

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, July 30, 1860.

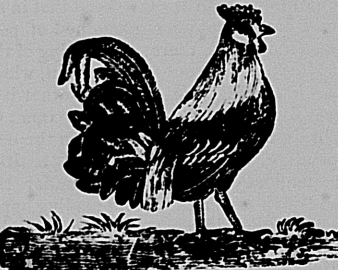
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY CHARLES H. BOWEN.

For the Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION. ARGUER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordsville! Advertisers call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

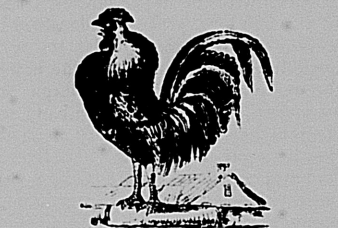
For President in 1860, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina.

ANNOUNCEMENTS! Announcement Fee, \$2.00.



Many Old Liners. Mr. Bowen—Please announce the name of Montgomery County, as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Old Line Democratic Convention. WM. L. McCOMAS. Mr. Bowen—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. JOHN WASSON. Mr. Bowen—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. HENRY NICHOLSON.

Attention Democrats.



The Old Line Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to hold at their earliest convenience, their township meetings, and select a day for the holding of a County Convention, for the nomination of County officers. Let no time be lost as the enemy are already in the field. Remember we are on the eve of the great Presidential election of 1860. By order of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democracy of the several township are requested to send delegates to meet in Crawfordsville on Saturday the 6th of August, to select the time for holding a county convention. By order of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

We present to our numerous readers this week the completion of the entire testimony of this important trial. To do this we have labored late and early, and we trust our efforts to furnish our patrons with the latest intelligence of the day, may meet with that just appreciation becoming the enlightened and liberal spirit of the citizens of Montgomery county.

THE DAILY REVIEW.

We shall commence the publication of a Daily paper in the course of a few days. Merchants and others who appreciate the enterprise will send up their advertisements. It will be furnished to subscribers at 10 cents a week.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Eleventh Volume of the Review commenced last week.

DO YOU WANT A CHOICE CIGAR?—If so, stop into the establishment of Shults & Vandyske. They have got them, as well as the best chewing and smoking tobacco in town.

HOUSTON & MARTIN.—These gentlemen are now in receipt of the largest stock of Groceries in town. It is the place for farmers and shopkeepers to lay in their supplies.

HARPER FOR AUGUST.—We are indebted to Mr. Heaton for a copy of the August number of this excellent magazine. All the late papers and magazines of the day can be found at his periodical depot.

GODEY FOR AUGUST.—This beautiful magazine for the coming month is now on our table. Its pages are replete with gems of poetry, tales of marvelous and exciting interest, &c., &c.

The weather has been unusually cold for the last few days. Corn is suffering severely from drought.

THE OWEN MURDER TRIAL.

IN THE MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT COURT.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE REVIEW.]

SIXTH DAY.

Monday, July 25.

Court opened at 10 o'clock, but as Mr. GREGORY had not yet arrived, counsel for the defence agreed that the Court might wait for him until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court opened at 2 o'clock. Dr. Thos. W. Fry called. A patient might take a dose of poison that would prove fatal and still walk before spasms commenced, but could not walk after convulsions began.

[Dr. Fry then explained from a draft of the house of Mr. Manners, in which he slept the night of the post mortem examination, showing the position of the jar and the bed in which he slept, &c.]

Am not now certain that I could get to the jar from where I slept, unless I passed through the room in which old Mr. Manners and his wife slept. I drew up the plan of the house from my own recollections.

John S. Hougham called.—I am Prof. of Agricultural Chemistry and the kindred sciences in Franklin College; also Prof. of General and Analytical Chemistry; have been experimenting more or less for thirteen years, have been a Prof. more than 11 years; Dr. Fry delivered to me three bottles between the 20th and 25th of December, 1858; the corks were placed in firmly and sealed closely, so as to make them not only water-tight, but impervious to the air and gases; they were well secured. When I received the bottles one was labeled, "Part of the contents of the stomach of Kizziah Owen;" another was labeled, "Part of the contents of the upper bowels of Kizziah Owen;" and the third was marked, "Part of the stomach and upper intestines of Kizziah Owen;" the last of which (a half pint bottle) was two-thirds full, the others contained small amounts. In the first place I took a part from the bottle marked "stomach and bowels," and cut into small pieces, then placed part into a capsule to detect strychnia; a larger part I placed in a glass retort for the purpose of seeking mineral or inorganic poison; this I treated according to the plan of Regnault; (the difficulty of detecting poison in the human body is in separating the poison from the other matter in the stomach,) to thus separate them, in my tests for inorganic poisons, I first treated with sulphuric acid; after evaporating, I treated with nitric acid, to convert arsenious acid into arsenic acid, which latter is the more soluble acid; then treated with water, filtered and afterward evaporated what is called Marsh's test.—I found neither antimony, arsenic, nor any other inorganic poison present. I took that in the capsule and treated it according to Merck's process. I did not find strychnine according to this process. I then took a portion of the contents of the stomach and carried it through Merck's process and found no strychnine. I took a small portion of the contents of the upper intestines at the same time with the contents of the stomach; I then took the contents of the stomach and the contents of the stomach and bowels, and treated it according to Rodgers' plan; I treated it first with hydrochloric acid—this converts the strychnia into hydrochlorate of strychnia, which is quite soluble in water or alcohol; after I dissolved it and digested for three or four hours, I filtered, after straining twice through cloth so as to remove the glutinous matter; after filtering I evaporated to dryness. I treated with alcohol, which would dissolve the strychnia and leave back the other matter. I then filtered, the alcohol solution, then evaporated to dryness—and then I treated with water and then treated with ammonia, this leaves the strychnia in the solid form, then treated the precipitated strychnia with chloroform. I then introduced a pipette and drew off the chloroform and strychnia and placed in a capsule; then evaporated to dryness; I then placed a small part of the residue in strong sulphuric acid, this converts it into sulphate of strychnia; I then applied the tests and found strychnia. [Prof. Hougham then performed experiments upon the result of his analysis of the stomach, supposed to be strychnia, before the jury, showing the reactions and changes of color.] I obtained some crystals, not of so well defined as crystals often are. Itasted it, the taste was intensely bitter. It is my opinion that what I found in the stomach is strychnia; I can form no accurate idea of the amount I found, but there must have been a pretty large quantity, at least I tried a large number of experiments; there is no doubt in my mind with regard to the accuracy of my analysis.

Cross-Examined.—There are no other poisons which give the same colors as strychnia; the color displayed in the experiment results from the oxidation of the strychnia; the changes of color are due to the different degrees of oxidation. I regard the color test when proper care is taken, as infallible; this is the first case I ever attempted to find strychnia in a body after death, I know not how the contents of the stomach were treated before I obtained them; there was alcohol in the bottles when delivered to me, I never have found strychnia in alcohol or wine; the plan I pursued is called Rodgers' plan; the difference between this and Stas's plan is that in the latter plan the fluid is evaporated to dryness in vacuo. There are several formulas; I do not know the number; Taylor I think gives a great number of formulas; I do not know how small a quantity I could detect when in organic matter; the work of the chemist is to separate the poison from the organic matter; the tests have not changed materially with regard to strychnia since 1845-6. I think practical chemists are not very much divided on the subject of strychnine test; there was a great diversity of medical opinion in the Palmer trial, strychnine was not well known as a poison prior to 1854-5. Brucia and strychnia are both products of the same vegetable. I can't say how great the diversity of opinion among physicians may be as to chemical analysis and color tests, but my opinion is that no reputable chemist in either England, France, Germany or America, but that considers these tests as unmistakable, when taken in connection with the crystalline form and bitter taste. I did not examine for brucia; brucia with nitric acid

gives a red color; if brucia were present it would not interfere with the test used to obtain strychnia. I saw an allusion to the Green trial but did not examine it thoroughly. There are many salts of strychnia as there are acids to unite with it; muric acid of strychnia and nitrate of strychnia are common salts of this poison. The materials I used in my experiments were all tested by me before the analysis.

Thomas E. Jenkins called. I am acquainted with Dr. Fry. On the 7th of May last, Dr. Fry brought me two bottles, both sealed, and one labeled as the contents of the stomach and bowels of Mrs. Kizziah Owen, and the other a part of the stomach and bowels of the same. I have been a chemist for ten years—actively employed in the business seven or eight years. I treated the contents according to Traill's method, modified by Rodgers and Girdwood, and found a small portion of strychnia. I tested the crystals. I found first by the shape of the crystals, by the taste and by the color test, also by the trial upon a frog. All these tests corroborated each other in making out the substance found to be strychnia; I only used the contents of the stomach. I have not the slightest doubt as far as my knowledge of chemistry goes, that the substance obtained is strychnia. The vessels I used were all new and perfectly cleaned, and all the materials used in the analysis were tested before being used, so as to prove them free from foreign substance. The tests I used taken singly I consider as the most reliable that have been found, and when taken together I consider as infallible as any chemical tests known or as certain as our knowledge in any human affair can be.

Cross-Examined.—I practice chemistry in Louisville, Ky., am now in a drug store and chemical laboratory; these tests are used to heighten the knowledge obtained by our natural senses; my process was this: I acidulated the contents of the stomach by adding a few grains of tartaric acid; this rendered the strychnia soluble; I then added chloroform this took up the strychnia in solution and I then neutralized it with ammonia and then drew off the chloroform solution; brucia if it were present would turn the solution red. The contents should with nitric acid be kept in glass or some metal which would prevent contamination and should always be sealed; the authorities I think require the seal to be in some way marked, so that the seal could not be broken without being manifest; these bottles I think had paper pasted over them; the color tests I do not regard as infallible, but when taken in connection with the crystalline form and the taste I regard them as infallible; I have examined the human body for morphia and other poisons; I know of no other poison which will produce the same colors as strychnia; color tests are not regarded as infallible in other poisons as in strychnia, the colors are not so characteristic in other poisons as in strychnia; there are other articles which take about the same crystalline form as strychnia; the result of experiments performed with pure strychnia and the substance found in the contents of the stomach were identical.

Dr. John B. Wilson called. I reside in Ladoga. I practice medicine—have been practicing about six years; was acquainted with Kizziah Owen in her lifetime. I am acquainted with the Coroner of the county, Jas. Vanarsdall. I was at an inquest over the body of Kizziah Owen, on the premises of Willis Clark. Dr. Fry conducted the examination. Dr. English and I assisted him. There was a wound above and behind the left ear. We examined that and found the wound superficial, and the skull was found sound beneath the injury. There was a circular incision made around the scalp and after the scalp was removed the skull was removed by sawing, and the covering of the brain and the brain itself were examined; these organs were all found in a healthy condition. The hemispheres of the brain were separated and incisions made. I think that just beneath the injury there were some evidences of congestion. The cavity of the chest was then laid open by removing the ribs, including the breast bone. The pleura was first examined and found in a normal state. The lungs and trachea were next examined and found normal. The heart was examined, and the cavities of it were empty and natural. The abdomen was then opened by making a crucial incision, the stomach and intestines were examined to the best of my knowledge; there was a red patch at the upper extremity of the stomach, with that exception they were in a healthy state; the liver was also examined, found healthy; the kidneys were examined and found healthy; evidence of disease discovered, the uterus also was examined and contained fluid which was thought to be the menstrual fluid; it was in a healthy state; spinal column was also examined by removing a portion of the crural and upper dorsal vertebrae; no evidence of disease found there; there were ligatures applied just above and below the stomach and it was put in a jar; I furnished the jar, it was a glass jar; it was cleansed with water from the branch; there was a portion of the upper intestines put in the jar with the stomach; the spleen was examined, incisions were made in it, some little evidences of congestion were found in it but I think they were caused by gravitation; were about four or five hours making the examination, commenced about twelve o'clock, or between twelve and one o'clock; the jar was put at the head of the corpse which was on a plank put on some rails; the jars were taken to Willis Clark's by Dr. Fry and placed on a table or chest. I cannot say how long it remained there, the last I saw of it was on the table. Dr. Fry was sitting at the end of the table upon which the jar stood; I left about 10 or 11 o'clock; I left Dr. Fry at Willis Clark's. I noticed the hands of deceased, the fingers were drawn into the palm of the hand; I cannot state the day of the week but it was the last of the week, I think on Thursday or Friday. I know defendant, knew him at that time; do not remember when I last saw him before the post-mortem examination; defendant was not present.

Cross-Examined.—I got the jar at my office; I do not keep all the medicines that are used; I got the jar in Cincinnati; I had used the jar, it had capsicum in it; it had a tin cover, I think the cover was not colored but do not remember distinctly; I carried it to the place of examination myself; it was washed out, I think I put my hand in when I washed it; it was called a quart jar but holds over three pints; the branch is about twenty steps from the place of examination; the water

was from the branch in a wooden bucket; I do not remember who brought it; do not remember to have seen Willis Harris at the examination. I could pass my fingers around in the creases in the bottom of the jar if it was necessary; we examined on the opposite of the head from the wound, there were no evidences of congestion on that side, external injury I suppose have been known to produce convulsions, depression generally means the bending in of the bones so as to depress the brain, I think sudden death may occur from depression; there was no injury of the skull bones; there might have been an abrasion, but I think not, I did not observe any; the injury was just above the junction on the occipital and temporal bones, the parietal bone joins all three of the bones occipital, temporal and parietal; we took of the skull, there were no evidences of disease except those spoken of under the wound; we removed a portion of the vertebrae just between the shoulders below the neck, we took out four sections; we examined a portion of the cervical vertebrae or vertebrae of the neck, there was a red patch on the upper portion of the stomach; the jar stood at the head of the corpse when the stomach and bowels were put with it. I did not keep my eye upon it all the time, I never assisted in making a post mortem examination, before; this was the body of Kizziah Owen.

It being five o'clock Court adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, July 26.

Court opened at 8 o'clock.

James Vanarsdall called. I was Coroner of Montgomery county in December last. I held an inquest over the body of Kizziah Owen on the 2d of December. There was a jury empaneled. The jar containing the contents of the stomach I gave into the charge of Dr. Fry. The first I saw of the jar was in Ladoga; Dr. Wilson carried it down to the graveyard. I saw Dr. Fry put the stomach into the jar; he kept the jar part of the time in his pocket—part of the time on the table at which he was writing down the evidence, (which he did at my request), and part of the time on the floor between his feet. I came away about 12 o'clock in the night. I was present at the dissection of the body. Dr. Fry, assisted by Drs. English and Wilson, performed the operation.

The evidence for the State here closed.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

James Manners called.—I was present at the post mortem, a portion of the time (am acquainted with defendant and his wife) went home and came back a little after dark, the house was well filled, Dr. Fry sat at the west end of the chest, tolerably close to the south west corner of the table; I recollect of the jar sitting on the floor a portion of the time, don't remember of seeing it on the table, either under the table or by the south side of it; I was present at the grave yard, the jar must have been sitting about middle of the table and Dr. Fry was at the end; there was a crowd around the east end of the table, it was near midnight when we left Clark's; Dr. Fry staid at our house that night, I carried the jar from Clark's to our house, we had it wrapped up in a white cloth, the contents had been running over so as to make it very unpleasant to carry; I had to hold it off from me, and used great care in carrying it; my father, myself and Gardner Clark, Manners had described the plan of his father's house, condition and relation of rooms and the place of the chest; Dr. Fry, my wife and myself slept in the same room that night; the stairway leads up out of the big room, it was late when we got home, between midnight and day; the jar was placed on the stairway, I think the third or fourth step; I don't remember who placed it there; there was a good deal of talk about where it should be kept; there was no communication between where Dr. Fry slept and where the jar was placed; no looks about the house; I am acquainted with Willis Harris; know him some time, I know his moral character, it is bad, I am acquainted with his character for truth and veracity, it is bad.

Cross-Examined.—There is a girl at father's but I do not know where she slept; I once thought I slept with Dr. Fry that night; I do not remember of eating supper that night; I have been thinking a good deal about the jar, I can't say positively when I got possession of it, but think it was when I got into the woods; that is about three hundred yards from Clark's; I stopped at the wood house and took Dr. Fry's horse and they took me to the barn; there was no intermeddling; we were all walking in company; I don't remember about the darkness of the night, but I know we had a lantern; the chest was up to the wall on the north side; Dr. Fry sat at the west end, the jar sat down about where his feet would reach to; Gardner Clark is a neighbor who lives about one fourth of a mile from our house; he went to the road that turned off to his house and turned off in the direction of his house; he did not go to our house; I don't recollect of seeing Willis Harris the day of the post-mortem examination.

James Manners Sr. called.—I have been sworn; am father of James Manners Jr.; was present at the post mortem and at Willis Clark's; it is about three fourths of a mile from Clark's to my house the way we went, Dr. Fry, Gardner Clark, my son and myself, went together, noticed the jar about the time we started from Clark's, my son carried it part of the way; my house fronts south, runs east and west, the house is a two story house, the jar was placed in the stairway that night, I think Dr. Fry placed it there, there is no communication between that stair-way and the room Dr. Fry slept in, there is no connection between the closet in the room Dr. Fry slept in and the stairway; there are no locks on any of the doors, they were latched, there are two rooms up stairs; it was quite late when we went to bed; it was quite late when Dr. Fry got up, it was after the rest of the family got up, I cannot say how long, I am acquainted with Willis Harris, know his general moral character, it is not good; I am acquainted with his general reputation for truth and veracity, it is not good; we eat supper, I don't remember who sat down at the table; I slept in the big room; the bed is in the north west corner of the room; there was nothing between my bed and the stairway; no one else slept in the house besides those above named except Joanna Johnson. No person slept in the room with myself and wife; I was up among the first in the

morning; I know of no intermeddling with the jar while there; I told Dr. Fry to put it there and I opened the door for him to put it in; we understood each other about the contents of the jar; there was something said about it and we all had about the same opinion; I know of no intermeddling with the jar at any time; Dr. Fry went to bed first in the room he slept in, it was some little time before anybody else went into the room; the contents of the jar had a very offensive odor, that was one of the reasons we put it in the stairway; the door was shut after the jar was put in.

Esq. Thos. McDaniel called. I have lived in the neighborhood some four years. I am acquainted with the general moral character of Wm. Harris; it is not good. I am acquainted with his general character for truth and veracity; it is not good.

Joseph Stuten called. I have known defendant over 20 years; lived within about two miles from him for near 25 years. I have often been at his house, as frequently as neighbors usually do. I never knew him to treat his wife unkindly. I am acquainted with Willis Harris; have known him from boyhood. I know his moral character; it is not good. I know his general reputation for truth and veracity; it is not good. I knew defendant before he was married.

Cross-Examined.—I know nothing more about his treatment of his wife than what I have seen in visiting the house. I never saw anything unusual about his treatment of his wife while I was there.

Deposition of Matilda Owen.

The deposition of Matilda Owen, taken by and before me the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery, State of Indiana, at the house of John Owen, in Clark Township, said County, on this 20th day of July, 1859, to be read in evidence on the part of the defendant in a certain case pending in the Montgomery Circuit Court of said County, wherein the State of Indiana is plaintiff and Jonathan S. Owen is defendant. The said Matilda Owen being first duly sworn to testify the truth, as she should answer to God, deposes as follows, to-wit:

Question 1st, (by defendant's attorney)—State whether you ever had any conversation with Kizziah Owen, the deceased, wife of the said Jonathan S. Owen. If yes, when and where was it, and what was the conversation?

Answer—I had a conversation about September last. She said she wished the hurt on her head would kill her, because Jonathan and William Owen almost deviled the life out of her. The two above named are sons of Jonathan S. Owen. The conversation was called out by my asking her if she was not afraid the hurt on her head would kill her.

Q—Had you any conversation with her before that?

A—I heard her say last April a year ago, that she would poison Jonathan (her step son) if she was not afraid her own children would get it too, and heard her say the same at another time.

Q—Was you intimate at the house of Jonathan S. Owen?

A—I was.

Q—What was the treatment of Jonathan S. Owen to wife?

A—I never saw him mistreat her, or speak an unkind word to her.

Q—How long have you lived by him?

A—I have lived within one quarter of a mile of him for seven years, and have known him intimately ever since they were married.

Q—What was Mrs. Kizziah Owen's treatment towards William and Jonathan, her step children?

A—(This question was objected to.)

Q—It was very unkind; she always had a quarrel with them, and driving them from home.

Q—Are you able at this time to attend Court?

A—I am not, being near my confinement.

Cross-questioned by plaintiff's counsel.

Question 1st—What relation are you to Jonathan S. Owen, the accused, whose case for murder of his wife, is now impending in this county?

Answer—I am a sister-in-law, the wife of his brother John.

Q—Are you anxious to have the accused acquitted, and don't you take a deep interest in his behalf?

A—I think the guilty ought to be condemned and the innocent acquitted, and I think so of him.

Q—Did you know a Mrs. Huffman who was about Jonathan S. Owen's house?

A—I did.

Q—Where is she living now?

A—I don't know.

Q—Did she not cause disturbances in the family of Owen?

A—If she did I know nothing of it; never heard of it; had as good chance to know of it as any one else.

Q—Were James Owen, or Horatio or Alfred Owen here about a week after the burial of Mrs. Kizziah Owen, to talk with you about her death?

A—No sir, never, to the best of my recollection.

Q—Did you not drive them from your house?

A—No sir, I did not.

Q—Was Jonathan S. Owen a man that staid about home most of the time?

A—Yes sir, to the best of my knowledge he did.

Q—How did William and Jonathan, step sons of deceased, treat her?

A—I think they treated her better than she did them.

A—Yes sir, the next day after she was hurt; her husband came here and got Dr. English to go and treat her.

Q—Do you know what time in the night she died?

A—I do not.

Q—What relation are you to the Mrs. Huffman that you say was about the house of Jonathan S. Owen?

A—I am a sister of hers.

Re-examined by defendant's counsel.

Q—What was Mrs. Huffman's occupation?

A—She was a seamstress; she did all of Owen's sewing; was there two months and a half, off and on; she and her husband was parted; he was a drunkard and drove her from home last December one year ago. She sewed for several of the neighbors.

Q—What account did Mrs. Owen (deceased) give of how she got the hurt on her head?

A—She said that she went out with her husband to cut wood; that her attention was called to her child, and as she turned to address it she received a lick on the head, that the axe either slipped from her husband's hands or flew off the handle; she never intimated to me that the lick was made on purpose; she said she did not know anything until after she was taken in the house.

(Question objected to.)

A—She said that she went out with her husband to cut wood; that her attention was called to her child, and as she turned to address it she received a lick on the head, that the axe either slipped from her husband's hands or flew off the handle; she never intimated to me that the lick was made on purpose; she said she did not know anything until after she was taken in the house.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of July, 1859.

ALFRED ROSE, J. P.

The certificate of the Justice is hereby waived. The deposition was by consent written by M. D. White, Esq., and to be read in evidence. All informality in the caption is waived. S. C. WILSON, Attorney for Defendant.

M. D. WHITE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Benjamin Clark called.—I reside in the south east part of Montgomery county, have lived there about seven years; I am acquainted with the general reputation of William Harris for morals, it is bad; I know his general reputation for truth and veracity, it is bad; I know defendant, have known him seven years; he has always appeared to me to treat his wife kindly.

Cross-Examined.—All my knowledge of his treatment is what I obtained by occasional visits; then I thought he was kinder than any man I ever saw, or unusually kind; he is kind to his neighbors.

Ezekiel Clark called.—I am 26 years old, live in Boone county; I lived last winter on defendant's farm, known William Harris for 15 years; I know his general moral character, it is bad; I know his general reputation for truth and veracity, it is bad; I never saw defendant mistreat his wife; have been at his house often.

Cross-Examined.—Defendant's wife was not living when I lived on his farm last winter.

William Young called.—Live in Clark township, Montgomery county; live within three miles of where William Harris lives; have lived there four or five years; have known him four or five years; I am acquainted with his general moral character; it is bad; I am acquainted with his general reputation for truth and veracity, it is bad; I know defendant, have known him seven years; he has always appeared to me to treat his wife kindly.

Cross-Examined.—Defendant's wife was not living when I lived on his farm last winter.

John L. Woodard called.—I reside in North Salem, Hendricks county, have lived there 35 years, have been in the mercantile business and farming. I know John Craig, have known him for fifteen years; when he first came to town he followed the cabinet business; his wife died, he came to Crawfordsville and married a woman named Mary, she died, and then moved to Boone county and then back to North Salem; I know his moral character, the most I have heard express an opinion of it pronounce it bad; I know his general reputation for truth and veracity in the neighborhood in which he lives; it is bad.

Cross-Examined.—He is a man who if he says anything and people know it to be true they believe it, if they do not know it to be true they do just as they please about believing it; I never heard him speak well of him in particular, I don't know that I can name any one who has talked to me about his truth and veracity, I have heard Dr. Carter speak ill of him, he had sued the Dr., I cannot say that Dr. Carter said anything against him until after the suit was brought, can't remember of anyone else speaking ill of him.

Dr. James Proctor called.—Live in North Salem; I practice medicine, have been practicing for nine years; I know John Craig, have known him ever since I lived there; I know his general moral character, it is bad, his general reputation for truth and veracity is bad.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Craig and I have had some difficulty between each other about eighteen months ago; we do not have anything to do with each other one way or another; I have heard the citizens of the place in their common conversation speak of him; I don't know that I can particularize any one in particular, but I do know that he is a man in whom the citizens don't put as much confidence in as they do in others; they say he would not do to depend on or to bet on. I think Eden Bayles has not much confidence in him; the difficulty between Craig and myself was in relation to some reports, circulated by Craig and his wife about me.

Dr. Reese Trumble called.—I reside in North Salem, have lived there six years, have been practicing medicine; I have known John Craig since 1853; I know but little about his moral character, never heard much said about him any way; I do not know that I know his general reputation for truth and veracity, I think it is not very good.

Cross-Examined.—I know but very little about him in any way.

Ira J. McPhedridge called.—I reside in North Salem, have lived there seven or eight years; work at the saddle's trade; I know John Craig; I know his general moral character only to a certain extent; I have lived in town where he has been living, and from what I have heard I should consider his moral character bad; from the best of my knowledge I should say that his reputation for truth and veracity is bad.

Cross-Examined.—John Craig and I were not very friendly about two years ago; I don't know that I can single out a man who has spoken against him.

John A. Gibbons called.—I reside in North Salem, have lived there eight years, am engaged in mercantile business. I know John Craig; from what I hear I should think his general moral character is not as fair as it might be, or rather unfavorable; I think his general reputation for truth and veracity is not very good.