

THE REGISTER

LIGONIER, SEPTEMBER 9, 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

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

FOR SURVEYOR,

HIRAM L. KING.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. CHARLES CASE, Republi-
can 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
Kendalville " 16 7 p m
Swan at the Seminary near Hirram
Cramer's September 17 2 p 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 Regis-
ter, (our place being filled by another),
we are again at our post. And al-
though our brain is somewhat badly
"muddled" by an attack of Fever and
Auge, 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 child-
hood? 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
a new and unknown multitude.

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 be-
neath those cloths. 'Twas the first
great sorrow of our life. But years has
dulled the keen sharp cutting grief of
that sorrow. 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 country.

A B Miller & A M Latta were the prin-
cipal speakers for the new organization.

They seemed to think that both the
parties in this country 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 majorities
which that county proposes to give next November.

As we go to press we understand
that the new party movement has full
strength.

Judge Dawson refuses to canvass the
District with Mr Case.

Mr Dawson supposing that it will not
better his condition before the people
refuse to come before them and advo-
cate the claims of a democracy that
urges that the Constitution is the bul-
wark 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 ad-
ministration as that—an administration
that used all of the corrupting fund 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 Terri-
tory 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 senti-
ments, as the above before the people.

Even Louis Napoleon, as great a
surprised and tyrant as he may be, would
be shot for advocating such claims be-
fore 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 Democ-
rats dare not come out and hear Mr.
Case discuss this question. Throw away
party prejudices, and attend and can-
didly hear Mr Case.

Democratic Answers.

The following from the speech of
Judge Palmer of Illinois, shows the
defences which Democrats of fall fol-
lowship have to set up in answer to
the purjured acts of tyranny and treachery,
which an abominable Administra-
tion have inflicted on the people.

"Follow citizens, (said Mr. Palmer,)
you have listened with unusual atten-
tion to the convincing argument of
your old friend Mr. Lincoln. You have
seen the line drawn between the nig-
ger-driving dogmas of the Slave Dem-
ocracy 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' re-
sponse when we hold up the dangers and
denounce the agitators of this Pro-Sla-
very 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
Leicester 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 com-
promise 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 blood-
shed 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 terri-
tories?—'You are an abolition Amal-
gamator.' 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
Amalgamator.' 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 ABOLI-
TIONIST.' And that is all. The
campaign on the Douglas side is now
reduced to three words:—Liar, Abol-
itionist, Amalgamationist.

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

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

From the Charleston Mercury.
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. Raven, 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 droscopic, whose skins were tawny from disease. Their hair is short and crisp.

Those who were well appeared curious and pleased, some of them ogling 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, 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 "hoppinjohn" 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 particu-
lars: 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 re-
turned 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 Superse- ded.

Mr. Garvarni, 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. Garvarni 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 sub-
scribe for the paper in his own town:
"Breathe 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 repeat, and have the
paper to him sent; and if he'd pass a
happy winter, he in advance should
pay the printer."

Subscribe for the Register.

From the Northern Indiana.
Teaching Negroes.

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

At the risk of being called 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 instruc-
tions 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 un-
derstood, we give them to our readers
as given to us by His Honor. On Sunday
the 15th inst., Lieut. Truchart 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 as-
sembled there were being taught from
books, or if they found them assem-
bled together and not under the imme-
diate 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 dis-
charged.

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 be-
lieves that such assemblages lead to
others of a worse character, will not
be apt to yield his opinion, unless over-
ruled by the court of Appeals. If oral
instructions only are given to negro
schools why are the pulpits sup-
plied 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 learn-
ing 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.

We trust this lesson will serve as a
warning to others, and not follow the
customs of the unfortunate Oxfordians and
Shawnees 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 en-
thusiastic 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 Presi-
dent representing each county in the
State. On motion of Hon. Z. Goodrich,
Hon. N. P. Banks was nominated
for re-election by acclamation. The
Convention then appointed a committee
of 17 on resolutions, of which Colonel
Schouler is Chairman. Messrs Hale,
of the Advertiser; Barghorn of the Bee;
and Rogers of Journal are on the
committee.

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 Fackel,
Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine de-
serving the confidence of the public.

Dr. Ehrhart, the leading German
physician of Pennsylvania, has pre-
scribed 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