

spoken of that first Legislature as a body of pretenders. It is a borrowed phrase, sir, borrowed from the high Democratic authority—none other than the State Sentinel, the Central leading organ of that party in my own state, at the date of July 27, 1855. To avoid the charge of plagiarism, I quote the article in full!

"KANSAS.—The public were informed, a few days since, that the Kansas Legislature had changed its place of meeting from Pawnee village to Shawnee mission. Governor Reeder, it seems, dissents from the usurpation of power in the case in point, and refuses to meet that incendiary body at its new habitation, or to recognize its action as of legal authority.

"Were we the Governor of Kansas, backed by the Administration, we would treat that body of pretenders much as the long Parliament was treated by Cromwell, and subject the outlaw leader to a trial similar to that imposed on the weak and unfortunate Charles the First. In other words, as beheading is out of fashion, we would hang that fellow Stringfellow, to the first tree that presented the proper convenience for a little episode of this peculiar character."

Of course I am not responsible for the personalities of this editorial, and need not make them my own; nor would I touch for its entire truthfulness. One error is manifest. It speaks of Governor Reeder as being backed by the Administration, whereas he was simply backed out by it.

But to return: I have shown that there were but two possible legislative bodies to whom the people of Kansas owed allegiance. Congress being one and the other a *Territorial legislature of their own free choice*. Congressional enactments they have not resisted; a Legislature of their own choosing they never had, prior to the one which has but recently adjourned. Thus is the alleged *key-note* of the message disposed of. The authority of the Federal officials has been respected, even while those same officials have joined with the oppressors of Kansas, in attempting to subjugate its people.

Only the power of those pretended officials, thrust upon them in shameless violation of their pledged rights, have the people of Kansas denied. That this has been their consistent course, is more manifest in view of the fact that the first Legislature of their own choice has been respected by them, as a legitimate Legislature should be and in view of the further fact that all the Democratic Governors, save one, who have been sent to that Territory, and who went there breathing threatenings and slaughter against these same Free State men, speedily became such ardent sympathizers with them that they were no longer fit repositories of Executive confidence. Like Saul, of olden time, they have all been suddenly and marvelously converted. Only thus far, however, does the comparison hold good. Divine Power struck down the persecuting Jew; that he might be converted; Executive power struck down these Governors because of their conversion.

It is true that acts of violence have been committed by the free-State men in Kansas, for which there is no apology save the aggrandizement of *lawlessness under color of law*, that provoked them. And yet the President, as I have said, utterly ignores all these insults and provocations, though they constitute a catalogue of crime such as has disgraced no other civilized land in the nineteenth century. He is growing old—perhaps forgetful. I propose to jog his memory on one or two matters two significant to be overlooked; to remind him, humble as I am, and impertinent as it may seem, that if he has not read the papers, the people have; or, if he has forgot the history of Kansas past, there are those into whose hearts the record has burned to deep to be erased.

I pass over all acts of individual violence as causes of complaint. These, on both sides, the President and his friends may make a matter of mutual set-off; though, for the balance over there would be a heavy judgment against them. Still, it is not of the greatest moment that one man was butchered here, another hewed to pieces there, and another shot and scalped in another place. It is, perhaps, of little consequence that these bloody deeds became every day occurrences in Kansas. Nor need we stop to sympathize with the friends of the butchered dead. Assassinations and murders are not peculiar to Kansas. They have occurred elsewhere, and will occur again—ever attended, too, with scores of living bleeding hearts for every one that ceases to beat. Human life is, after all, far less precious than the rights we live to enjoy.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH—I would rather when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood would stand over me and say: "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young, no one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or, I would rather have some widow telling her children: "There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my afflictions, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I would rather such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Italian marble. The hearts' tokens of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable in my estimation, than the most costly monument.

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, APRIL 8, 1856.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

1st Dist.—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.

LaGrange Co. Circuit Court, March Term, 1856.

State vs. Ira Haws.—Indicted for

passing counterfeit money. Plead Not

Guilty. Selected Mr. Ellison as coun-

sel for to act unless \$25 be al-

lowed by the Court. Court refused to

allow more than ten dollars. Counsel

consented to defend. Jury accepted

and sworn.

George Northam, called. I first saw defendant at the Tamarack. He came into the store and bought a cap and pair of socks, gave me a ten dollar bill for which I gave him change. Came into the store about 8 or 9 o'clock. I am clerking in the store, it belongs to my father. He first wanted to buy a pair of boots. I was present when he was arrested at Sturgis. About 12 o'clock. There were five or six present.

Taylor—I have seen this bill before, at South Milford. Put this mark upon it. Was along when defendant was arrested, found no other money with him.

Amid the confusion, it was suggested that in consideration of the above facts that Mr. Towsly act as the special friend and escort of the titled personage for the last twenty years. Mr. Towsly spoke highly of his character, and remarked that he and the distinguished individual were from the same county.

In the due course of time, the com-

manding form of Mr. Jo. Ryan, the

honorable gentleman referred to, made

his appearance in the court room. The

learned *barristers* were at once on their

feet, with uncovered heads, and Mr.

Ryan was immediately invited within

the bar, when order being restored, Mr.

Ryan proceeded to speak—concluding

with this sentiment, that as it was a

about onion time, lawyers fell to weeping,

that he thought it would be bet-

ter for his constituents and the com-

monwealth at large, if he could be spared

to go home and plant some. (Immense

sensation.)

After he had concluded, several bar-

risters suggested other marks of consid-

eration which had to be laid over *under*

the rules.

In closing this account, we will only

say, that we notice that there are castes

in societies here, as well as in despotic

countries. The reporters for the Press

not bearing a social position to warrant

their introduction to persons of Mr. Ry-

an's mark.

David Gilchrist—Told defendant that

I had seen counterfeit money. Defen-

dant told me he had \$200 in counter-

feit. Did not make any disclosures be-

fore I was arrested. Lived at Wilson's

about three months. Worked at har-

ness making in Ohio. Lived in Otsego

County, N. Y.; learned my trade in

Springfield N. Y., am 27 years of age.

Was arrested by committee, had no

iron on. Committee did not hold out

inducements for me to disclose, told me

that it would be better for me to tell.

Think my portion is better than though

I had refused. Heard Henry say that

they would not make promises to any one.

We mean by *coney* counterfeit

money.

O. Grannis—Saw defendant once be-

fore, was present when he was examin-

ed on charge of having in his possession

counterfeit money. No threats was

made; he was brought before a justice;

said but little. Plead guilty before the

justice. He calculated to make money

out of it.

Cross-Examined—Live in this coun-

try; am one of the committee. Defen-

dant was asked whether he plead guilty,

he said he did. Affidavit stated

that he got the money to put it in circu-

lation. Nothing said when he intended

to put it in circulation. Was asked

if he intended to; said he did; said he

intended to make money out of it or he

would not have bought it.

B. Wilson—Am acquainted with de-

fendant. Saw him have counterfeit on

the Market Bank. Told me he got it

from Payne.

Cross-Examined—Live at Wright's

Corners. Am now staying in jail

in jail about two months. Two or

three charges against me. First told

of this to Stoughton and Richmond,

they did not make any promises to me.

Am sure about the bank it was on; saw

the money, didn't look at this bill.

Think he told me he got the money from

Payne.

Verdict of guilty, three years in the

Penitentiary. Friday 1 o'clock the

Court had a motion by the Prisoners

attorney for a new trial. Motion over-

ruled by the court.

State vs. C. Nelson.—Charge of as-
sault with intent to murder. Entered
into a recognizance of two thousand
dollars to appear and answer at the next
term of court.

State vs. Ben. Wilson.—Continued
by consent of Prosecution. Bail re-
quired by the Court; six hundred dol-
lars on each of the Indictments.

Interesting Incident.

In the midst of the breaking up of
old friendships, the parting of friends,
some starting off on journeys, and the
sorrowful scenes generally which was
witnessed at Lagrange. There was an
episode, a kind of a relief picture.

On Friday morning the distinguished
counsel for the State, proposed to the
Court to receive another contented indi-
vidual from boarding any longer at a
certain house in town. The court will-
ing to second all schemes of politeness,
requested the Sheriff to carry out the
suggestion. This would have been
done without farther form, but Mr. El-
lison, in whose bosom flows the *milk*
of human kindness, labored with the
court to show that the mere formal dis-
charge, without farther proceedings
would be vastly illegal and unconstitutional.

The court remarked of his acquain-
tance of the distinguished personage
for the last twenty years. Mr. Towsly
spoke highly of his character, and re-
marked that he and the distinguished
individual were from the same county.

Amid the confusion, it was suggested
that in consideration of the above
facts that Mr. Towsly act as the special
friend and escort of the titled personage
in the further proceedings. Several
gentlemen spoke warmly upon the sub-
ject.

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