

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, MAY 6 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 M. HARRIS, of St. Joseph.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM A. PEELLE, of Randolph.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN YOUNG, of Marion.

The Deed is Done.

The swindle upon a swindle (English Lecompton) has passed both houses of Congress.

This result has been reached by the desertion and betrayal of some ten professedly Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House—who under cover of a cheat or subterfuge, have fled over to the 'candle-box' interest of the Administration. And a thing which they dared not stand up and face squarely, they flounce now to accomplish under a feigned pretext, a scheme to cheat—one that will bear one interpretation; and at the same time bear a dozen different interpretations just as well. This is the kind of legislation that seems to be the most prevalent, and the artifice who can prove the most ingenious, in covering over of a fraud, is the one who expects the most bountiful rewards.

Let the people look at this scheme in question. Here is the Lecompton Constitution which has received only about 2,500 legal votes in its favor.—Afterwards by provisions of the Free State Legislature it was submitted to the people and a vote of over 10,000 recorded against it.

In view of this, however, the President and his Cabinet and seven-eighths of his party have used every effort in their power to force this detestable thing upon the people. Not succeeding in that by force, they hope now to do it by fraud and artifice. By the aid of Mr. English and a few other professedly popular sovereignty Democrats, they have passed a bill not to refer the Lecompton Constitution to the people, but a Land Ordinance for a large amount of public lands, and if they reject the public lands—why then it shall be taken that they reject the Lecompton Constitution, but if they vote in favor of the land, then it shall be Lecompton pure and simple without any vote upon it.

We ask our readers if this is not beautiful, honest, straightforward legislation.

But this is not all—if the people of Kansas will be so foolish as not to accept the large gift of public land, and hush up about Lecompton, why then this bill provides that they may be induced to do so from another consideration to wit: in view of threatened punishment. If Kansas will accept the hush money and please the President, Mr. English, and his followers and come in as a Slave State under the Lecompton Constitution all right. If not they have not got through with Buchanan and his followers by any means. If the people of Kansas reject this most disgraceful of all bribes, then shall fall upon them the dire displeasure of the entire force and power of the government—they shall be kicked out and spurned away from even presenting a petition in the form of admittance into the family of States, and Mr. Buchanan will appoint some hero of blood as Governor, and other territorial officers to match, with some such Judges as Jeffreys Lecompton to misconstrue the law, and harass and oppress the people, and if the people there dare speak or write against any of these acts, then a foreign army shall be quartered among them, to awe them into submission, and eat out their substance.

This shall be their punishment if they refuse this unblushing bribe and do not let Lecompton enslave them.

Thus shall they wither under Buchanan's power until they have 93,000 inhabitants, when, after a census shall be taken, showing that number, they may then ask admission, (no promise of getting it) into the union as a free State, providing that during this time Buchanan's friends do not succeed in carrying in enough 'city directories,' and 'candle boxes' to make it a slave State.

Let our readers look again at the picture of this infamous English bill. Under it, if the people will accept this slave constitution, they may come into the union with 40,000 inhabitants; but if

they want a free constitution they must have 93,000 inhabitants and run the risk of getting in at that.

Thus in the eyes of the Administration and those who voted for English's bill, 40,000 inhabitants voting and living under the God-defying institution of slavery, are better than 93,000 who wish to live under institutions of freedom. Is there any premium here offered against you, free laboring men of Noble County? Are you less than half a man when compared with the women who live in the South? Mr. Buchanan and a majority of your Congress say so. Will you answer them at the polls, whether you are willing to accept their estimate of you as true?

Look at whatever phase of this law which has just been passed and it is shocking and degrading to any one who has a soul in his bosom.

The election on this land ordinance is to be controlled by Buchanan's majority board, and they will be instructed not to reject any amount of frauds which may be perpetrated providing any one can be procured to certify to them, and there has been ruffians enough in Kansas to do any amount of this work heretofore, and there are enough to do it again.

Messrs. Douglas, Broderick and Stuart in the Senate very justly denounced this law more infamous because of its bribes and threats than Lecompton itself. There are also some 12 or 13 true Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House.

The people of Kansas will spurn and defy the corrupt inducements of this bill. And we believe that they will not allow conspirators, come from where they may, to enslave them either by bribes, punishment or frauds. Forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue.

The slave power and its coadjutor the Administration are fast filling up the "cup of their iniquity," and shall they not be made to drink it to the very dregs.

Advertising.

As a sample of the benefits of advertising, we insert the following paragraph: This is now the opening season for the business of the year; and consequently it is a good time to get your claims for custom before the public. In order to do this most effectually, you must advertise. Show us a village where the business men advertise liberally, and we will show you intelligent prosperous business men;—those who are blessed with the fairest and best of customers. But show us a firm who will not advertise if they have an opportunity, and customers will soon learn to leave them, for it is a kind of instinct of human nature that if you will starve the printer or you will cheat Beelzebub if you have an opportunity. Beware lest this worse thing come upon thee.

Here is a good illustration of the benefit derived from advertising. We send one copy of the Gazette to Oregon Territory. Last week Harding & Peacock received a letter remitting the money for a medicine they advertised in the Gazette. Thus a paper is picked up and read at the distance of thousands of miles, and a letter traverses almost twice twice the entire length of a great continent, and a great portion of the two greatest oceans, to the obscure town of Rensselaer, in answer to a few lines of an advertisement. The man who does not advertise, in this age of steam, electricity and hard times, is behind the age—is an old fogy—and will certainly be outstripped by his more enterprising competitors. Barnum once said that printer's ink made him rich. Yankee clocks broke him up, and now printer's ink is making him rich again. Rensselaer Gazette.

To Country Merchants and Business Men generally.

We would say to the business men of this county and elsewhere, that we have a larger assortment of Jobbing material than is usually kept in country offices and we are prepared to get up posters handbills &c. &c., on short notice, and superior style. This being the time to secure custom for the year, business men will see the necessity of getting themselves as favorably before the public as possible.

"Make hay while the sun shines;" Send in your orders.

The people of Kansas have not yet voted on the Lecompton constitution as stated last week, but it is conceded that there is a large majority in its favor.

Justices' Blanks, Subpoenas, Executions, and Summons for sale at this office. Also Bank Deeds, will be kept constantly on hand.

Noble County Circuit Court, April Term, 1858.

State vs. Cyrus Hill—Concluded. Scott—1 reside in Washington township, Noble Co., I am some acquainted with the defendant, I heard him say last fall when coming home from Columbia, that Mr. Shoemaker told him that if he would kill a couple more Keefers he ought to go clear.

Dr. Reed recalled by the State.—The wound externally was about 1 1/2 inches in length, the rib was divided, the internal wound showed that the covering of the abdomen was pierced, and entered the spleen, the kidney seemed slightly pierced, I think that the wound must have been three or four inches deep. The examination after death did not show a high state of inflammation, but there seemed to be a considerable hemorrhage, did not consider there was sufficient inflammation to cause the death, I think it the internal hemorrhage which caused the death, the cavity of the bowels were considerably filled with clotted blood. The cutting of the protrusion could not have caused the hemorrhage. I think that the wound would be under all circumstances mortal.

Cross-Examined.—The outer surface we call the wall of the abdomen. The substance which protruded was the omentum or gail, it is very thin, the spleen was about an inch thick, this was pierced through. I think that a person with a hole cut through the spleen might live four days, The wound was obliquely through the rib.

The State here rested. Dr. Arnold called by defense—I have heard the testimony just given by Dr. Reed. I do not think if the splenic artery was cut that the person could live but a few hours. If there was only some of the branches cut he might live longer, should not suppose that hemorrhage could have been the cause of death after that length of time.

Cross-Examined.—The spleen lays quite high in the abdominal cavity, the spleen lies more across the back than in front. The spleen is composed of muscle and blood. When a person lived four days after such a wound was made as described I do not think he could have died from hemorrhage. Think that the symptoms before death would show more clearly, what was the mortal cause. The blood filling the cavity of the bowels would cause inflammation of itself, the bleeding and inflammation caused by the foreign substance or blood in the bowels might both combine to cause death. Profuse bleeding would have a tendency to keep the effects of inflammation down.

By Defense.—I should not suppose that a knife such as spoken of would be likely to cut off a rib. If the knife had fell just right he might have fell upon it, and broken or cut off his rib.

J. D. Earl, Esq.—Mr Shultz testified upon the examination before me, that when he returned with Thompson, that Keefe was standing over Hill holding him by the collar or throat.

Cross-Examined.—I am certain as to the language. I was subpoenaed here on the part of the defense. I live in the neighborhood of the affray, have known the defendant for over a year. I supposed when not under the influence of liquor he was a peaceable man; when under the influence of liquor he is rather quarrelsome.

Fred Akers—People do not say that Hill is quarrelsome.

Dr Reed called by defense—Mr Hill's right hand was cut. It was cut across the inside of the hand.

D. S. Love—I was present at the habeas corpus case before Judge Bodley. Mr Shultz swore at that time that Keefe was standing over Hill and holding him by the throat or collar.

A. Adams—I have been acquainted with both the deceased and the defendant, I considered Hill rather a feminine man, and Keefe rather a stout man. Aside from intemperance I consider Hill a peaceable man.

Cross-Examined.—Keefe was not considered a quarrelsome man.

Richardson—I am some acquainted with prisoner, I have never heard that he was a quarrelsome man. I have been acquainted with Keefe some five years. Hill I should consider the weakest man. I considered Keefe a fair man when free from liquor. The report was that sometimes when in liquor he was quarrelsome.

Cross-Examined.—I had a little difficulty with Keefe, I might have been wrong or he might have been. I have heard some say that he is quarrelsome. I have heard Mr Davis say so, he is here. I cannot swear that any one else here ever told me so. The citizens of Cold Spring are generally here.

The witness named four men within

a distance of five or six miles in each direction from Cold Spring; the witness recollected two more; again one more.

Called—I was acquainted with deceased from the time he came to Cold Spring. I have heard Keefe spoken of as a quarrelsome man. I have heard Hill spoken of as a peaceable man.

Mr Shultz recalled.—When Keefe got home on the night of the affray he told his daughter if she saw Hill to tell him that he (Keefe) wanted to see him, I do not know whether the girl saw Hill or not.

Robert Buckles—I have been acquainted with Keefe since he came to Cold Spring. His reputation was quarrelsome. I should think Keefe capable of whipping two such men as Hill. It was my uncle who had some difficulty about some hogs.

Cross-Examined.—I suppose the deceased to have weighed 180. I think Hill would weigh about 150. I do not know Keefe getting into any other affray, I do not know of there being any disease ailing Hill.

Mr Miller.—When Keefe came to Cold Spring, he had a good character, afterwards when in liquor he was considered rather quarrelsome. Hill was regarded as peaceable.

Cross-Examined.—I never heard of Keefe getting into any other quarrel, I had some difficulty about a bag of corn I did not think that I got as much meal as I ought to. We had some words about it.

Mr Tucker—I had a conversation with Mr Shultz about the affair soon after it occurred. He stated to me that he considered both were to blame. I understood him to say that Keefe sent for Hill, that Keefe ordered him out of the house, that Mr Hill turned to go, that Keefe followed him up, and that he had H. down before he (Shultz) turned to go for Thompson. I have regarded Mr Hill as an inoffensive man.

It is my impression that such was Mr Shultz' description of the affair. Mr S. talks a broken language and I might have misunderstood him.

Mr King—Some time after the affray I saw Mr Shultz in the mill, I understood him to say, that Hill come in and said good evening Mr Keefe, Keefe made some remark and ordered Hill

out, that Hill turned to go, that Keefe struck at Hill and knocked his hat off, or it fell off, that they both went out doors, and that K. fell on Hill, that he tried to pull him off but could not, and then went in for Thompson and that when they got back the deed was done.

Mr Davis—I went Mr Hill's security for his appearance at the last term of the Court.

Mr Bartley.—The defendant's counsel sought to introduce testimony giving declarations of deceased exculpating the defendant, objected to. Objection over-ruled.—Keefe said he was as much or more to blame than Hill.—That if it had not been for liquor that it would not have occurred.

Cross-Examined.—I was at home on Sunday when they came over with Hill I think that I went to Whitley county on Sunday, I stopped at K's, I was at K's three times before he died.

I saw him and my father have some words about some lumber.

Rebutting by State—Dr Denny testified corroborating generally the testimony of Dr. Reed.

Dr Wheeler—I heard a part of Dr. Reed's testimony last evening. I think that such a wound as he described would necessarily be mortal. Death from bleeding might soon occur, and it might be some time. Directly after eating the spleen would be more full of blood than some four or five hours after. I do not think that while bleeding that acute inflammation could occur. I think from the description of the wound that death probably occurred from bleeding. The Dr here presented a chart representing the human skeleton, describing from it the location of the spleen, also where and how the rib might be divided. An oblique blow would more easily than a blow square across the rib. I think that the rib of a hog one year old would be harder than a rib of a person. The eleventh rib is smaller and more cartilaginous than the larger ones.

Mr Wells recalled.—I was with Keefe from Sunday until he died. I have not any distinct recollection of seeing Bartley there, but think he was there on Monday morning. Keefe talked very little.

Mr Keefe I was present at the house of my brother most of the time after Sunday noon, until his death.

I think I was in the room while Bartley was there. I was the partner of my brother and was anxious to talk with him about our business, but found it difficult to converse with him upon that. I do not think there was any such conversation as Bartley testifies to.

Cross-Examined.—I think that I could swear that Bartley was in the room. I was most of the time at the bed-side of my brother, and was hardly ever out of the room. I think that Bartley was not there over ten minutes. I have taken no steps in the prosecution of this case except I brought up the children and relatives to the trial, and such as a duty in the circumstances demanded.

Dr Reed recalled.—I was near Keefe's door when Bartley came there.—My impression was that Bartley went to the door of the house and made some inquiries and then left. Keefe sank lower and lower till he died.

Cross-Examined.—I do not know how Bartley came there.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The English Conference Bill passed by both Houses.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The English Conference Bill passed both Houses of Congress this afternoon.

SENATE.—Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Colorado river at Wallawalla. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Toombs reported from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill that the two Houses were unable to come to an agreement.

Mr. Houston's resolution seeking to establish a protectorate over Mexico was taken up. Mr. Mason opposed it and moved to lay it on the table. Motion agreed to.

The report of the Conference Committee on Kansas was then taken up.

Mr. Broderick said after the matter had been so ably discussed, he would not make a lengthened speech. He would vote against the conference bill for several reasons. The most potent of which was that Kansas could not come into the Union as a free State during the continuance of the power of the present administration. Kansas has a population of 35,000 now and if she does not accept Lecompton she must wait five or six years for the requisite population to entitle her to representation.

The original bill was objectionable to him than this Conference substitute.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, read from the Secretary of Gov. Geary's history of Kansas, to show, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Pugh, yesterday, that the population had diminished from the deeds of violence committed.

Mr. Pugh replied after which

Mr. Seward took the floor. He objected to the Conference report, because it presented a false issue to the people. The true question at issue is the submission of the constitution direct to the people. The question of public lands has nothing to do with that, inasmuch as lands are the dowry of all new States. The land question does not occupy one line of the 1800 quarto pages of the Kansas Debate. It, therefore is a feigned issue. The question of numbers is equally new, dating only from the Conference, viz: that Kansas has enough population for a slave State, and just half enough for a free State. Further, he objected to the bill because it bears equivocation on its face. It purports to be a submission of her dowry, but it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people, and is so regarded by Democratic presses. Thus indirectness and equivocation are on the bill, and double entendres in legislation are an immorality. Moreover, if you make a slave barrier between this latitude of 46, you interpose a barrier to progress more insurmountable than the Rocky Mountains, or the Sierra Nevada. It amused him when he heard patriotic men talk of removing the Capitol. If you confine slavery to her legitimate limits, the capital of this nation may remain, and be the capital of an empire that may grasp the pole and the equator. No such destiny awaits it, if you separate by a slave barrier the Atlantic free States from the Pacific free States. Further, this bill is nothing but Lecompton, Lecompton! with a variation, you toss a coin and bid Kansas cry "eagle" or "liberty." If she says "eagle," you give her slavery; if the effigy "liberty," you give her slavery still. What thinks the Senator from Pennsylvania representing the first free State; the Senator from California whose State was saved by efforts other than his; and the Senator from Indiana? But they have another question to settle with their people at home. What answer will they give to this proposal which leaves only the semblance, not the choice of liberty? A friend here asks—What will the people of New Jersey say? He could himself answer because the blood of the men who hazarded their lives and means for his liberty flowed through his veins. He knows the blue hills of New Jersey will answer that the votes given here for Lecompton will be the last slave votes cast for the next ten years! Addressing himself next to the election board

he said that the ghosts on the Styx are not more thick and cloudy than the spirits of the departed Governors of Kansas who attempted to give correct returns. He had no confidence in the President, as an element of that board. He had expected that some one would cry "Shame!" that he defamed the President, but he considered that once men in Virginia cried "Shame" on Patrick Henry. Men were not wanting in Rome to cry "Shame" on Cato, and they were no friends of liberty who, in Senates fear to oppose Kings or Presidents. He went on to speak of the bill under its aspect of compromise, saying it offered very little freedom and a great deal of slavery.

Here Mr. Bigler announced that the bill had passed the House. Considerable sensation was manifested in the galleries and on the floor.

Mr. Seward resumed, saying that the announcement caused him no discouragement. It was of little matter, practically, whether it was the last defeat or first victory.

After words of explanation by Messrs. Bigler and Cameron, as to the order of the vote, the question was taken. Yeas 31, Nays 22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brodick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

PAIRED.—Bell with Pearce; Fitch with Sumner.

ABSENT.—Clark, who is sick, Bates, Henderson, Pearce, Reid, Thompson of Ky.

Thereafter, Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate do reconsider the amendments to the Deficiency bill. Carried without debate, by twenty-five against twenty-two.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. English, of Ind., called up the regular order, being the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., said that he intended to give his reasons for voting against the substitute, but a night's sickness left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would merely now say that he regarded this new scheme as eminently objectionable in form, and still more dangerous in substance. He would seek the floor on some future occasion to define his views upon the subject.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, gave the reasons why he had acted with the little squad of southern members on that subject. After alluding to the remark of Senator Seward that he regarded the battle between slavery and freedom as already fought, he said he would do nothing to jeopardize the union of the south for the protection of the south, which is much needed.

Mr. Seward, of Alabama, said he had with some five or six Southern Democrats uniformly resisted the previous question. He wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of the substitute bill. He now found that the general construction was, that it did not refer the Lecompton Constitution back to the people of Kansas; if he thought it did, he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans! The gentleman from Georgia, (Stephens) said the Constitution was not to be submitted; and the gentleman from Indiana (English) by his silence acquiesced in that view;—therefore he would now cooperate with the friends of the measure and vote for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio said that his colleague, Mr. Cox, at the commencement of the session took the banner of popular sovereignty in hand and triumphantly defended it; but now, in full view of victory he beats a retreat.

Mr. Cox wished to say that he thought the amendment which the house passed to be the best; but, as this could not become a law, he was willing to take the best, under the circumstances.

Mr. Campbell then asked Mr. Cox whether he understood the bill presented by the Committee of Conference as submitting the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Hughes of Indiana, objected to Mr. Cox answering the question.

Mr. Cox replied however, that although the Constitution was not submitted directly, yet in effect the people of Kansas will have an opportunity to say whether they want it.

Mr. Campbell wanted an unequivocal answer. He then produced a letter written by Mr. Cox, dated Feb. 6, in which the latter saying, that while he had a vote it should never be dragged into the Lecompton mire, and, so help him God, he never would do otherwise. Yes, said Mr. Campbell, my colleague said he would vote for no proposition, which would not submit the constitution to a vote of the people.

Mr. Cox said he still endorsed that letter.

SENATOR JOHNSON, of Tenn., says in his last speech that he has not got many slaves; that he has got a few, and that he made them by his own industry.—Louisville Jour.

The Senator's constituents can forgive him for any industrious efforts in that direction; and they will join him in the regret which he doubtless feels, that no white man has yet discovered the art of making them with the color most valuable in market.—The Senator's slaves are supposed to be inclined to be sere and yellow.—Chi. Trib.

Somuch for so much.