

THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, MAY 6 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. 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. An i a thing which they dared not stand up and face squarely, they do 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 a shameful, 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 adopt 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 with under Buchanan's power until they have 93,000 inhabitants, when after 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 *wh p*ers of 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. For bearing 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 kind of *instinct* of human nature that if you will *start* the printer 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 Hardin & Peacock received a letter remitting the money for 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—an old fogey—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 Leavenworth constitution as stated last week, but it is conceded that there is a large majority in its favor.

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

Noble County Circuit Court, April Term, 1858.

State vs. Cyrus Hill—Concluded. Scott—1 resides 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 Keefer's he ought to go clear.

Dr. Reed recalled by the State.—The wound externally was about 1½ 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 theomentum or gaul, 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.

Mr. Miller.—When Keefer 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 suppose the deceased to have weighed 180. I think Hill would weigh about 150. I do not know Keefer getting into any other affair, I do not know of there being any disease ailing Hill.

Mr. Miller.—When Keefer 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 Keefer 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 Keefer sent for Hill, that Keefer ordered him out of the house, that Mr. Hill turned to go, that Keefer 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 affair I saw Mr. Shultz in the mill, I understood him to say, that Hill came in and said good evening Mr. Keefer, Keefer made some remark and ordered Hill

out, that Hill turned to go, that Keefer 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 overruled.—Keefer 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.

Mr. 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 to be some time. Directly after cutting 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 carcelaginous than the larger ones.

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

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

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

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

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

Robert Buckles.—I have been acquainted with Keefer since he came to Cold Spring. His reputation was quarrelsome. I should think Keefer 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 Keefer getting into any other affair, I do not know of there being any disease ailing Hill.

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

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.

Mr. Reed recalled.—I was near Keefer'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. Keefer 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 Walla-walla. 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.

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 I did not think that I got as much meal as I ought to. We had some words about it.

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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 say "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 Senate, 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. Brodrick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Essenden, 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