

deputy pay-masters, others appointed on the city police—all provided with laces which kept them from starving. At home they were most prominently known as election bullies. In times of political excitement they knocked down and mutilated citizens at the polls. At other times they waylaid and garroted people in unfrequented streets. Most of them had remained in Baltimore as long as they dared. They fled to the City of Refuge and took shelter behind the White House. They are now employed as make-weights—a sort of Federal balance of power—at all general and special elections in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. They will doubtless be at the service of Mayor Wood the next time he wants votes in New York. Their function is terrorism at the polls. They were employed for that purpose by Pierce; they are kept for the same service by Buchanan. They are paid out of the people's money, of course.

In Washington these facts are notorious. The culprits may be seen at any hour of the day, from the steps of Willard's National Hotel. They congregate about oyster cellars and dram shops, and may be recognized by their brutal physique and general deadly aspect. Respectable citizens will pick them out and tell what crime this or that bloodthirsty wretch has committed outside the District, and how much per day he draws from the Treasury. If by any accident arrested, the law is impotent to convict them. The Court which fined Brooks a hundred dollars for attempting to kill Sumner, and discharged Herbert, the assassin of Keating, is no respecter of persons; its cue is to prevent justice being done, and it opens the door to small villains and great alike. What wonder that "no man's life is safe, even on the most public avenue?"—Chicago Tribune.

Afflictions of the Democracy.

Private advices from Washington state that the distress among the office seekers at the Capital is unprecedented. To which is added the anxiety and suffering of those who were appointed to office during the recess of Congress, but whose nomination the President withholds from the Senate. Thousands of these applicants have been suffering the pangs of hope deferred; dancing attendance on the President during the whole session, and running up tremendous bills at the hotels, while old Buck stubbornly refuses to do any thing until Lecompton has passed. No amount of pledges, or endowments, or flunkeyism, will satisfy the old man, who is naturally suspicious of Lecompton men and thinks a rod in terror essential to their fidelity. The struggle for office is fully equal to that which usually follows a change of administrations, and with constant fears of incumbents of the official guillotine, constitutes a reign of terror which is quite a new feature in political ostracism.

In the meantime the President goes about with a piteous whine, pleading the difficulties of his position, complaining of the desertion of his party, sending for refractory members of Congress and displaying his tears and necessities like an old beggar exciting commiseration by the exhibition of his rags and diseases.

If these troubles affected only parties unknown to us, we might feel different in the matter, believing that Democracy like virtue, should be its own reward; but when they come home to our own citizens, our sympathies are excited. Our worthy Postmaster having given up the last symptom of any control over his own department, is still at Washington, waiting the time when the President can safely send his nomination to the Senate.—Toledo Blade.

Another Blow.

The administration received another cuff yesterday; and this time it was administered on both ears. Lecompton was effectually killed by the same majority of eight; and a clincher administered in the form of a motion to reconsider, followed by the usual motion to table, which disposes of the matter as far as the House is concerned. The Senate must now either adopt the House bill or give up the admission of Kansas. We congratulate the country on the auspicious result, and will give it leave to "breath free."

Not less significant is the defeat of that other administration measure; the deficiency bill. This bill besides providing for certain deficiencies, also covered current appropriations for the Mormon War; and was of the most pressing necessity to the Government. But the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN had not force enough in the House to carry it through, and it was defeated by a majority of 18.

Yesterday was the saddest day for the administration that it has yet had and the gloom at Washington must be terrible. It is said that the old bache-President refuses to be comforted, and mourns over the loss of his favorite measures like a dove deprived of its mate. He begins to have some faint suspicions that, after all, "honesty is the best policy."—Toledo Blade.

Plain Speaking Rewarded.

Our readers will recollect an able speech, made by JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, in the Missouri legislature, last winter, in which the orator took high emancipation ground. Mr. Gardenhire has just been elected Mayor of Jefferson City, the capital of the State—emancipation being the only issue in the contest. This is one of the most ant victories of the season.

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, APRIL 15 1858.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

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

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WILLIAM T. OTTO, of Floyd;
TREASURER OF STATE.

JOHN H. HARPER, of St. Joseph.
AUDITOR OF STATE.

ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.
SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM A. PEELE, of Randolph
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

Consistency Exemplified.

The Noble County Democrat lets off some very silly "gibberish" about the inconsistency of Mr. Case. The editor well knows, if he has read Mr. Case's speech, that there is not an iota of ground for making such a charge, and a man must calculate largely upon the credulity of his readers before he sits down to write such stuff.

But his talk about inconsistency—Ain't that a sweet savor? The old Cloven Foot again at his occupation of chastising sin. How he loathes it.

Is this the same "pusson" who was an ardent opposer of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, and after it was repealed he and his associates solemnly resolved that the principles of the "Ordinance of 1787 should be applied to all Territories."

Who is it since that time has been everything by turns and nothing long, insisting at one time strongly that slavery could not exist in the Territories or anywhere else without positive law. Then shouting glory! to the edict of the Supreme Court, which made slavery national. Singing paeans of praise to Mr. Buchanan's declarations that slavery existed in the Territories, under and by virtue of the Constitution. Pressing with great vigor in their last County Convention, resolutions endorsing James Buchanan and his policy. Then taking the Douglas cue and now declaring that Mr. Buchanan's position and the Republican position are one and the same. And now supporting a platform endorsing Mr. Buchanan (as he says) in this Republican position, and the candidates put upon it—and at the same time supports a Convention's Platform that unequivocally condemns the former one—and is now engaged in riding with whip and spur these two irreconcilable things and don't know in candor that he is doing it.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel, (Democratic) even sickens at such soul-stultification, and tries to waken up and shame those engaged in it. But the editor of the Democrat is wrapped up in a myth, with a very thick film on both eyes, he draws out "cannot perceive" but opens his mouth wide and bawls out inconsistency! INCONSISTENCY!!

If the editor of the Democrat can't make 'em chuckle "down below" we don't think there is any use of trying.

Death of Thomas H. Benton.

This statesman of an earlier school of politics has passed away. He died at Washington on Saturday last. He was a prominent associate of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, who have gone before—and who are now followed by this, almost the last of their fellows, who acted conspicuously with them in the councils of the nation in their day.—Thus time "mows down all both great and small."

Though somewhat eccentric in his character, he has almost universally the credit, we believe, with his lamented compeers of a strict adherence to principle which marked more conspicuously than at present the early history of our country.

Regretting the errors of his life on his death bed, he spoke of that sentiment of his heart which overshadowed every thing else—that of undying love of his country, its past, present, and future. Would that all, passing by what might be regretted, could imitate him in his maintenance of what he deemed just, though it cost him place and power.

He dies preeminently honored and respected above those who have sold out the dictates of their consciences for the "thrift which follows fawning."

Would that the solemn admonition and warning which he communicated to the President, as he was sinking away on his death couch, could be received and acted upon.

May his example serve as a beacon light to many, urging them on to a nobler standard and a loftier patriotism. Peace to his ashes.

Hon. Mr. Case will accept our thanks for favors.

LaGrange Co. Circuit Court, March Term, 1858.

State vs. Thomas J. Bennet.—Indictment for secreting a stolen watch. Jury called in this case. Judge Mather opened the case to the jury.

Miles Payne called—I bought a watch of a man called "sleepy John," heard Mr. Bennet say he pointed out the site for stealing the watch, and thought he ought to have a part of the avails of it. I sold the watch for \$20, bought the watch about the 15th of November last. I sold it to Randolph for counterfeit money. I told of it for my country's good. I did not mention the fact down to Ligonier. I stole with other persons seven horses. I bought counterfeit money of Burnam, Randolph and Bill Hill, also Ulmer. I was arrested in January last. I commenced making my confessions before McDougal was hung. I made confessions before Burnham was taken away. I did not make confessions because of fear. It broke up my arrangements, and I thought I might as well do the fair thing. I am the man who helped in the attempt to break jail in Ohio.

Here followed a long list of questions about medicine, rope, reform, most of which would be more tedious than interesting to report.

David Gilchrist—I stopped at Deal's with Bennet to get supper, we were on our way to Rome, we saw the watch hanging in the room. On our return it was talked over how we were to take the watch before we got to Deal's. Part of us were to engage the attention of Mr. Deal, while sleepy John was to take the watch. He took the watch and went on, we got into the wagon and overtook him. He showed us the watch, and we remarked that it was a good haul.

Cross-Examined—Three of us were present—Payne told me that if they stole the watch he would pay them for it in counterfeit money. Went into Deal's when Bennet did. The avails of the watch was to be divided between Bennet, John and myself. I did not receive anything for my share. Bennet said he wanted to use all of the money. The money was sent by me to Bennet. Said that he had not sent him half as much as he agreed to, said "sleepy John" agreed to send him two hundred dollars in counterfeit. I have not been stealing. Bennet and myself stole a saddle off from a horse at Thompson's Mills. Dan Brock stole an ax, I was with him when he stole it.

Have you been engaged in counterfeiting? Witness refused to answer.

Wilson told me to dispose of a stolen sett of harness; I was working for W at the time.

Here followed a long list of enquiries about principle, reform, committee, merit, honor—very illuminating to the counsel.

I am confident that I should not do these acts again. I think my reformation is complete. If I should tell the counsel the secret I think he might reform.

Deal—I live at Springfield village, I know the defendant. I knew of Melinda Deal having a watch she had borrowed to use in school, it was a silver hunter case. It was missed on the 15th of November. I saw the defendant at my house about sundown before I missed the watch. He wanted to buy some women's shoes. I refused to sell I did not like his money. Mr. Gilchrist was there but did not say anything.

Cross-Examined—The watch belonged to John Appleman, I keep hotel and grocery. Bennet and Gilchrist were to my house to supper the evening before, the watch was hanging in the dining room.

State rested.

John Marvin—Was present when the watch was sold at Wright's Corners.

Gilchrist recalled by defendant—Did you about 5 months ago tell John Marvin, in Steuben county that you stole the watch, and that there was a warrant out for you, and that you expected to be arrested that night?

I did not.

J. Marvin recalled.—Did Gilchrist so state to you?

He did.

Payne recalled by defense—How much money did you pay for the watch?

I do not know.

Benehoff—Had a conversation last November with Gilchrist, in Steuben Co., said he did not know anything about the watch, said also that Bennet knew nothing about it.

Defense rested.

State vs. Henry A. Bevington—aged 41 years.—Indictment found for stealing or secreting a horse. Plead guilty to riding it to Ohio.

Prisoner stated to court that he had

a wife and nine children, had his house burnt up about one year ago.

Court suspended judgment until Friday morning.

There were officers from Ohio with a requisition from the Governor of Ohio for this prisoner.

Prisoner thought there was an understanding that he should not be put on trial here but he given up to the officers from Ohio.

Report says that he is an old offender.

Friday morning the prisoner was brought into court for the purpose of receiving his sentence, which was pronounced by the Court, to-wit: That he be confined in the Penitentiary for five years, that he be fined one hundred dollars and disfranchised for five years.

State vs. George Helmer.—Indictment found for passing counterfeit money.

Counsel for State, S. J. Stoughton and J. H. Mather, for defense, A. Ellison, W. S. Stoughton and E. Wilson.

Motion by defense to quash the indictment. Motion overruled by the court. Motion renewed for further remarks. The court again overruled.

The defendants counsel then made a motion for a change of venue, stated upon an affidavit signed by the defendant, setting out that he was taken by the committee, threatened with hanging—also threatened with being taken to Ligonier, &c., and therefore he could not have a fair trial in this county. After an argument in favor, the court held it under consideration.

Friday morning the court granted a change of venue to DeKalb county.

State vs. Woodruff—aged 23 years.—Indictment found for passing counterfeit on New Haven Bank.

Plead not guilty and not ready for trial, am not able to employ counsel, have neither personal nor real estate. R. Parret assigned as counsel by the court. After a somewhat lengthened consultation with defendant, the counsel moved the court to quash the indictment. Friday morning, 7 o'clock, Prosecutor entered a Nolle Pross.

State vs. Macon Aldrige—aged 22 years. Indictment found for stealing coat, vest and gun with Sloan.

Prisoner stated to the court that his mother was dead, his father living, that he was lead into it from persuasions of others.

Allen Sloan charged as above, plead guilty, aged 20 years. Mr. Seidmore stated of his former good character.

State vs. Samuel Hogan.—Two indictments, one for counterfeiting and one for secreting a stolen horse.

Plead not guilty. Aged 38 years. W. L. Stoughton for defense. Counsel made a motion for a continuance, on the charge of receiving and secreting the horse. Sustained by the court.

Motion made upon the affidavit of the defendant for a continuance on the charge of counterfeiting. Motion sustained if prisoner give bail for his appearance at the next term of court. Friday morning he entered into two recognisances for \$1,000 each for his appearance at the next term of court.

State vs. Blodgett.—Aged 28, single. Indictment found for receiving and secreting stolen horses.

Plead not guilty, stated that he had no counsel. W. L. Stoughton assigned by the court as his counsel. This case being called for trial and the jury accepted when the Prosecutor withdrew the action.

State vs. T. Oliver.—Aged 24. Indictment found for counterfeiting. Indictment being read to him by the Circuit Prosecutor, S. J. Stoughton, after some hesitation he answered almost manfully, Guilty.

After some very appropriate remarks by Mr. Wilson in extenuation of the offense, four or five witnesses were called to testify of the former good character of the prisoner, the Sheriff was called to prove his good behavior while in his charge—said that he was much effected by his present situation, thought he was truly penitent.

The court called upon the prisoner to stand up, after remarking upon the nature of the crime said that in view of the circumstances as they had been detailed, he regretted that the law did not allow him to affix a less penalty. The prisoner was quite a good looking young man and has a wife and two small children. His wife appeared in the court room during the afternoon. A good deal of sympathy was expressed for the prisoner and his family, altho' it was supposed he was fast entering upon a downward course. We trust that his penitence may be lasting.

The counsel for Fleming and Pierson has taken up their cases to the supreme

court for a reversal. They have in the meantime been taken to Jeffersonville Prison.

Rejoicing in Kansas over the Defeat of the Lecompton Constitution in the House of Representatives.

By papers just received we learn that the people of Kansas are almost delirious with joy, over the rejection of the Lecompton crime.

There is almost a universal illumination throughout the territory.

The booming of cannon on land and water echoes and reechoes over hill and valley waking up to frenzied fears, the few foul conspirators there; but thunders of joy to an insulted and betrayed people.

Large meetings are held and processions, bonfires and rejoicings generally is now the state of things in Kansas. May it not go out in gloom.

We stopped at the Butterfield House, in Goshen, last week, and was much surprised at the redeeming qualities which our Host had introduced into his establishment.

Hotel keeping is becoming too much of a "hissing and a bye-word" among travelers caused by the inapplicability to the business of many of those engaged in it.

The "Butterfield" is sufficiently aristocratic for us and other common people. It is a rising star in Hoteldom. Call at the "Butterfield" and see if what we say aint true.

If our Station Agent will furnish us the monthly statement of the business done through his office, we will gladly publish it at any time.

We think that many are not aware of the amount of business done here.

We see by a handbill posted up in town, that the Messrs. Wordens of Albion will run a coach from Wawaka to Albion next week during the session of the court at the latter place.

ILLNESS OF BISHOP UPFOLD.—By a letter received in town, we learn that Bishop Upfold is confined by sickness at Indianapolis, consequently will not be able to fill his appointment here tomorrow evening.

By reference to a card in our columns, it will be seen that A. McClure Esq., has removed his office to the next door to the Register office.

Death of Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Although the first announcement of Mr. Benton's death was premature, the event, announced, soon took place, and the light of this old Roman was extinguished, after a remarkable career, covering a period of 75 years. Col. Benton was born in North Carolina, in 1783, and was educated at Chapel Hill where he was known as a diligent and successful student. He studied law at Mary's college, but, at the age of 23 entered the army, where, however, he remained but a short time. In 1811, when he was 28 years old, he took up his residence at Nashville, Tennessee, with the view of practicing his profession, but as the region beyond the Mississippi was then attracting much attention, he soon determined to go farther West, and took up his abode in Missouri, beginning his political life as the Editor of a small weekly paper. He was elected Senator at the admission of the State, and took his seat in 1821. (He was a member of that body continually from 1821 to 1851, having served five full terms, of six years each, and was, for a long time the oldest member in that body. He was a powerful leader of the old Democratic Party, and sustained the administrations of JACKSON and VAN BUREN with conspicuous vigor and ability. He was thrown out of the Senate at the beginning of that policy which has resulted in throwing the Democratic party (or the present leaders) into the lap of the Slave power. The questions which have since taken a distinctive form were then only in embryo, and Mr. Benton set himself against them, the result was, a division in the Democratic party and the success of the Whigs. Since that time he has been engaged in his literary projects the "Debates," and the "Thirty Years View." On these he worked to the last; and when, on his dying bed, and suffering intensely continued to dictate to an amanuensis in hope of completing his work before death called him away. During the greater part of his career he was the idol of his State, and had he lived, would probably have recovered much of his influence. He was an accomplished scholar, was conversant with many languages and delighted in scientific researches; but he is known to the world chiefly as a statesman. He was a clear, accurate, logic reasoner and his great force of character made him a conspicuous leader. The Missouri Democrat in a brief notice says:—The man who shed so much luster on our State, who so long bodied it forth in the councils of the nation who was at once the pillar and pride of the Democracy of the land in the days of its glory, will no more be seen amongst us. His strong, unbending spirit has at last

answered the final summons, and passed forth from among the habitations of men. Peace be with his ashes. Let charity clothe with kind words his faults, and history record with exultant pride his noble actions—his fearless friendships—his lofty impulses—and his unquailing courage to live, to work, to die. In the grave the animosities against him will go down to rest, whilst the sturdy and grand elements of his character will live, hereafter, to point new generations the path of duty and the example of patriotism.—Toledo Blade.

Spring Elections.

The Election in Springfield resulted in what might be called a draw game. The Demo rats elected their candidates for Mayor, Clerk, Marshal, Supervisor, and one Police Justice, while the Republicans have the Treasurer, Assessor, Attorney, and Police Justice. This is substantially a Republican victory, as Springfield has been heretofore strongly Democratic.

PRINCETON, ILL.—The Republicans carried their ticket in Princeton, on Tuesday, by an average majority of 138. Princeton has heretofore been Democratic.

MICHIGAN.—Jackson.—The Republicans of Jackson have just achieved a splendid victory, electing their whole city ticket by a handsome majority. This is the first time the city was ever carried by the Republicans.

Monroe.—This city elects a full Republican ticket.

Port Huron.—This rising town elects Shiawassee Co.—This county elects 9 Republican and 5 Democratic Supervisors.

Jackson Co.—Nearly all the towns of this county have gone Republican.

Hillsdale Co.—Every town in Hillsdale Co. elects Republican officers.

Oakland Co.—The towns stand 15 Republican to ten Democratic.

Sanilac Co.—Returns have been received from 9 towns in Sanilac County all of which have gone Republican save one.

We have returns from many scattering towns in Michigan, all of which are of the same character.

The fight in Michigan was not on the Lecompton issue, but between the Republicans and Democrats of all shades. There is no Lecompton party in Michigan.

JANESVILLE WIS.—The Republican ticket was triumphantly elected in Janesville, on Tuesday. It was opposed by what was called a "People's ticket," which the People didn't seem to support.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Republicans of Rhode Island have elected their entire State ticket by an overwhelming majority, and have both branches of the Legislature almost unanimously. By a split among the Republicans but two Representatives are elected in Providence. At the next trial, ten more Republicans will doubtless be added.

What about Cuba.

Now that the administration has been baffled in the attempt to subjugate one of the territories of the United States, is it not a fitting time to read a chapter out of the Ostend Circular, or Pirate's own Book, and apply its dogmas to the sugar islands of the Antilles? Long before the vote in the House on Lecompton, the letter writers at Washington of all political shades foreshadowed a mammoth coup d'etat of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies—Cuba first, Porto Rico next; or possibly both at one bite. Later we seem to hear less of it. What is the matter? Have the chivalry got a President incompetent to work any measure through Congress? Is the announcement of an administration measure in the House sufficient reason for bowling it out again? "Poor old Buck!"—Chicago Tribune.

A refreshing Episode in Political Life.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, in showing how the elements of the opposition to the Lecompton fraud fused into one compact mass, gives the following refreshing incident.

On Saturday last, while the discussion on the Kansas question was in progress, and while all parties in the House were more intent upon arrangements for the final struggle than upon the arguments of the speakers, and while all were in doubt as to what might be the ultimate course of Mr. GIDDINGS and his confederates, the Hon. Mr. Crittenden came into the Hall, and, near the door, was joined by Hon. Mr. Marshall. But a moment was permitted them for communication, when Mr. Giddings went forward; and taking Mr. Crittenden warmly by the hand, with a recognition of Mr. Marshall at the same time he said: "Who could have believed this of me, that I should be found with you, following you? But, while I have spent a long life in fighting against enemies, and am ready still to fight against them, I have never fought and cannot fight against my friends. I remember well the occasion when, the ban of expulsion having been passed upon me in this House, I had taken my hat and was about leaving, I met you Mr. Crittenden, with Henry Clay, at the door and that you gave me, in the moment of trial, the warm hand of