

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, of 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 test similar to that imposed on the weak and unfortunate Charles the First. In other words, 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 vouch 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 aggravation of *lawlessness and 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 too 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 see persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Italian marble. The hearts' broken utterance of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable in my estimation, than the most costly monument.

—Dr. Sharp.

## THE REGISTER.

LIONIER, APRIL 8, 1858.

### Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

1st Dis.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass; 2d.—ABRAM W. HENDRICKS, of 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.

LaGrange Co. Circuit Court, March Term, 1858.

State vs. Ira Haves.—Indicted for passing counterfeit money. Plead Not Guilty. Selected Mr. Ellison as counsel—refused to act unless \$25 be allowed 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 Stargis. 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. He was asked what had become of the money he got of Northam, said he had lent it. I defended him on the examination. Mr. N. spoke to me to do it. I made a speech. I marked the bill about an hour after the trial. The trial was at the tavern. The trial closed about daylight.

State vs. Armitage.—Aged 23 years—charged with buying forty \$5 bills with intent to pass.

M. Payne—Defendants counsel objected, because no legal notice had been served upon defendant. Court overruled the motion. I let defendant have forty \$5 counterfeit bills. Am a judge of counterfeit. Defendant bot it as such. Said he didn't want any more; traded a watch for the money.

Cross-Examined—Lived in Noble County, made my home at Burnam's. Purchased counterfeit first of Watkins, passed some in Lima. Bought next of Randolph. Can't tell where I first saw Armitage. Did not state to Mr. Webb that I was not certain about the kind of money. I concluded that it would be better to make confession.

David Gilchrist—Told defendant that I had seen counterfeit money. Defendant told me he had \$200 in counterfeit. Did not make any disclosures before I was arrested. Lived at Wilson's about three months. Worked at harness making in Ohio. Lived in Otego County, N. Y.; learned my trade in Springfield N. Y., am 27 years of age. Was arrested by committee, had no irons 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 money counterfeit money.

O. Grannis—Saw defendant once before; was present when he was examined on charge of having in his possession counterfeit money. No threats were 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 county; am one of the committee. Defendant was asked whether he plead guilty; he said he did. Affidavit stated that he got the money to put it in circulation. 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 defendant. 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—been 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 got the money from Payne.

Verdict of guilty; three years in the Penitentiary. Friday, 4 o'clock the Court had a motion by the Prisoners attorney for a new trial. Motion overruled by the court.

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

State vs. Ben. Wilson.—Continued by consent of Prosecution. Bail required by the Court; six hundred dollars 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 relieve another contented individual from boarding any longer at a certain house in town. The court willing to second all schemes of politeness, requested the Sheriff to carry out the suggestion. This would have been done without farther form, but Mr. Ellison, in whose bosom flows the "milk of human kindness," labored with the court to show that the mere formal discharge, without farther proceedings would be vastly illegal and unconstitutional.

The court remarked of his acquaintance of the distinguished personage for the last twenty years. Mr. Towley spoke highly of his character, and remarked 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. Towley act as the special friend and escort of the titled personage in the further proceedings. Several gentlemen spoke warmly upon the subject.

In the due course of time, the commanding officer 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 bout union time, lawyers fell to weeping; that he thought it would be better for his constituents and the commonwealth at large; if he could be spared to go home and plant some. (Immense sensation.)

After he had concluded, several barristers suggested other marks of consideration 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. Ryan's rank.

We would say to our friends whose notes are about becoming due, that we shall be obliged if they will make arrangement to meet them as promptly as possible. We have exchanged some of them with Mr. Woodward of this village, for the office, and we have claims soon becoming due for new material, which we shall be obliged to meet. We trust that our friends will be able to relieve us from embarrassment in this matter. Money sent to us will be acknowledged by a return of note if sufficient is sent to pay it. If you cannot pay it all up, send what you can, and we will receipt and have the amount endorsed.

### April Election.

The election on Monday was quite an amusing affair. There were five or six parties in the field, or at least that amount of variety of tickets. This number of conflicting interests made the "pitching in" decidedly racy and rich. We believe a representative from all the tickets (except the Lecompton) were elected. Thus every ticket but one was defeated, yet triumphant.

There is rather a larger list of the slain than on common occasions, but being a pretty good set of fellows, we think they will revive—bind up each others wounds, get well and yet live to "run another day."

We find that it struck observers quite forcibly on Monday, that the election made some strange bed-fellows. The "lion and the lamb" seemed to lay down together besides some stranger things. It can be more strongly realized than told.

### Reader, Pause and Think.

By our Washington account will be seen the remarks in the Senate, of Mr. Pugh of Ohio upon the subject of agreeing with the House Amendment to have the Lecompton Constitution referred back to the People of Kansas for their approval or rejection. Now mark his objection. "That the Free State Men having the majority, they would oppose the Slavery clause and so defeat the Constitution." What a picture! The citizens of Kansas refusing before a just God, to stain themselves with the crime and guilt of slavery; a constitution conceived in sin and brot forth in fraud, perpetuating slavery, must be "pitched upon" them, because they will not accept of their own accord "this sum of all villainies." It is a band sought to be forged upon them by this Democratic Senator, to bind them to do violence and crime because they will not do it willingly. And to what have we come?

Here a legislator, honored with a seat in the councils of the nation, gets up and utters as infamous a sentiment as that. It puts to shame all the Tory avowals of another century. Yea, it shames the darkest ages themselves. And yet such are placed as guardians of our liberties. Such is Administration Democracy. O, mockery! where is thy lowest deep?

Those acting on these infamous sentiments are the Government of this nation. The only check upon the success of these Arch fiends is the House of Representatives. Whether a majority of that body can withstand the allurements of an unscrupulous and corrupt Administration, is to be realized in future.

### Trial of Fleming.

On the opening of the court on Thursday morning, April 1st, Mr. Ellison stated that they had got evidence from Detroit, and he wished to be heard on a motion for a new trial, in the case of the State vs. Fleming, and that he desired the presence of the prisoner in court to sign an affidavit. Prisoner was ordered to be produced in court.

Upon his arrival in court his counsel read to him an affidavit which he signed, setting out in substance, that not being aware of the charge against him only a few days before his trial, he could not fully prepare himself for trial; that Armstrong was the only witness who swore to his identity with the firing; and that he had no opportunity to show the character of Armstrong; that he has since his trial learned that Armstrong is a man of a bad and abandoned character; that he can prove by a vast number of citizens of Detroit, that Armstrong is unworthy of belief.

Counsel then stated that he had ten affidavits, part of which number he proceeded to read, which he followed up with an argument of some length. He was answered very briefly by Judge Mather for the State, remarking that the *parities* of every city furnished material for swearing against the character of every efficient detective officer. It was also stated that Mr. Armstrong bore letters of recommendation from Jacob M. Howard, Attorney General of Michigan, and other distinguished gentlemen; and that a vast sum could at any time be raised by the blacklegs of that city and surrounding country to get rid of as formidable a foe as Mr. Armstrong.

The court reserved an opinion upon the point until Friday morning. Mr. Ellison with some authority demanded an earlier decision. The court did not budge an opinion.

Friday Morning.—The court gave a decision upon the motion for a new trial, overruling the motion.

Some considerable discussion ensued in regard to the record of the case.

The court then called upon Mr. F. to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why sentences should not be passed upon him.

He commenced speaking quite earnestly, saying that he stood charged to the State of Indiana for over fourteen hundred days hard labor very unjustly. That his council and the jury had done their duty. That the jury had never condemned him; that their failing to agree in a shorter period of time, proved this a fact—that it was the outside feeling or pressure against him which brot down this punishment on his head.

He spoke quite excitedly before he closed. The emphasis on some of his words and sentences were quite marked. His eyes as they rolled flashed out a language full as strong as he uttered with his tongue. When he had finished his remarks he immediately turned to take his seat within the bar. The court called him back and pronounced the sentence which had been rendered by the Jury, upon him.

### Lagrange Trials.

We continue a synopsis of a few more trials at Lagrange. We were not able to be present during the fore part of last week—but shall be able to present our readers with all of the important incidents of each trial except that of Dan. Wilson, sentenced seven years for counterfeiting.

We shall not be able to publish a full list of the trials this week, but shall continue them in our next issue.

We append a list of those convicted upon trial:

A. Fleming, aged 45, for arson, sentenced four years to Penitentiary.

Pierson, for secreting stolen goods, 3 years.

Dan. Wilson, counterfeiting, 7 years,

Ira Haves, " 3 "

T. J. Bennet, " 3 "

W. Armitage, aged 23, counterfeiting, 3 years.

Plead Guilty—John Marsin, (minor) counterfeiting.

Henry A. Bevington, aged 41 years, horse-stealing, 5 years.

Asa Aldridge, aged 22, larceny, 2 years.

John Oliver, aged 24, counterfeiting, 2 years.

Allen Sloan, aged 20, larceny.

There were several cases continued one change of venue granted.

One Davis alias Brewster removed to Fort Wayne in charge of Sheriff Fleming. One, Smith, awaiting an officer from Kankakee city, Illinois.

This man stole a horse from Mr. Jones in this county a few years ago, was pursued, shot and taken for stealing a saddle from Wilkinson, and sent to the Penitentiary from Elkhart county.

Was arrested by Sheriff Fleming of Ft. Wayne, a little less than a year ago at Bill Hill's in this county, for crimes committed at Kankakee, Ill., was taken back there, but broke jail and has been at large some time. He was arrested a few days ago through the agency of Sheriff Cummings, of Lagrange county near Hillsdale Michigan. He has heretofore been concerned with the gang in this section in their depredations.

The attention of our readers is invited to advertisement of John Freleigh, headed Buggies and Wagons.

We have heard it said he puts up good, strong, durable work.

He also advertises to take almost everything that a farmer has to spare. So bring in your produce and get you a new, well made wagon. John means more by "all kinds of produce &c." than may be attributed to him. He is a Bachelor and we think he would take a Daughter. All interested please take notice.

Defeat of the Lecompton Constitution.

A vote was taken upon the Lecompton Constitution, in the House of Representatives, April 1st. And amendment was adopted referring it back to the people, by a vote of 120 to 112.

It was sent back to the Senate for concurrence. A vote was taken on Saturday last in that body, refusing to agree with the House amendment by a vote of 32 to 23.

Thus the matter stands at our last advices.

There were a couple of fights in town on election night. As usual the exciting cause is said to be whiskey.

These fights are decidedly disgraceful to all concerned, and it is quite too common a thing in our streets. It very deservedly casts a stigma upon our town. Is there no way of abating it? There should be most assuredly if there is not. Cannot our citizens contrive some way to stop it?

The editor of the Democrat, and his garden angel, Aunt Keziah, (the old hag, is ever with him,) are busily engaged just now in trying to butt the b— found in our article and Mr. Lidge's Hacks off from the bridge.

Don't puncture a hole in and spill out your senses out. Query. Aint you tormenting yourselves a little before your time?

We copy an article from the Ft. Wayne Sentinel, (Lecompton,) showing that the platforms laid down by the 8th of January Democratic, and the 23d of Feb., Democratic are two separate and distinct things and that any one cannot consistently pretend to support both.

When a person ceases to be consistent, he ceases to be honest.

We wonder how those who have got themselves astride of both of these two irreconcilable things will feel when their own condemnations and shames them.

The coach of Time; care's balm and bay.

### Full Confession of the Wife Murderer.

G. H. Lamb, the tavern keeper at Mendota, Ill., who was arrested and taken to St. Louis, on a charge of murdering his wife, was taken before a Justice on Saturday, but made a full confession of his guilt and the atrocious circumstances attending the crime of wife murder. He had been married only a short time, but having conceived a passion for another woman and thinking she was beneath him, he resolved to get rid of her. While on a visit to St. Louis he administered strychnine to her on two different occasions, and she came near dying, but finally recovered. He then bought a skiff; took on board a stone for a weight; and a cord, and proposing a sail they pushed out into the channel. He says:

"The steamboat channel is between the Illinois shore and where we were. When we got there I put my hand on the back of her neck and pushed her head under water about two minutes. She was then dead—caused by holding her head under water. I took her shawl and bonnet off, and tied a twine around the stone two or three times, and attached it to her neck. The twine was four or six feet in length between her neck and the stone. I then lifted the stone over the skiff and she dropped right down. I got the twine or cord for this purpose. I then got out on the Island and shoved the skiff out into the stream."

I married again, on the 30th of December Louise Shortiff. At that time she did not know that I had previously been married to Sarah Stafford. I married so soon after my first wife's death because she said she would not wait for me any longer. I had kept company with her along in the fall before I married my other wife. I can offer no other excuse for murdering my other wife than for the purpose of marrying this one.

Awful Death of Professor Hudson.

The Cleveland papers bring us the shocking particulars of another death, from attempting to mount a car when in motion; and in this instance the victim is widely known and highly distinguished for his learning and worth.

Rev. T. B. Hudson, the Lagrange Professor of Oberlin College, and a regular contributor to the *Ohio Farmer*, is dead, having been crushed and mangled, and torn limb from limb on the Rail Road track of the Cleveland and Toledo Road. The *Plain Dealer* says:

Having performed his business here, he left on Thursday evening on the 5.55 C. & T. train, his destination being Olmstead. At the latter place he got off the train and proceeded, it is supposed, by private conveyance to Strongsville, and, having done his errand, returned to Olmstead. At about 20 minutes past 9 o'clock the Cleveland & Toledo train, due there at 9.55, passed Olmstead station. A few rods this side of the station, the engineer, Mr. Rust, discovered the body of a man lying on the track some twenty rods ahead. He shut off steam, reversed his engine and whistled on his brakes, but the train passed over the body before it could be stopped. It was very dark, but the headlights of the engine shone brightly and the engineer says he saw the man raise one arm before the train passed over him. The engineer also saw that the body of the man was badly mangled, and the conclusion was that he had been run over a short time before by the C. C. & C. train coming east.

It is supposed he had endeavored to get aboard of that train when it was in motion, but missing his footing he was thrown under and nearly killed, leaving the casualty to be fatally finished by the C. & T. train. As soon as the engineer could stop his engine, he seized a light and ran back to where the body lay. It was frightfully mangled. The head lay inside the track and was completely severed from the body. The body was outside the track. Papers, money, a carpet sack, a hat and other articles, the property of the ill fated man, were scattered along the track. The body and articles were taken aboard the train and brought to this city. By the papers, clothes, &c., the body was proved to be that of Professor Hudson. It is supposed that he had intended to go to Berea from Olmstead on the C. & C. train. He was about 50 years old and leaves a wife and three children.

A Staggering Blow.

The defeat of Lecompton in the House by a majority of eight, is the hardest blow which has yet been dealt to the slave power, and shows that its power is drawing to a close. With a majority of fifty at the opening of the session, the Administration fails to pass its favorite measure, and is sustained almost alone by the despotic element of slavery. The reader will also note, what has not been true of any former contest, that the opposition grows stronger as the contest advances. The President has already thrown down his truncheon; appealed to his power; turned the recreants out of office; and hurled defiance at all traitors; while his fugleman in the House has cracked his slave whip; refused to carry out the investigation ordered; called the previous question and played the tyrant with a high hand; but every display of power has only served to bring up a stronger and more compact resistance. Mr. Harris's resolution for an investigation, was carried by only three.