test was ever applied to him. Under his auspices Horatio King, a clerk in the Department, was advanced from station to station until after the death of Mr. Hobbie, he was promoted to his position. And now this same gentleman demands of the nephew of his patron and benefactor—not whether he is faithfully discharging his duties as Mail Agent, but whether he is in favor of the present Administration? He is known to be a Democrat—but there is doubt as to which branch of that united and happy family he regards with most favor. It has been whispered about that his preference is for Mr. Douglas, and, if that is true, it is very evident that he is not fit to carry the mail. Who ever heard of Mr. Douglas being a Mail Agent—and he don't understand the business, how can it be supposed that his supporters know anything about it.

Mr. Buchanan is right! There is no doubt in our mind that perfect subservience and blind submission to the behests of the Administration, are the only qualifications that can fit a man for the discharge of any office within his gift! Our verdict is "served him right!"

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, July 2, 1858.

Sir:—Complaints are made against you that you are unfriendly to the present Administration, and circumstances are detailed in confirmation of this fact. An opportunity is now offered you to present such evidence as you may deem proper in refutation of the charges.

Respectfully, &c., &c.

HORATIO KING,

1st Assistant P. M. General.

Mr. Wm. M. HOBBS,

Rt. Ag't Toledo, Ohio, to Chi. Ill.

TOLEDO, O., July 7, 1858.

Sir:—In your letter to me, of July 2d, you state that complaint has been made against me that I am unfriendly to the present Administration. I am not aware of having expressed or ever entertaining any particular unfriendly feeling towards the Administration. It is true that, as a resident of Illinois, I am in favor of the reelection of Stephen A. Douglas to the Senate of the United States and in favor of sustaining the regularly nominated Democrat ticket in opposition to that of the Black Republican also to that put forward by a bolting convention in the name of the administration, for the sole purpose, as I conceive, of dividing and defeating the Democracy of the State to gratify a personal animosity against Mr. Douglas. I am, also, in favor of the election of a sufficient number of Democrats to the House of Representatives, to prevent, if possible, the sad spectacle of seeing a Democratic Administration forced to go down upon the knees to the Black Republicans, begging for the necessary appropriations to carry on the government. I am in favor of constitutions being made by the ballot box, and not by the cartridge box. I prefer the Cincinnati Platform to the Cincinnati Directory as a test of Democracy.

If this can be construed into opposition to the Administration, then I plead guilty.

I am very respectfully,

your obdt servant,

W. M. HOBBS.

HORATIO KING, Esq., 1st Asst. P. M. General.

TOLEDO, O., July 24 58.

Sir:—Since receiving yours of the 2nd inst., and my hastily written answer of the 7th, I have expected to be relieved from my post by the appointment of a successor. Considering the peculiar nature of the statement and inquiries contained in yours, I have concluded, on further reflection, that the retaining my position is no longer consistent with my self-respect. I have always been a Democrat, and now claim to belong to the Democrat party of the Union, but upon minor points, and particularly in construing the meaning of the creed and platform of the party I have, and always to exercise that freedom of opinion, without which I should consider myself unfit to exercise the right of suffrage. In anticipation of a removal ere this, I have formed engagements which render it necessary that I should be relieved from my position as soon as possible. I therefore resign the office into your hands to take effect on the appointment of my successor.

I am respectfully

Your obedient servant

WILLIAM M. HOBBS.

Mr. HORATIO KING,

1st Asst. P. M. Gen.