

LIGONIER, SEPTEMBER 9, 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

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

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WILLIAM T. OTTO, of Floyd;

TREASURER OF STATE.

JOHN H. HARPER, of St. Joseph.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM A. PEELE, of Randolph

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

FOR CONGRESS.

CHARLES CASE, of Allen,

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

ED. R. WILSON, of Wells,

FOR CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR.

JAMES M. DEFREES, of Elkhart,

County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

NELSON PRENTISS,

FOR TREASURER.

D. W. C. TEAL,

FOR SHERIFF.

DAVID S. SIMONS,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLES BRUCE,

SAMUEL OHLWINE,

FOR SURVEYOR.

HIRAM L. KING.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. CHARLES CASE, Republican candidate for Congress, for the 10th Congressional District, will address the public at the following named times and places:

Ligonier, September 15 7 p m
Springfield Mills " 16 10 a m
Kendallville " 16 7 p m
Swan at the Seminary near Hiram
Cramer's September 17 11 a m
Noblesville " 20 2 p m
Wolf Lake " 20 7 p m

Home Again

After an absence during the last two issues of our paper, whereby we were unable to write but little for the Register, (our place being filled by another,) we are again at our post. And although our brain is somewhat badly "muddled" by an attack of Fever and Ague, yet we trust to give our readers some little variety to last them until our trust passes into abler and better hands.

We have been absent to the home of our childhood—but oh! how changed! Where are the playmates of our childhood? hardly one there. Some sleep 'the sleep that knows no waking.' Others are scattered as it were to the four corners of the earth.—Strange faces now sit in their places.—The school, the church are filled with new and unknown multitudes.

Our noble sire still lives, but years are bending his form, and whitening his locks.

We saw the grave of our mother—and how much there is in the thought. The tenderest, fondest and most affectionate of Mothers we saw interred beneath those clouds. 'Twas the first great sorrow of our life. But years have dulled the keen sharp cutting grief of that scene. But the memory of that unselfish affection—that undying love, which none but a mother can know and minister will endure as long as reason holds its throne.

New Party.

There was a meeting called in town last week, looking to the organization of a new, a purer party than as yet we have in the county.

A B Miller & A M Latta were the principal speakers for the new organization. They seemed to think that both the parties in this county were too corrupt for honest upright men to act with.—They denounced both Conventions as being ruled by bad influences. Thought it was time for honest people to rule. Judging from what we heard at the meeting, (with the exceptions of Mr. Stoughton's plea for the Democracy,) this new party is the only one which moral, sober, honest and religious men can conscientiously affiliate with.

We did not hear distinctly who the sympathizers of this new party were to be for.

The young men of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., are organizing a Republican club to aid in securing the 7,000 majority, which that county proposes to give next November.

As we go to press we understand that the new party movement has fell through.

Judge Dawson refuses to canvass the District with Mr. Case.

Mr Dawson supposing that it will not better his condition before the people refuses to come before them and advocate the claims of a democracy that urges that the Constitution is the bulwark of slavery, an instrument that will crush out all laws of the Free States against Slavery, and will annihilate all the Free Territory over which the star spangled banner floats. Added to this he is a supporter of an Administration that even wants to force upon white folks against their will a constitution which after a bribe and punishment had been placed before them, there was only a fraction over 1,000 in its favor to over 11,000 against it. Yes, Mr Dawson is the supporter of such an administration as that—an administration that used all of the corrupting force in its power to make Congress force 11,000 voters in this republic to obey the wishes of 1,000—and this is Popular Sovereignty—this is "Congressional nomination" with the affairs of a Territory with a vengeance.

This is fairly, truly and according to their own interpretation, the popular sovereignty which the Democracy mean. We do not wonder that Judge Dawson has some compunctions of conscience against defending such infamous sentiments, as the above before the people.

Even Louis Napoleon, as great a usurper and tyrant as he may be, would be shot for advocating such claims before his subjects.

We know that there are good men who belong to the Democracy, who are divested from realizing the true position of the so-called Democratic party by the shameless answers which we give in another column, under the head of "Democratic Answers."

In consequence of Judge Dawson's refusal to meet Mr Case, the latter will have to address the people alone. We insert his appointments for this county in its proper place. It is really to be hoped that Democrats will not be afraid to come, 'to the light' upon this question. Let it not be said that Democrats dare not come out and hear Mr Case discuss this question. Throw away party prejudices, and attend and candidly hear Mr Case.

Democratic Answers.

The following from the speech of Judge Palmer of Illinois, shows the defenses which Democrats of full fellowship have to set up in answer to the purged acts of tyranny and treachery, which an abominable Administration have inflicted on the people.

"Fellow citizens, (said Mr. Palmer,) you have listened with unusual attention to the convincing argument of your old friend Mr. Lincoln. You have seen the line drawn between the nigger-driving dogmas of the Sham Democracy and the conservative principles of the Whig and Republican parties of Illinois. You cannot but admit that the philosophy and the law which carry niggers into Nebraska and drive white men out, are equally potent to bring them into Macoupin county and crowd the free laborer away from his own home here. Now what is Douglas' reply when we hold up the dangers and denounce the agitators of this Pro-Slavery storm? 'You are an Abolitionist.' What, when we tell him that up to January, 1854, the country was at peace and that the strife and discord of the past four years, including the very Lecompton constitution that has split his own party, were precipitated by his repeal of the Missouri Compromise?—'You are an Abolitionist.' What, when we remind him that that compromise was 'a sacred thing, akin to the constitution, and that no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb it?' 'You are an Abolitionist.' What, when we say that the first bloodshed in our political history, sanctioned by law and encouraged by the army of the United States, proceeded from his fatal Nebraska bill? 'You are an Abolitionist.' What, when we urge that the Dred Scott decision drags niggers into all the Territories in spite of the protesting people of these territories? 'You are an abolition Amalgamationist.' What, when we show that nineteen-twentieths of all the Amalgamation of races proceeds from the slave system which he has been trying to lug into Kansas and Nebraska? 'You are a d-d Black Republican Amalgamationist.' What, when we tell him that Popular Sovereignty is ground to powder under the heel of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision? 'Abolitionist Abolitionist ABOLITIONIST.' And that is all. The campaign on the Douglas side is now reduced to three words:—Liar, Abolitionist, Amalgamationist."

At a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. He said that eighty languages are used in business, and asserted that more languages are spoken there than in any other city in the world.

The following account of a visit on board a slave, which was lately captured and brought into the port of Charleston, is taken from the most intensely proslavery, long-heel paper—the Mercury of that city, consequently the colors cannot be overdrawn.

A visit to the Slave Echo—Appearance of the Slaves.

Being curious to see the cargo and arrangements of the Echo, we obtained a permit from Dr. W. C. Ravenel, the port physician, and with one or two others accompanied Lieut. Bradford in a small boat from the wharf. Upon clambering up the side of the brig a strange and startling sight presented itself; a deck covered with native Africans, completely nude, with rare instances of a narrow strip of rag an inch wide around the waist. These people were seated for the most part with their legs stretched out flat or drawn up in front or doubled up; some squatted on their feet and hands. A few were standing about and a few lying down. None were tied nor fastened in any way.

The majority were apparently from eight to sixteen years old, some younger and some older; scarcely one, however, over twenty-five. Some of them were able bodied, good sized and in good condition; but the greater part were half grown children, only weak and worn. Many were much emaciated, and showed plainly the effects of their long and crowded passage in a confined ship. A few were evidently ill and soon to die. All were pure black in color except the dropsical, whose skins were tawny from disease. Their hair is short and crisp.

Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them gazing and giggling and chattering, and others smoking tobacco out of short clay pipes with cane stems, just as our negroes do. Those that were thin and sick looked dull and brutish, but there was nothing wild nor ferocious in their aspect. They looked amiable and docile, and readily obeyed the commands of the man who had charge of them. They are great thieves, however, and appropriate whatever they can.

There were 240 males and 60 females who were kept separate on deck and in the holds. The men and boys were kept on the forward deck and in the forward hold, which latter is 55 feet long, 19 feet wide in the broadest part, and narrow at the head, and 44 inches high, the floor being formed of loose boards, moveable at pleasure. The hold for the women and girls is behind this. It is of the same height, 12 feet long and 19 feet wide. Under the temporary flooring is stored the provisions, consisting of rice, peas and the water to drink. Their food is boiled like 'hoppin' john' put in buckets twice a day, at 10 and 4 o'clock and placed in the midst of circles of eight or ten each and well guarded to prevent the strong negroes from taking more than their share, although all are liberally allowed. A pint of water is given to each, morning and evening. Most of them sleep on deck, being placed in close order spoon-fashion, on their sides, and not permitted to turn or move during the night. At daylight they are dashed with buckets of water to wash them off.

The Charleston news adds the following particulars: The Echo cleared at New Orleans on the 6th of last March, with a captain two mates, eight seamen, a cook, steward and one passenger. She took on board a cargo of 455 slaves on the west coast of Africa. The number returned to the Federal Marshal, Dr. D. H. Hamilton, being only 306, of whom there are about forty females, one third must have died on the passage.

The trial of Dr. Freeman, of Wells Co, for the murder of Murphy was held in Bluffton week before last, and resulted in the discharge of the prisoner—there not being sufficient evidence to convict him.

To Merchants.—We call attention to the card of W. W. Griffith, Toledo, O. Wholesale dealer in Boots and Shoes. Call on Mr. G. and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Atlantic Telegraph Nearly Superseceded. Mr. Garvani, a French machinist has perfected his aerial ship at a cost of 300,000 francs, and made a voyage to Algiers, Africa, and back with it—a distance of fifteen hundred miles from the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles an hour. Mr. Garvani is to make the attempt from Havre to the city of New York, as soon as he has further tested the character of his invention by a few short trips over the Mediterranean and its neighboring provinces.—Ogdensburg Daily Journal.

The following should be read by every man who has neglected to subscribe for the paper in his own town:—

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, I will my village paper take, both for my own and family's sake? If there be such let him repent, and have the paper to him sent; and if he had passed a happy winter, he in advance should pay the printer."

Subscribe for the Register.

From the Northern Indianian. Teaching Negroes.

At the risk of being called a long-heel we call attention to the following from the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, and particularly the last part of the article. Virginia we believe, is called the home of Washington, the home of the F. F. V's. Oh shame where is thy blush?

"The arrest of ninety old negroes, in the Leigh street Baptist African Church, last Sunday morning, where they had assembled to receive instructions as Sabbath school scholars, has created no little talk in our community, many justifying the course pursued by the Mayor, while others incline to the opinion that he has transcended his authority. That the facts may be understood, we give them to our readers as given to us by His Honor. On Sunday the 15th inst., Lieut. Truehart and watchman Gilman reported to the Mayor that negroes were to be seen every Sunday morning, from daylight until ten o'clock, entering the basement of the Church, with books in their hands the officers believing that they were there the greater portion of their time, without being under the supervision of a white person. With this information the Mayor directed the officers to go to that church last Sunday morning and if they found that the negroes assembled there were being taught from books, or if they found them assembled together and not under the immediate supervision of white persons, to arrest the whole party and bring them before him. The officers, on entering the basement found the negroes alone, some with and some without books—the pastor Rev. T. Lindsay, and perhaps other white persons being in the room above—took them into custody and carried them before the Mayor, by whom they were reprimanded and discharged.

The Mayor is not at all satisfied that Sabbath Schools, even where negroes are taught orally, come under the head of religious worship; and as he believes that such assemblies lead to others of a worse character, will not be apt to yield his opinion, unless overruled by the court of Appeals. If oral instructions only are given to negro Sunday schools why are the pulpits supplied with books, or allowed to take them to the schools? Do not the laws of the state impose heavy penalties on any person who is convicted of learning negroes to read and write? And were not those laws passed to prevent negroes from obtaining education, and from doing mischief with their learning. Scarcely a week passes that instruments of writing, prepared by negroes are not taken from servants, in the streets, by the police.

What it is doing for the sick

Wm Schuchman, Esq., the well known Lithographer, says: I have frequently used Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and find that it invariably relieves indigestion and debility.

Rev. Samuel Babcock, says: I found special relief from its use, for a severe headache, with which I had long suffered.

J. W. Woodwell, Esq., says: I have used Boerhave's Holland Bitters myself, and recommend it to others, knowing it to be just what it is represented.

Ald. Johnathan Neely, of Lower St. Clair says, I have derived great benefit from its use for weakness of the stomach and indigestion.

James M. Murphy says. After several physicians had failed, Boerhave's Holland Bitters removed the pain from my heart and side, arising from indigestion.

The Editor of the Kittanning Free Press says: After one of the best physicians in this place had failed, Boerhave's Holland Bitters cured me of the worst form of Dyspepsia.

Francis Felix, only manufacturer of the original Extract of Coffee, says: I know that your Holland Bitters is one of the best medicines in the world for a disordered stomach and liver.

Dr. Ludwig, Editor of the Rackerl. Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine deserving the confidence of the public.

Dr. Ehrhart, the leading German physician of Pennsylvania, has prescribed it frequently during the last 3 years, with marked success, in debilitated states of the digestive organs, or of the system generally.

The manager of Ballou's Vinegar Factory says: I used it myself, and was therefore induced to try its effects upon my wife, (troubled with the great debility common to all of a consumptive habit,) and really it is doing her more good than anything she has ever taken.

A pretty woman pleases the eye; a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, the other a treasure.

If thy friend hath been true to thee in money matters, thou may'st trust him in others.

A man ceases to be a "good fellow" the moment he refuses to do precisely what other people wish him to do.

Would'st thou not be a fool in others' conceits, be not wise in thy own.

From Freedom's Champion Atchison K. T. Horrible Accident—Over 2,400 Persons Smothered—Sad News from Southern Kansas.

It is our painful duty as a public journalist, to record the most heart-rending and terrible occurrence that has ever come under our notice. That our readers may understand the nature of the terrible catastrophe, we give the details:

Last winter there existed in the county of Johnson in Southern Kansas two populous cities, Oxford and Shawnee. At the December election, these places polled a vote of 2,400, or about 1200 each; Oxford the greatest number. On the 2d inst. an election was held in Kansas, the result of which has already been kindly forwarded to Mr Buchanan, an anti-credit and anti-paper money advocate, who lives at Washington. At that election these formerly populous cities cast an aggregate vote of 150; Oxford polling 29, and Shawnee 121. Of these votes, 69 were proposition rejected.

We were at first at a loss to know what caused this great falling off, but a strange foreboding of something dreadful, together with an anxiety to lay before our readers the earliest intelligence impelled us to dispatch special messengers to Shawnee, to ascertain if our prescientiment was true. The couriers returned late last night and our worst fears are confirmed.

It is well known that Oxford and Shawnee contain but seven houses each. The inhabitants are advocates of the doctrine of Phalanstery. In order to accommodate the large population within their limits, which as their vote shows, amounted to over 7,000 each, their inhabitants were compelled to sleep 1,000 in each bed! Although this custom answered very well during the winter, it was attended with dreadful results in the summer, as the sequel shows. Only 150 inhabitants of those devoted places remain! The rest have every one been smothered to death, and thus paid the penalty of their folly in sleeping 1,000 in a bed!

We trust this lesson will serve as a warning to others, and not follow the custom the unfortunate Oxfordians and Shawneans adopted. Their melancholy fate is horrible to contemplate.

Change of Level in the Lakes—Its Cause.

Chester Dewey, L. L. D., of the University of Rochester, states that Lake Ontario is seven inches higher than in October 1857, when it was the highest it had been known for eleven years. He states that there is no regular time of rise or fall in the lakes—no periodical changes of five or seven or eleven years. Lake Ontario is high or low when or soon after the same fact in Lake Erie, and the fluctuations are about equal, as they are in Lake Michigan. The difference in the level is very rarely four feet in a year, when the waters are at rest.

The conclusion he arrives at, after eleven years observation of the lakes, and of meteorological conditions in this vicinity, is that the fluctuations of their level depend on the quantity of water poured into the lakes by all the streams which carry off the rain and the melted snow, and upon the amount of evaporation.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention is in session to day, and is largely attended, and the feeling is enthusiastic and harmonious.

Thomas D. Bedford of New Bedford was chosen temporary Chairman. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Convention permanently organized by electing John N. Andrews of Boston, President, with Vice President's representing each county in the State. On motion of Hon. Z. Goodrich, Hon. N. P. Banks was nominated for reelection by acclamation. The Convention then appointed a committee of 17 on resolutions, of which Colonel Schouler, is Chairman. Messrs Hale, of the Advertiser; Barnhorn of the Bee; and Rogers of Journal are on the committee.

Eli Thayer's Virginia Town.

A late letter from Ceredo, Va. to the Worcester Transcript, gives a very encouraging account of the progress of affairs in that new settlement. Improvements are steadily going forward, new settlers are arriving, the crops generally promise as well as they do in other parts of the country, and the Virginians begin to have faith in the entire success of the enterprise. A carriage shop and boot and shoe manufactory are soon to be added to the present business undertakings of the town.

A Weather Item.

The court was called. There was a cloud upon the brow of the Judge.—William Mulligan was hailed, but William was mist. The Judge thundered. The prosecuting attorney stormed. The jury's labors lightened, but William Mulligan, the brave, the good, had fled from the oppressor into the land of the free and the brave—New Jersey.—N. Y. Picayune.

It has been wittily remarked that Cyrus W Field is talked of for the Presidency because he is the greatest wire-puller in the country.

Those who put off repentance till another day, have a day more to repent of and a day less to repent in.

The Hon. F. P. Blair, toward the conclusion of his late speech at Alton, said:

I thought that having been the last victim myself of the frauds and perjuries of the present Administration, that I might come before you and put you on your guard. I thought, my friends, that whilst I have been elected to Congress by at least 1500 majority of the legal voters of the St. Louis District, and whilst I have been defeated by the border ruffian and ballot box stuffing party, I might come to you and put you on your guard."

Dividend of the State Bank of Indiana.

The following dividend has been declared: The branches at Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Indianapolis and Evansville, ten per cent; Lawrenceburg and south Bend, twenty per cent; Madison, five per cent. It is now demonstrated that the State of Indiana will realize about \$2,000,000 clear profit through its connection with the band and sinking fund.

DIED.

In this village, on Friday evening last, SUSAN, wife of Walter Carr, aged 37 years.

State of Indiana, }
Noble County, }
Clerks office of the Noble Circuit Court
To the Sheriff of the county of Noble:

Sir—Pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided: I hereby certify, that at the General Election to be held in said county on the 2d Tuesday (the 12th day) of October, next, 1858, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State,
Auditor of State,
Treasurer of State,
Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General for the State of Indiana.
Four Judges of the Supreme Court for the 1st 2nd 3d and 4th Districts of the State of Indiana.

A Representative in the 35th Congress of the United States, for the 10th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Allen, DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange, Noble, Whitley, Kosciusko and Elkhart in the State of Indiana.

A Circuit Judge for the 10th Judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Adams, Wells, Whitley, Kosciusko, Elkhart, Lagrange, Steuben, De Kalb, Noble and Allen; in the State of Indiana.

A Prosecuting Attorney for the 10th Judicial circuit, as above composed.

A Representative in the next General Assembly of the State of Indiana, for the county of Noble.

A Sheriff for Noble County.
A Treasurer for do do
Two commissioners (for the 1st and 2d, of southern and middle districts) of Noble county and

A County Surveyor for Noble county
In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of the Noble circuit court at Alton, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL E. ALVORD, clerk N. C. C.
A true copy of the original certificate published pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled an "Act Regulating General Elections, and prescribing the duties of officers in relation thereto" approved June 7, 1852; Revised Statutes vol. 1, page 290, Section 2 of chapter 31. The qualified electors of Noble county and officers of elections, will please take notice thereof, and act accordingly.

DAVID S. SIMONS,
Sheriff N. C.

State of Indiana, }
Noble County, }
In the Noble circuit court, november term, 1858.

William J. Bright }
vs }
Sarah A. Bright }

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause having filed his complaint in the office of the clerk of the Noble circuit court, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person showing that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant Sarah A. Bright, is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said action, and to appear and answer said complaint, on the second day of the next term of said court, at the court house in the county of Noble, (November 2d 1858) or the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Attest: SAMUEL E. ALVORD,
clerk N. C. C.
E. B. Woodward Atty for Plff. n32*

State of Indiana, }
Noble County, }
In the Noble Circuit Court, November Term 1858.

Samuel D. Merrill }
vs }
Casandana M. Merrill }

The Plaintiff in the above entitled cause having filed his complaint in the office of the clerk of the Noble circuit court, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person showing that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant Casandana M. Merrill, is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said action, and to appear and answer said complaint, on the second day of the next term of said court at the court house in the county of Noble, (November 2d 1858) or the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Attest: SAMUEL E. ALVORD
Clerk N. C. C.
E. B. Woodward Atty for Plff. n32*

Public Sale.

I will sell at public sale at my farm in Perry Township, 3 miles below Ligonier, on the 25th day of September, the following property to-wit: 11 acres of corn, one acre of potatoes 18 hives of Bees, 11 stacks of hay, three and a half acres of Buckwheat, 2 sucking colts 1 yearling colt, 2 cows, 1 yearling calf, and a large lot of hogs, a large lot of farming utensils and household furniture and other things too numerous to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Sept. 6, '58. JOHN BUSSET

W. W. GRIFFITH,

Wholesale Dealer in

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

Orders Solicited.

No. 147 Summit St. Gardner's Building

Toledo, Ohio.