

# THE REGISTER.

LIGONIER, MAY 20 1858.

## Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

1st Dist.—HORACE P. BIDDLE, of Cass;  
2d.—ABRAHAM W. HENDRICKS, Jefferson  
3d.—SIMON VANDES, of Marion;  
4th.—JAMES D. CRISWOLD, 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.

## The Great Tornado.

The great Tornado, which swept over a portion of Illinois last Thursday, seems to have been almost without parallel in severity.

We have further accounts than what we print in another column from other places, giving the details of the destruction of churches, ware houses stores, dwellings, fences, &c., &c., comprising everything moveable within track of the storm.

Among other places Galesburg seems to have suffered very severely. The Congregational church in progress of erection, upon which there had already been nineteen thousand dollars expended was thrown down, a mass of ruins. The Catholic church built during the past year was entirely demolished. The engine house of the Chicago and Quincy Railroad was crushed by the force of the storm, burying in its ruins engines and other rail road stock. Several cars standing on the track near the depot was capsized and broken, besides buildings thrown down, others that were not entirely demolished were badly shattered, cornices and roofs torn off, chimneys and trees blown down, board side walks, boxes, buggies, and all other loose material were blown in all directions and in the most indescribable confusion.

Happily the loss of human life was much smaller than might have been expected. A lady who was walking on the public square, was blown down and picked up lifeless but was carried into a store and soon recovered. A gentleman riding on the prairie in a buggy was blown against the fence, and the buggy &c. piled upon him. He was afterward searched for but could not be found. It was supposed that he was blown into the water and drowned.

We have similar accounts from Oquawka, Monmouth, Kanwance, Peora, Junction, Prairie City and Cottage Hill.

Okaw, a town on the branch Illinois Central Railroad, was most severely visited. A correspondent writing from there says that two thirds of the buildings in the town were demolished, unroofing most of the balance.

At Monmouth the timbers of an unfinished building were carried into the air, and some of them lodged upon a store crushing the roof and floors to the cellar, fatally injuring one man.

Of some other places that are not mentioned here we refer the reader to the article copied from the Chicago Tribune which tells its own story.

We do not remember of reading of so fearful a Tornado as this.

## Turned Loose.

We learn from the Chicago Tribune that the son of old Bill Latta, familiarly known as "Bone," Latta, and Samuel Wilson, his confederate, by means of some sly hocus pocus have been turned loose from arrest, at Galesburg, Ill.

The proof of their guilt seems to have been ample. There was found in the carpet bag of Latta \$200 in counterfeit bills, and Wilson attempted to escape with \$1600 more, but was watched and caught. The Grand Jury at the recent session of the court found bills of indictment against both of them, but they were never presented to court.

The same account says that the wife of Bone Latta—a very agreeable lady—boarded at the same house, with the prosecuting Attorney.

The Grand Jury were told near the close of their labors that there was not evidence enough to convict the prisoners, but they refused to ignore their bills, but as they were not presented in court the prisoners were turned loose.

There seems to be some feeling existing among the citizens there in relation to the matter.

The "voices of the night" seem to have been turned loose. We heard them a night or two ago.

## Removed.

Mr Wier, U. S. District Attorney of Kansas, has been removed by the President. Mr W. is a democrat, but his conscience not allowing him to sanction all of the fiendish designs of the Leecompton slave drivers, Mr Buchanan removed him the moment it was made known—not daring to trust him upon the election board, of which English's bill made him a member, in carrying out the programme which the Administration is concocting to overwhelm the people of Kansas with false returns and frauds.

The last vestige of shame seems driven from the breast of Mr Buchanan and his guilty fellow conspirators.

Improvements are gradually making their way in town, despite the hard times. Mr. J. E. BRADEN is putting up a two story building upon the site of his former smaller one. Look out for lots of new goods in his line, and a big advertisement in the Register when he gets into his new building.

Messrs. MIER & RUGGLES are progressing with their building where they will soon open their wares and merchandise, "things new and old" to their numerous customers. By the way it is conceded that Mier is selling more goods now than ever. He understands the antidote for hard times, to wit: to advertise.

UTAH!—The latest news from Utah are to the effect that Gov. Cummings has entered Salt Lake City, by invitation of Brigham Young. Many of the Mormons were leaving for the South part of the Territory.

We shall probably have later and more authentic news next week.

It seems by reference to accounts from the west that vigilance committees are in operation on the Mississippi river. A boat belonging to the river pirates was lately captured, with some of its crew, other rogues have been caught and hints imparted to them. A short sketch of one these incidents will be found upon the outside of our paper.

GODEY for June is upon our table. Besides its selected reading matter it has its usual variety of plates and patterns. If our bachelor friends would only look carefully through it, and notice the exquisite contrivances for the "little darlings" they would almost want to get married.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received this excellent Magazine for June. Its reputation does not need our puny endorsement. It is old in years but racy and rich as ever—it seems to be immortal in its youth and freshness.

Mrs. CLARK has returned from Chicago with a nice lot of new goods in the Millinery line. Mrs. Clark has given unusual satisfaction to her customers; she is now prepared to serve them more fully than ever. Ladies who want to look "bewitching" will do well to call on Mrs. C.

Mrs. RUGGLES has opened a New Millinery shop on Cavin street. See advertisement in another column. Ladies will call in and look at the "fashions" of course.

At a meeting of Bainbridge Lodge No. 75, held and convened for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. Rev. J. J. Elron, who died at Bainbridge, Ind. March 12, 1858, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of his Providence, to remove from this temporal state of existence to one of eternal duration, Bro. Rev. Jas. J. Elron, (formerly of Ligonier Lodge, No. 185, who died in our jurisdiction,) a man eminent for his piety and usefulness, as a Christian Minister, and a devoted and upright Mason: Therefore

Resolved, That in this dispensation we recognize the hand of God and bow with submission to his Divine Will.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow of our departed brother in her bereavement and affliction, and we do commend her to the care of Him who is a father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of this lodge, & the Secretary be requested to furnish the widow of the deceased with a copy of the same.

J. D. CARTER, W. M.

T. NEWKIRK, Secy.

The soul is always busy, and if not exercised about serious affairs, will spend its activity upon trifles.

Never reply to the epithet of a drunkard, a fool, or a fellow.

## Pacification.

"Pacification of the Country."—Kansas free to Govern Itself!—The End of Sectional Strife!—Great Democratic Triumph!—Terrible Crash! &c. &c., are the exulting phrases with which a cotemporary announces the passage of the English bill through Congress. We shall see how the future justifies these halcyon anticipations. Barely observing this "Great Democratic Triumph" was attained, and only attainable by the votes of eight South Americans, who are bitterly hostile not only to the Democratic party but to making "Kansas free to Govern itself," we are forcibly reminded by the above that "Great Democratic Triumphs" have not hitherto proved effectual to the "Pacification of the country" with respect to Kansas and Slavery. Let us barely glance at them retrospectively.

I. The passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill in 1854 was hailed as a "Great Democratic Triumph." Cannon were fired over it in several of our great cities as a final settlement of the Slavery question.

II. The next "Great Democratic Triumph" respecting Kansas was won at the polls of the first Territorial General Election, March 30, 1855. Some two thousand ardent Democrats of the most orthodox pro-Slavery stamp invaded Kansas on that occasion, took possession of her polls, drove off or awed into submission her surprised and unarmed citizens, voted from one to ten times each, and elected a clean pro-Slavery Democratic Legislature by an overwhelming majority. Of all the votes cast at that election, at least four-fifths were thrown by residents of Missouri; and the Legislature so chosen did not deny its makers. On the contrary, it adopted the criminal code of Missouri bodily, merely declaring that whenever "State of Missouri" appeared in said code it should be understood to mean "Territory of Kansas." It of course recognized Slavery as established in Kansas, and provided the most ferocious penalties for all manner of resistance thereto. The Democratic party, in Congress and out of it, eagerly recognized and upheld this Missouri usurpation as a valid act of the people of Kansas—recognizes and upholds it to this day, in spite of irresistible demonstrations of its true character. Yet, though Democracy thus signally triumphed, the country was not fully pacified.

III. The people of Kansas repudiated this infamous fraud, its authors and abettors, utterly refused to recognize and obey the fruits of a Missouri raid as acts of those whom that raid was intended to subjugate. They held meetings and conventions, appointed a Territorial Committee, and that Committee called a Constitutional Convention whereby a Free-State Constitution was formed and perfected. This instrument, being submitted to a popular vote was overwhelmingly adopted; Gov. Reeder was sent to Congress by the same impulse as Delegate. There was no serious question—there could be none—that this Constitution was the work and choice of a large majority of the people of Kansas. That its origin was irregular is true; but those who, by conspiracy, invasion and fraud, had divested the people of the Territorial Legislature whereby to render it regular and according to precedent, could rightfully take no advantage of their own wrongs. The Republicans in Congress voted unanimously to admit Kansas under her proposed (Topeka) State Constitution. The Democrats opposed and defeated it. Here was another "Great Democratic Victory." Did it pacify the country?

IV. Simultaneously with the efforts to admit Kansas a Free State occurred the long roll of outrages and cruelties in Kansas, in the course of which Law, peace, was three times beleaguered and once sacked by the "Democratic" forces, mustered in Missouri, and acting in behalf of "Law and Order." In the course of these struggles, a year was mispent, industry and improvement obstructed, much property destroyed, fearful suffering endured, and hundreds of lives destroyed. The origin and support of all these outrages was the original Missouri invasion and sham election, investing with legal supremacy a desperate faction which was ever a minority of the people of Kansas, and which, in spite of official bolstering, did not increase. This faction was kept in countenance only by the alliance and support of the Democratic party of the Nation. But for the protection of Federal proclamations, writs and bayonets, it would have been driven back into Missouri bodily any time within the last two years. "Democratic" patronage and cannon have kept alive whatever breath remains in its consumptive body. Yet all this patronage these dragonnades have not yet proved "The End of Sectional Strife."

V. Last year a "Democratic" Convention was held, and a "Democratic" Constitution concocted—that now known as the Leecompton. That Constitution not only establishes Slavery, but declares it indestructible—above all human power. It was indirectly ratified after the approved "Democratic" fashion—about a thousand invaders from Missouri casting (or counting) four out of the six thousand votes thrown in its favor. A Territorial Legislature of the same stripe was chosen in the like "good old way," receiving less than one third of the People's votes. But Walker and Stanton upset this nice arrangement, by throwing out a good part of the bogus returns, thus giving the Free State men a majority. This was the first "Democratic" defeat

encountered in a Kansas election, which was recognized by the National Democracy as "regular," and the defeat has been avenged by kicking Walker, Stanton and all concerned out of the Democratic party. And still we had not seen "the end of Sectionalism."

VI. Finally, after being twice fairly beaten on a bill to drag Kansas into the Union as a Slave State "whether or no," a bill has been engineered through both Houses which some supported because it did, others because it did not submit Leecompton to a vote of the people of Kansas, of which the responsible author refused to say whether it did, or did not so submit it, and which could not have been passed had it been admitted either to favor or preclude submission. But, while the main point is thus masked, there is, can be, no question as to the fact that it offers Kansas large inducements to come into the Union as a Slave State, and exposes her to serious penalties in case she stands out against Leecompton and insists on being admitted as a Free State. Hear on this point that conspicuous organ of National Democracy, *The Herald*:

"Taking into estimate the facts that with the acceptance of the Leecompton Constitution, Kansas at once comes into the Union as a State; that she thus secures at once three millions and a half of acres of the public domain; and that the Free-State party, with a two-thirds majority in the organic State Legislature, will thus have the power, at once to send two Free-State Senators to Congress, and to provide forthwith for a new Constitution we do not believe the Leecompton Constitution will be rejected. We do not believe that the people of Kansas will cast away the solid substance for the mere shadow of Popular Sovereignty."

Thus it is calculated by the authors and backers of this juggle—not that the People of Kansas approve the Leecompton Constitution—nobody pretends that—but that they can be induced to swallow it for the sake of immediate admission of the land grant of Calhoun's concession of the State Legislature to (quasi) Free State men, and of the fact that they can at once set about transforming the notoriously detested constitution into a better one. Such is the "Great Democratic Triumph" just effected. How much does it look like "The End of Sectional Strife?"

## The Kind of Dose Swallowed.

Col. FORNEY, in his *Press*, after Leecompton Junior had been gulped down by the Democratic recusants, turns the stomachs of honest men by a description of the dose swallowed. He says:

The unfortunate gentlemen who have swallowed the English bolus at the last gasp, have waited till the Leecompton compound assumed its most noxious and revolting shape. They rebelled against the straight-out surrender contained in the first Senate bill, and they rebelled with noise and confusion; and from that time to the present, nothing would suit them but the pure principle of popular sovereignty. These Owen, Joneses of the House took enormous credit to themselves for their Roman integrity, and to hear them talk one would suppose that they would rather give up their valuable lives than their personal honor. But just as the Leecompton folly got to be most disgusting, when, like a great ulcer, it offended all the senses of honest men, they came forward and accept it, and accept it too with thanks! Messrs. Hunter, of the Senate, and Stephens, of the House, (both Southern men) seem determined to test the endurance of their eleventh-hour converts from the North; and so after making the English bill as objectionable as they could they rose, each in his place, and declared that it was not the purpose of the bill that the Constitution of Kansas should go to the people at all! It was hardly fair for their new recruits; but, then the Southern leaders knew their men.

Forney does not flinch in his fight against Leecompton scoundrelism. His paper of Saturday is full of fire. He pronounces the English Bill "the incarnation of treachery and duplicity," and says that it differs with its precedents in this:

That they were swindlers and this was a bribe; which, professing to submit Leecompton to the people, did not submit it, according to its Southern expounders; and which, starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowned the whole proceeding with a declaration that if the people of Kansas did not take it, they should fester in dissections till it suited their masters to admit them!

And this is the scheme that was forced through yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY of our century!

Well may the Senator from New York cry "shame" upon the damning deed.

And history will cry shame upon it too.

After Macbeth had slaughtered Duncan, and while contemplating his double treason to his king and his guest, thus violating his political and his personal honor, he exclaims, looking at his bloody hands, "This is a sorry sight." Those who read over yesterday's proceedings in Congress, the report, as they are, of a violation of all honor and faith on the part of the people's Representatives, will be impelled to make the same observation.

## In Labor.

The Cabinet have had several sessions during the past week, and at each have had under consideration the instructions to be forwarded to the five commissioners appointed under the Conference Leecompton bill. Private instructions have gone to Governor Denver to canvass the territory and ascertain what

the feeling is, for and against Leecompton. This is done, no doubt, with reference to finding out how much, if any outside aid is wanted to carry the bill. The Cabinet will undoubtedly dictate to Commission the time when the vote shall be taken, and that time will be fixed upon after Governor Denver is heard from. I have heard prominent citizens of Kansas express the opinion that the fifth of October, the time fixed for the election of the lower house of the territorial legislature would be a suitable day.

It is evident, from all the developments making, that the administration will yield to the demands of Messrs. Cobb and Thompson in the Cabinet, and pour into Kansas a force sufficient to carry Leecompton by invasion and ballot-box stuffing. The President's orders to Denver to canvass the territory has this end in view. Thompson was the originator of the idea. The whole machinery of the Interior Department will be used to subjugate the people of Kansas to Leecompton. The Union of this morning has an article pointing in the same direction. It declares that the Republicans "have determined to make a dead set upon the people of Kansas to induce them to reject" Leecompton. This assertion is made against the fact, for the purpose to have some excuse for the attempt of administration now making to induce the people to adopt Leecompton.—*Cor. N. Y. Eve. Post.*

## Punishing the Rebels.

Our late fellow laborer in behalf of Fremont and Freedom, *The Herald*, having ratted to Buchanan the moment Fremont's defeat was inevitable, has been promoted to the station of provost-marshal in the Pro-slavery camp, and is now intently engaged in doing execution upon those Democrats who have refused to join in either bullying or bribing Kansas into the Union a Slave State. See with what unctious the last convert to Sham Democracy performs his new congenial functions.

In accepting the bill of Mr. English, the Administration has gone half way to recall the Douglas deserters to their allegiance, and those who have contemptuously refused this generous peace-offering have lost all claims to any further exercise of mercy or magnanimity from the recognized head of the party.

These intractable Douglas renegades include the following Members of Congress:—Of the Senate—Messrs. Douglas of Illinois, Stuart of Michigan, and Brodbeck of California. Of the House—Messrs. Harris, Marshall, Morris, Shaw and Smith, the whole Illinois Democratic delegation; Chipman, Hickman and Montgomery of Pennsylvania; Adair of New Jersey, Davis of Indiana, McKibben of California, and Clark and Haslin of New York. Among the Democratic outside allies of Mr. Douglas, we may mention ex-Governor Walker and ex-Secretary Stanton of Kansas, Governor Wise of Virginia, the Rev. George Bancroft, and the Abbe McMaster of New York, and the unhappy Col. Forney of the *Philadelphia Press* as the most conspicuous among the Democratic anti-Leecompton agitators. And now, the question recurs, what should be done with these men? They have refused the generous peace offering of the Administration; they are in active cooperation with the enemy; they are entitled to little or no mercy; they appear to be bent upon doing all the mischief they can—what should be done with them?

The usual course in such cases, under the rules and articles of war, is to bring the incorable deserters and runaways from the field of battle before a drum-head court martial condemn them, and march them off to be shot. We apprehend, however, that in this list of Kansas mutineers there may be some with whom a milder policy than gunpowder would be expedient. Respecting the chief conspirator, Douglas, we pass him over to the executioner. An amnesty in his case is out of the question. The same, perhaps may be said of Walker, Stanton, Senator Brodbeck, and a few others. Of all men, Brodbeck has been the most violent and vulgar in his personal abuse of the President, and evidently the most malignant in his hostility to the Administration. He should be made an example of without further loss of time.

The animus of all this is clear, but how to do it is a serious question.—There is Senator Brodbeck, for instance who is fixed in office not only for Mr. Buchanan's full term, but for two years from and after its close. What sort of an "example" can you make of him? He is certainly very plainly spoken with regard to the Leecompton fraud, its authors and backers; but how do you propose to cure him of this habit?

"If looking well can't move her,

Will looking ill prevail?"

If you say deprive him of all influence or voice in filling the Federal offices in California, we answer: You did that before he said a word against Leecompton; you can treat him no worse in this respect than you did then.—What sort of "example," then, did you make of him?

As to Messrs. Douglas and Stuart, their term expires with the present Congress, and the chance of administering party discipline to them would seem to be far better. It happens however, that their constituents are decidedly hostile to the Administration as well as to Leecompton, and would like nothing better than to be obnoxious to "the powers that be." Only let Ill. & Mich. understand that their Senators are profoundly obnoxious to Buchanan and the Slavery extending oligarchy, and nothing could prevent their re-election. If Messrs. Douglas and Stuart fail of a re-election, it will be, because they are presumed by their constituents not thoroughly weaned from their devotion to Slave Democracy. If *The Herald* wants to make "an example" of them, by compassing their defeat, it should set to praising them, as, after all pretty good Democrats, who will be all right on Leecompton in a month or two, and get a puff or two inserted in the *Union* if that does not suffice, let "Old Buck" say a good word for them, and what will be ruined past redemption.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## A Modern Borgia.

Wholesale Murder by Poison—Confession and death of the Murderess.

GOSHEN, Ulster Co. N. Y., May 8, 1858.

I send you a detailed statement of a strange tragedy which has taken place near us, and which I perceive, you have noticed in your paper to-day.

I knew and know well all the parties I have mentioned. The facts in the case—not stated upon hearsay—I learned from the District Attorney. The confession was made, to Mr. Wood, the pastor of the church to which Mrs. W. belonged, and by the District Attorney told to me with a request that I should write them out for the press.

Mrs. Pebe Westlake, formerly of Ulster Co., whose maiden name was Irwin, aged about 45 years, died at Chester, Orange County, New York on the 7th inst., no doubt from the effect of poison, taken for the purpose of self-destruction.

Pebe had lived in Chester ten or twelve years. She was industrious, and knew how to do all manner of women's work, and was able and willing to do it well. Withal she was professedly pious. She gained friends in the best families in Chester, and when any of them needed help, they thought it a loss if they could not get Pebe.

About twenty years ago, we hear, her husband died suddenly. A paper of arsenic was found in his pocket, and upon a post mortem examination, arsenic was found in his stomach. It was supposed he had committed suicide, and no further action of inquiry was had.

Four or five years ago, Mr. Pelser, who kept a Hotel in Chester, died of erysipelas. He was a widower and had but one daughter at home, a noble young woman, who before that time had been affianced to Mr. Hiram Colwell, a wealthy and respectable drover, well known in Orange County. She and her father's assistant, Mr. Heard, thought it best to secure Pebe, as cook in the hotel, and they did so. Shortly after Pebe came there, Miss Pelser was taken sick with some strange disease, that her physicians could not understand. Her only sister, and her husband, Mr. Clark, were sent for, and came from the South and took the management of Mr. Pelser's business and property at Chester. From that time, Pebe was left mainly to nurse and care for the sick and dying Miss Pelser. She lingered and died under circumstances to induce strange suspicions, but no one suspected her faithful nurse Pebe. About the time of her death Mr. Colwell received an affectionate letter, while he was at the west bringing eattle, purporting to come from Miss Pelser, but at a time when it is known she could not write, requesting him among other things, to remember Pebe for her kindness to Miss Pelser.

Last fall Pebe was employed as a domestic in the house of John B. Tuthill, a respectable merchant of Chester, in view of the prospective confinement of his wife, who was the only daughter of the late Francis Tuthill, Esq.—little Martha, as all who knew her, and many knew and loved her—called her. She was confined, her babe never knew life. Some unusual symptoms attended her case. Her physician said they indicated poison; but yet they might be the convulsions which sometimes attend parturition. Pebe was her nurse, and she could not be suspected. Martha died, and

"Blossom and bough is withered in one flight."

Mr. John Tuthill's family being thus broken up—for little Martha was all he had—he went to board with his brother and partner in business, Mr. Charles S. Tuthill, and Pebe was duly transferred to that establishment as cook and maid of all work.

On the 1st of April last, Mr. Fuller, a clerk in the Tuthills' store, took possession of Mr. John B. Tuthill's house under an arrangement that Mr. John B. Tuthill was to board with him. Mr Fuller had no family but his wife. Pebe was thus thrown out of employment, but still she was retained temporarily between Mr. Tuthill's and Mr. Fuller's. Pebe did many acts of kindness for both Mrs. Tuthill and Mrs. Fuller, and carried delicacies to and from them.

On the 6th of April last, Mr. Fuller had provided for dinner a can of preserved corn and beans. They were not all eaten at dinner. Pebe was at Mr Fuller's. After tea, and after Mr. Fuller had gone to his business, she suggested to Mrs. Fuller that the corn and beans might spoil, and they might as well eat the little there was left. Mrs. Fuller consented, and Pebe brought up two small plates of corn and beans, one of which she ate herself, and the other Mrs. Fuller ate. That evening Mrs. Fuller was taken sick, with symptoms indicating poison. She died shortly after. No one could be suspected; her husband loved her. He had no one else to love. Pebe was kind, obliging assiduous and affectionate, and remained by her to the end. Who could suspect her?

After the death of Mrs. Fuller, Pebe remained temporarily at Mr. Charles S. Tuthill's, where both the brothers were brought perforce into the family. Some ten or twelve days ago both the Tuthills and the wife of Mr. Charles S., also a Mrs. Derrick—an Irish woman—with whose husband Pebe had had some difficulty about portage were taken sick, with symptoms nearly akin to those of Miss Pelser, little Martha and Mrs. Fuller. They have been all treated on the hypothesis of poison. The brothers Tuthill are out about their business, Mrs. Charles S.