

excruciating suffering Mrs. Fry has undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, but she emphatically declares her exclusive right to him. It appears, by the way, that Mr. Fry's second wife was "a widow" that her husband went to California some years ago, and soon after his arrival there it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, etc. What the final of this romance will be, is beyond the power of human ken.

From the Alton Courier of the 15th. The Alton Tragedy Ended.

DEATH OF HALL, STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The convict, John W. Hall, alias William Lindsay, died on Saturday morning, in his cell in the Penitentiary. He had been gradually sinking, under the effect of the wound in his head, and for 16 hours previous to his death was entirely paralyzed and insensible. From the time he was shot until he died paralysis made slow but certain work upon him. An examination showed that the bullet which caused Hall's death entered the head on the right side, just above the mastoid process, and cutting the edge of the ear on a line with the eyebrow. It penetrated the petrous portion of the temporal bone completely shattering it, and lodged probably in the base of the cranium, about one inch and three-quarters from the external orifice of the wound.

Fragments of bone, and, perhaps, a small portion of the bullet were projected by the violence of the concussion into the structure of the brain—inducing a rapid and destructive inflammation of that organ, early characterized by paralysis of nervous pain, first and immediately after the injury; in the movements of the eyelids, steadily increasing till it involved all the functions of the muscles of the face and throat. The usual symptoms of severe inflammation of the brain, (modified in some respects by the circumstances of the case,) attended the course of his brief illness or rather prolonged death, for a carefully conducted examination made it obvious that such a result was inevitable.

Acting Coroner W. G. Pinckard summoned a jury, composed of the oldest and best known citizens, who repaired to the prison, viewed the body, heard full testimony, and returned a verdict. The verdict of the jury only states the conclusion arrived at from the testimony. Here it may be well to repeat a few of the important statements, which we condense as follows:

That Hall, the convict, for the purpose, as he avowed, of procuring his release from prison, on Monday morning, knocked down Crabb, the guard, dragged him into a cell, the door of which opened inward, closed the door, put a stick of timber against it, tied the guard, threatened him with death if he or any one else undertook a rescue, brandishing a knife which he had possessed himself of. He refused to surrender, or allow Crabb to live unless furnished with money, a loaded revolver, citizens' clothes, and be carried out of town in a carriage, accompanied by Crabb, and then, when he said the word, set at liberty.

The convict was a determined and desperate man. Their appearance and manner betokened a general revolt. Many of the guards were frightened. If Hall's proposition had been complied with, the effect upon the convicts would have been disastrous. Great anxiety was manifested to save Crabb; many plans suggested. A stratagem was used, crowbars inserted, the door partially pried open, Crabb dragged out, after being stabbed thirteen times, the door was instantly closed by Hall, who still, and for half an hour, and after repeated calls to surrender, and his life promised, obstinately refused. He was then shot by the warden, acting under the advice of the State Superintendent, and found to be dangerously wounded. He was attended regularly afterwards by the prison physician, who fed him with his own hands, and invariably went to him when he visited Crabb, four times a day. That after Hall was shot, an instant change took place in the demeanor of the convicts, the guards were reassured, and the discipline of the prison enforced. That no other course was left for the officers to pursue, and delay was dangerous. The testimony of the witnesses was united and positive on this point.

Union-Savers.

As a specimen of the intelligence of the Administration and the champions of the Union and Lecompton, we print the following:

Sir I heroin enclose, a few lines to inform you that I wish you to Discontinue my paper with you. For as such a paper Does not agree with me on governmental affairs; I am a believer in our administration government, and therefore I am opposed to such a paper that goes to Brak the union.

Yours With Respect.

Warren County, N. J.

RED PETTICOAT—FIRE ALARM.—Yesterday forenoon a red petticoat seen on the streets, and so affrighted or astonished was one witness, that before he was aware of his actions, he ran to an engine house and rang an alarm of fire. It is suggested as a punishment for starting a false alarm, that he be condemned to face a battalion of red petticoats till he can learn what they are.—Louisville Dem

THE REGISTER.

LIONIER, MARCH 25, 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. PELLE, of Randolph

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

District Ratifying Convention.

It has been suggested that a Convention be held in this Congressional district, to ratify the nominations and doings of the Republican State Convention, held at Indianapolis, on the fourth of March.

For ourselves we should like to have such a Convention held. The importance of taking a decided stand upon our position which is impregnable, cannot be over-estimated.

And as there can be really no middle or neutral position, in the great battle of to-day—let all who are at heart truly opposed to the frauds and tyrannies of the present ignoble Administration be invited to attend, and throw in an united and therefore an effectual voice and power against the wrongs and crimes sought to be consummated.

What say our brethren of the Press. Shall it be held?

Speech of Hon Charles Case

We have received the Congressional Globe, containing the speech of Mr. CASE. So complete is the whole, that we cannot see where, this week, to commence to mutilate it by giving extracts from it. If we are not able to give the whole of it next week, we will give our readers specimens of it, to show them what is in the balance. The hour was late, but Mr. C. chained the attention of the House until the close of his speech.

Among his most attentive auditors, were some of the Southern Chivalry, who quite usually show out a scornful restlessness when the Representatives of Northern freemen, (called "mud-sills" by Senator Hammond) are speaking. Mr. Case sharpened up his arrows to that extent that when they were sped, they let light and air into the covered schemes of trickery, fraud and crime which are at present upheld by James Buchanan and his myrmidons.

One feature of the speech is quite interesting as well as amusing, showing that the marvelous original sentiments breathed out by Mr. Buchanan against intelligent freemen, because they protest against the most monstrous of usurpations and wrongs being fastened upon them against their will, were borrowed from Tory writers of 1774; in whose writings was hurled treason, disloyalty, rebellion, &c., against the fathers of our country. Mr. Buchanan shows himself a pretty good copyist of his Tory prototypes and ancestors.

We wish that every man in the District could read it.

Not being in direct railroad connection with Ft. Wayne—it is considered some labor at best, to reach that place. We find, however, the route via Kendallville, and by back from there to Fort Wayne by far the most sufferable, and the easiest.

Our friend H. Iddings, runs a line of hacks from that place to Ft. Wayne, leaving Kendallville at 1 P. M. and arriving at Ft. Wayne at 7—returning, leaves Ft. Wayne at 7 A. M., arrives at Kendallville at 12 P. M. We don't know how it is with others, but we find it the cheapest stage riding of any line that we have patronized in Indiana, besides you get so much more for your money, when you pay it into the hands of such universal good nature, as our Hiran has in keeping; and further if he should travel with you over the route the light of "his countenance" would dispel all the shadows of ennui from his soul for a month.

Perhaps our allusion to countenance, has unwittingly led us to betray the secret that hard drink has that effect. Well, we suppose that we must not be mealy-mouthed about it now, for it cannot be well disguised, that our friend Hi does drink hard—but it is almost, if not entirely hard water, so that we shall have to get along with it in the best possible manner. Long may it be before he is old.

There is now a daily mail between Iowa City and Des Moines.

"Will the Lecompton Bill Pass?"

This is the common inquiry. The chances have heretofore been largely in favor of the monied patronage and power of the Administration. But proposed investigations into bribery and corruptions of the members of Congress by the President, has broken to quite an extent into that trade and checker programme. This together with the ominous surgings of an outraged people, have caused some of the members of Congress to pause before they take the fatal step.

It is now thought that most of the South American members will vote against it. These with the Republican members and bolting democrats, it is supposed will be able to defeat it.

The New York Tribune, as also the Herald, (Lecompton) think that it may be defeated.

If such should be the case, will King James 1st go up or down in a chariot of fire.

Old Settlers' Meeting.

If there is to be no regular report of the Old Settlers' Meeting, held at Kendallville, furnished for publication, there should at least be published the names of those from each township, who were appointed to compile the early incidents and statistics of the county, so that they might enter upon their duties in this respect.

Will the Secretary of the meeting furnish the names.

The design of an article in last week's Democrat, is doubtless fully appreciated by its readers, so that it needs no comment from us. We shall not gratify the editor, enough to puff him into notoriety, because he gets himself down low, to indite—base stuff—against other persons in order to attract notice. His bid is apparent. Let him turn his thoughts in and dwell with himself—and it will be castigation enough at present.

FIRE.—On Monday morning last, a house belonging to WM. LEUTY, about one mile north of town, was burned. It was occupied by JOHN TAGGART, he looses some furniture, &c. The fire originated from a stove pipe which protruded from the side of the building. Mr. Leuty's loss must be some five or six hundred dollars.

Our fellow townsman MIER, RUGLES, and KENNEDY are about erecting a large business block on the corner where MIER and DITMAN now are. This improvement with what friend CONRAD has already made in this part of town, we hope will stimulate others in the place to do likewise. Success to you, gentlemen.

Mr. BAILEY's concert on Tuesday evening, was another rich treat. Mr. B. has stirred up many agreeable sensations among the music lovers of this town, (and being otherwise quite winning, and a single gentleman without, we should not wonder if he had affected the senses of some of our juvenile feminine population, of sixteen and upwards). If so we hope the parson will be able to make it all right.

But be that as it may, he is entitled to the commendation of every good citizen, for the impetus which he has given to the science of music in our place. "He who has no music in his soul is already half demon."

The weather continues very pleasant for the season. The roads seem to be drying up very fast. Buggies and carriages will soon again be in good requisition, and our streets will seem more lively than during the reign of King Mud.

PRICE OF PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—The steamships Moses Taylor and St. Louis, which sailed on Saturday for California, had a full load of passengers in consequence of the low fares. Since their departure the rates by the Northern Light, opposition line, have been considerably increased. The tickets for steerage, which were sold for \$40 and \$50, are placed at \$75; for second cabin, from \$75 to \$125; and for first cabin, from \$100 to \$150.—N. Y. Tribune.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn by the Ontonagon Advocate of Feb. 25th, that two Frenchmen went out on the Lake ice on the 23d to spear trout. Soon after they discovered the ice was moving, and hastening for the shore found a strip of water in their way. The wind was blowing fresh from land, and they had no alternative but to stick to their ice ship. Fortunately an Indian on shore discovered them, ran some five miles to Ontonagon, and a boat put out to their rescue. After considerable search the men were discovered and taken off but not until the gap between them and land had widened to three miles. The Indian was rewarded with a barrel of flour for his act of humanity to the white brothers.

From the Chicago Times, (Douglas,) March 17, '58. The Beauties of a Democratic Administration by a Democrat.

THE CHICAGO TIMES ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

What the Editor saw at Washington.

"We are all Democrats!"

Some ten days ago we went down to Washington—to see old friends, to talk over politics and witness, as far as an outsider could do so, the extraordinary position of affairs there at present. We staid in the great city five days, and in that brief period we saw enough to satisfy us that personal and political depravity never had such a harvest as they are now reaping in the Federal City. Offices are bought just as openly as the butcher buys the beef intended for his customer. Office-brokers have the run of the Senate ante-chamber, of the several Departments and the Executive Mansion; and the actual sum of money to be paid for an office is as publicly named by these brokers and clients, as the prices of dry goods are named between a dealer in these articles and his customers. Corruption stalks through the city not in disguise, but with unblushing front and exalted mien; the time for vice to seek dark lanes and private places for its operations is gone by, and now men are bought and sold, votes purchased, and all the detestable traffic in the hopes, weaknesses and sorrows of human nature is carried on without shame. The cause of this great change is plain to all.—Fraud rules the Cabinet and the Senate. Fraud—deep, malicious, infamous fraud upon the people of the Union, upon Kansas, and especially upon the Democratic party—is set up as an object of worship. The Lecompton fraud has become another molten calf, and those who have set it up for worship have "corrupted themselves." This is the God which is worshipped at Washington. To secure an homage to it, all men who hold office are obliged to swear that it is the true god; all men who hold office are taxed heavily of their monthly earnings to raise a fund to be sent forth into the West to corrupt other men; all men holding office who do not bow down and worship it are hurled from their places, and other persons are chosen who, having neither personal honesty nor political principle, are willing to do any act which will obtain a reward in money.

In half a dozen rooms in the Capitol as many "Investigating Committees" hold their daily sessions. These Committees are endeavoring to bring to light the crimes of the days gone by, and yet speculation and fraud march through the halls of the Capitol, are to be found in many of the Departments, and boast of their daily operations. Investigation is blind to the enormities of the present—it is too busy hunting old robberies to bestow either time or attention to the crimes before its face.

But it has been said that even in the lowest depths of hell there is a lower still—so in Washington, rascality has its favorite haunts. Do you wish to see the man who in cold blood shot down his neighbor, his countryman, without any other provocation than to gratify party hatred and the brutal propensities engendered by habits of drunkenness? Do you wish to see a gang of men of every age from twenty-five to fifty, all old in the meaner habits of border life, and all mean in the most shameless deeds of depravity? Do you wish to see men who boast of cold-blooded murders, of thieving forays, of fraudulent elections, of forged official papers, of bloated faces and frames worn down by all excesses common among men lost to self respect and common decency—if you wish to see these men, go to Washington and hunt up the delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention and their followers. Imagine to yourself the desperadoes, bullies and outcasts, even of Kansas, and your fancied picture will fall short of the real living tableaux presented by the "citizens of Kansas in Washington," who, it is said, visited the President a few days ago, and assured him of the strong feeling of admiration they entertained for him.

One half these cut-throats and ballot-box stuffers are awaiting their commissions as officers of the General Government. Land officers, Indian agencies, mail agencies, etc., are to be bestowed upon these outcasts as soon as the Democratic party at the North shall be defeated in every State in which the Lecompton fraud shall be endorsed.

Lecompton, in all its hideous deformity, overshadows all things at Washington. A defaulter was recently summoned there, and the alternative was offered him, five years in the Penitentiary, under the Sub Treasury law, for taking public money, or an office and a declaration in behalf of Lecompton. He chose the office; but what commentary upon Lecomptonism, when to support that measure is considered an offset in degradation to an imprisonment of five years in the Penitentiary! The same determined feeling to make all men and all things—public interest and public right included—to submit to Lecomptonism, prevades all places. The greatest men at Washington are some thirty members of Congress, whose sole aim is the dissolution of the Union; they are frantic with delight. The disruption of the Democratic party North will promote the design of such men as these. The Lecompton measure is such a gross violation of all the pledges made in the North during the Presidential canvass, that the disunionists judge rightly in supposing

that no man at the North who sustains it can hope to be sustained. And on the other hand, they agree that if the Lecompton men can muster strength enough to defeat the Democracy, that then Republicanism will possess the whole North. Such a result they hope to achieve by the passage of the Lecompton measure.

PROGRESS OF REVIVAL IN N. Y.

Theatres "Converted" into Churches.

Edwin Forrest Repentant.

A very large and interesting prayer meeting was held on Wednesday morning last, in Burton's Theatre, Chambers street, New York. During the exercises, Rev. T. L. Cuyler made the following remarks pertinent to the time place and occasion:

At the request of a committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, I have come to conduct the services to-day. At last we may congratulate the defenders of the stage that a theatre has become a school of virtue, and not a school of vice—a house of prayer, and not a haunt of profanity—a spot for the real tears of penitence, and not the scene of fictitious grief over the fictitious sorrowing of the stage. For this let us give God the glory. This is not the first time that a theatre in New York has been used for a daily prayer meeting. In 1831, the old Chatham street theatre, a haunt of obscenity, blasphemy and vice, was purchased by a committee for purpose of worship. It was during the height of the great revival in 1831, that two gentlemen called on the lessee of the theatre and proposed to buy his lease. "What for?" said he. "For a Church." "A w-h-a-t?" "A church," replied the gentleman. The astonished man broke into tears, and exclaimed, "You may have it and I will give \$1,000 towards it." The arrangement was completed. At the close of a morning rehearsal, the beautiful hymn, "The Voice of Free Grace," was sung, and Mr. Tappen announced to the actors that that very evening there would be preaching on the stage! A pulpit was placed on the very spot where dying agonies had often been counterfeited in tragic mockery, and in front of the footlights of the stage, seats for inquirers were arranged. The first prayer meeting in the theatre (which was christened Chatham street Chapel) was attended by eight hundred persons. Among those who offered prayer were the late Rev. Heman Norton and the late Zachariah Lewis, one of the first editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser. On the 6th of May, the house was consecrated to the service of God. The Rev. Mr. Finney preached from the text, "Who is on the Lord's side?" In the evening the crowd was such that many were unable to get into the building. For seventy successive nights Mr. Finney preached there to immense audiences. The bar-room was changed into a prayer room, and the first man who knelt there poured forth these striking words, "O Lord! forgive my sins. The last time I was here Thou knowest I was a wicked actor on this stage. O Lord, have mercy on me!" For three years this house was used for revival meetings, and Mr. Finney continued to preach there until the erection of the late Broadway Tabernacle. The glorious revival of 1831 brought into the Church of this city many of our most active and faithful Christians, many of those who are now most prominent in the benevolent movements of the day. May the present awakening be equally fruitful in enriching God's church, and blessing a sinful world. To-day, for the second time in the history of New York, we set apart a disused play house for a house of worship. Oh! what soul tragedies may have been enacted in this very building! From yonder "pit" how many have gone down to the pit of everlasting despair! Let our services here be as solemn as eternity! Let us invoke the presence of God's spirit! and may the former habitation of the tempter be the very habitation of God the very gate of heaven to souls seeking after Jesus?

The audience then joined in singing three verses of the 176th hymn—

Come, sinner in whose guilty breast
A thousand thoughts revolve;
Come, with your guilt and fear oppressed,
And make this firm resolve:

I'll go to Jesus, though my sin
Doth lie like a mountain rise;
I know his course, I'll enter in,
Perhaps he'll hear my cries.

It was stated before the close of the exercises that Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, had been converted, and was now a professor of religion. This announcement was gladly received.

The zeal of the revivalists in New York, and most eastern cities in which the religious movement has been commenced, continues without abatement, and the excitement seems to be taking deeper hold on the people.

Riot at an Irish Catholic Funer.

Yesterday afternoon the grave-yard, situated at Lick Run, was the scene of the most outrageous proceedings that it has lately been our duty to chronicle. The funeral of W. F. Tierney, one of the largest had for years among the Irish of this city, had reached the place of burial, when the friends made the discovery that the grave prepared for the reception of the body, contained water of several inches in depth. They accordingly demanded that the coffin should be placed in a vault and be allowed to remain there until another grave could be dug. Another party declared that it made no difference whatever, and they urged that the coffin should be lowered into the grave immediately.

New York Items.

New York, March 19.—The down express train on the Hudson River Railroad this morning ran over a rock upon the track, of the weight of 300 pounds. The rock, which doubtless fell from the banks above, was severed in two. The train was going at the rate of forty miles per hour, but was stopped in the distance of one hundred yards by the application of the patent brakes. That a serious accident did not occur is wonderful.

Col. Fremont and family leave for California in the Star of the West tomorrow, to be absent for a few months.

Justice Clark of the Supreme Court has refused to discharge from arrest Jacob H. Mott, implicated in the defalcation of the book keeper of the Union Bank.

Theodore Hook, in describing a badly-dressed dinner, observed that everything was sour but the vinegar.

A struggle now began of a most outrageous character. The vault-party having raised the coffin for the purpose of bearing it away to the vault, were assaulted by the opposition, and in the struggle it fell to the ground and turned completely over. One of the grave party stood upon the coffin, and swore that he would blow the brains out of any "mon" who would attempt to remove it. The struggle was all the time going on between the two parties, and bloody noses and broken heads were the order of the hour. The women, among whom was the widow of the deceased, was in the greatest terror, withdrew to the hacks in order to insure themselves against the missiles that were flying in every direction. The coffin itself, having been allowed to fall upon the stones, and dragged first one way and then another, was in a terrible condition. It was covered with mud, and exhibited other marks of the severest usage.

Thus matters stood, when, as darkness was approaching, the drivers of the hacks attendant at the funeral determined to leave the ground, which they did with such occupants as happened to be in them, among whom was our informant. What transpired afterwards, or which party was victorious we did not learn, the matter being strongly contested at that time. Of course, as is usual in all such cases, whisky was at the bottom of the whole affair. The entire proceedings, however, are a stigma and a blot of the worst description, and deserved, had they occurred in the corporate limits of the city, the severest penalty of our laws, as they do the condemnation of the public in general. If the bodies of the dead cannot be interred without rioting and bloodshed over them, and all this in sight of the relatives of the deceased, it will be as well for a detachment of the police to act as general aids for the occasion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, March 19.

The Republican members of the House Kansas Select Committee will publish their report next Tuesday.—Messrs. Harris and Adrain, Anti-Lecompton Democrats, will publish theirs on Monday. It is expected that Simmons and Wilson will probably speak in the Senate to-morrow on the Kansas question.

Killed in a Fight

Portland, Ky., March 20.

A McKim, a hand on board the steamer Pacific, was killed in a fight by another hand named Johnson.

Charter Election.

Erie, Pa., March 19.

Mr. Laird, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, is elected Mayor by 815 majority. The whole Anti-Lecompton ticket is elected. The Anties are now firing cannon.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, March 19.

Advices from Tampico to the 5th, are received. Garza was hovering about the States of Cheontecpec and Tuxpan.

Congress.

Washington, March 20.

Mr. Wilson announced his intention to speak on the Kansas question this evening.

Mr. Foote, of Vt. earnestly protested against the Lecompton Constitution.—The creature, he said, was a long series of frauds, outrages and unmitigated rascality. It was a question rising far above party; one in which he was willing to strike hands with conservative honorable men of all parties, both North and South. He denied that parties in Kansas were sectional. The Free State party contained many members from the South, while the pro-slavery party he was ashamed to confess, numbered many adherents from the North; the great Border Ruffian leader being from Massachusetts. Yes, the very worst Border Ruffians in Kansas was from the Free States. He was sorry that truth and justice required the admission, but it was no new thing, for slavery had always done its dirty work through Northern men. Of the members of the Free State Legislature of Kansas, four were from Va. alone, while only 5 were from all the New England States. This, and similar facts, he contended, furnish sufficient answer to the assertions concerning Northern abolition emigration to Kansas. He fortified this position with further illustrations.

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