

Noble County Register.

VOL. 1

LIGONIER, IND. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

NO. 36

THE
Noble County Register

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J. PALMITER Editor.

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WILL promptly attend to all business
W that pays.

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WILL attend promptly to a Legal Busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
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FAMILY GROCERIES, also a full as-
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Imported Refreshments of all kinds always
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ESPECIALLY offers his professional
services to the citizens of Ligonier and
vicinity.

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Passengers conveyed to and from the
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DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry & Patent Medicines
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Any person wishing to purchase any of the
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and look at this stock.
Kendallville, March, 1858.

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all kinds of conveyancing and all other
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OFFICE over Fisher & Hostetler's store,
Ligonier, Noble Co., Ind.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE on Main Street, Ligonier, Ind.

LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned has established an Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate in Noble and adjoining counties, and has made arrangements which offer superior inducements for those wishing to buy or sell the same, in this section of the State.

Peculiar attention will be paid to Renting
Houses, Leasing farms, and other business
which it may be necessary for non-residents
to leave in the hands of an agent.

LAND WARRANTS
Bought, sold, and obtained for those entitled
to the same under the late act of Congress.

JAMES MC CONNELL,

L. H. STOCKER, W. W. C. MCGONIGAL
STOCKER & MCGONIGAL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

AND General Agents for Buying and Sol-
luting Real Estate, Examining Titles,
Making Collections and Paying Taxes.

Autumn, Indiana.

THE REGISTER

LIGONIER, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

Extracts from the Speech of Colonel J. W. Forney

The speech was delivered at Tarrytown, New York, before a public meeting of all parties, held for the purpose of endorsing the course of Hon. John B. Haskins, in his manly resistance of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Col. F. has been in the secret Councils of the Nation and talks of what he knows; he says:

"No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than Mr Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance, and in his speech which he delivered to the committee appointed by the National Convention, to inform him of his nomination, and I was present in his parlor in Lancaster when he received the news—laid stress upon the great principle that the will of the majority of the people of that territory should prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times 'The South must vote for me; it is Fremont or Buchanan; they must go for me; the North must be secured to me; and the only way to secure the North is to convince them that when I go into the Presidential chair, I will do right to the people of Kansas.'

We will leave it to the intelligent judgment of the intelligent reader whether he has done justly.

"He sent to the trialized John Hickman. He told him through his friends and agents—'You, Mr Hickman, occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you didn't like the Kansas Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise like the Democratic party of your district have nominated you, the Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now I want you to take the stump, and do before your people and pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend standing by this principle of Popular Sovereignty.'

Now Mr Buchanan is using every power of the Administration to crush this same Mr Hickman, for daring to stand firmly by the principles upon which he was elected, unawed by the frowns of power.

"For Governor of Kansas he selected Robert J. Walker. And when he called upon Mr Walker, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr Walker said to him, 'Why, Mr Buchanan, that would finish me forever; it has ruined every man who has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time in life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably the peace and happiness of my family.' And he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, 'I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me.' Mr. Buchanan said to him, 'Mr. Walker, if you will go there you will settle this question in a few weeks. Everything is ready, here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that everything you desire you shall have.' Mr Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said, 'Mr Buchanan I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet, persons whether they agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856.' Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr Buchanan was called. At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present—Mr Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present."

Mr Walker received his instructions, and was accompanied to Kansas by Mr Stanton, with their instructions in their pockets, and with the assurance of Mr Buchanan that they should be sustained by the whole power of the Administration, and if need be by the army of the United States. You will see how this promise was kept.

"Now gentlemen, this is a plain statement of the facts. Without going into details, I will come down to my own part in this campaign. My ambition was to assist and build up my good old State, to push forward her great interests, to assist in the development of her industry, to do that which we must all do at last—for the old I grow, the more certainly I come to that conclusion—to try to be strong at your own house and build yourselves up in your own communities and your own States, and when you do that, you will be respected and strong at the seat of Government. [Applause and cheers.]

Therefore, it was in 1857, I started the newspaper which now bears my name at its mast-head. And I did this for the purpose of advocating Mr Buchanan's policy throughout. I had had as I have said abundant pledges as to his course upon this question of Kansas. But before I published that paper, suspecting that he had probably something to take place, I concluded to take good care to have myself strengthened. And I wrote to most of his Cabinet and told

them upon what grounds I intended to stand in regard to this question of Kansas. They were so good as to send me enough written testimony to strengthen me in the position I had taken. I went on with Walker and Stanton. When the Oxford and McGee frauds took place, when there was a universal burst of indignation throughout the country—when the whole Democratic press applauded Walker for rejecting these fraudulent returns, suddenly there was a silence and pall over the columns of the Washington Union. Nothing was said upon the subject of the Oxford and McGee frauds; no word was given in support of Walker and Stanton.

I supposed some malignant influence had for the moment surrounded that journal—that it had an attack of some peculiar insanity, which has really become chronic with it, and I allowed it to pass by. But when the dark and damning deed at Lecompton was performed, then I saw, for the first time, that those gallant men, Walker and Stanton, those men who stood with me—I saw that I and the whole Democratic press of the country had been carried along with the Administration, and were called upon to desert our pledges and betray our own manhood.

When the cup was presented to my lips I refused it. [Continued applause and cheers.] Administrations may change; Presidents may change; but I have

been too fully and too personally committed upon this subject to go back to Pennsylvania and turn my back upon the pledges which I had both spoken and written.

But I did not for a moment believe that the Administration, though concluding to abandon the position upon which it had come into power, had resolved to make that test.

I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr Buchanan, 'For the first time we are at variance, having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

Well, said he, cannot you change too? [Laughter.]

"If I can afford to change, why cannot you afford to change, too?" said he. [Renewed laughter.]

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Ollapod Sees Douglas on the Cars.

Mr. Ollapod lives in Michigan—in one of the 'rural districts.' In traveling on the cars in that state, he finds with Douglas recently, and—well will let him tell his own story as we find it in a Michigan paper:

The average annual expenditure under
Adams, was \$12,282,703
John Jackson, 1st term, \$14,000,409
John Jackson, 2d term, \$14,000,409
Van Buren, \$28,047,172
Tyler, \$26,736,106
Fillmore, \$26,736,106
1858, \$48,601,990

Such was the average of expenditures under previous administrations, whilst under Pierce they increased in 1855 to \$56,365,595; in 1856 to \$60,172,402; whilst in 1857, being the first year of Buchanan's administration, they had risen to the enormous sum of *seventy-one millions of dollars*. But even this is thrown in the shade by the indisputable fact that the appropriations at the last session of Congress amounted to *ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS* of dollars; and this, too, in a time of peace, and with a falling revenue, rendering it all but certain that the public debt will be increased by the 5th of December last amounted to \$25,161,154, will be increased in 1858 by the addition of more than \$50,000,000. Well may our citizens look with astonishment and alarm on such a condition of affairs. Contrast it with the administration of Gen. Jackson, who, with revenues at a time exceeding in the average \$20,000,000, yet paid all the legitimate expenditures of government, besides extinguishing more than \$50,000,000 of the public debt, whilst Buchanan, with *more than fifty millions of revenue per annum*, yet increases the public debt by *an equal amount*.

Nor will this result be regarded with surprise, when we contemplate some of the objects of expenditure to which this vast outlay is devoted. In 1840 the pay for messengers and other employees of the House of Representatives was \$42,592; in 1857 it had risen to \$150,000. In 1840 the expenses of the President's salary, house, garden and grounds, amounted to \$29,105; in 1857 they had increased to nearly \$60,000. The printing for the 26th Congress cost \$20,864, whilst that for the 23d Congress—(famous for its repeal of the Missouri Compromise)—amounted to \$3,025,827, or more than \$10,000 for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. A Custom House is now in process of erection at New Orleans, and another at Charles Town. To the former \$2,025,258, and to the latter \$1,903,000, has already been appropriated. Here then is nearly *five millions of dollars*, spent on two government buildings, without the completion of either; whilst the expense of collecting the revenue under Buchanan is \$1,700,000 more per annum now than it was four years ago. The expenses for the Army, which in 1840 were \$7,005,237, in 1857 had increased to \$19,150,150; whilst the present year will no doubt witness an increase of \$8,000,000 over the latter sum. The miscellaneous expenditures of the government—an endless collection of jobs and contracts—which in 1840 were \$2,575,351, had in 1857 risen to the enormous sum of \$18,046,189.

In view of the facts and deductions thus stated, we arraign the present federal administration at the bar of public judgment, for its departure from the fundamental principle upon which our government was based, for its reckless disregard of the welfare of the whole country, and its palpable administration to sectional demands and predatory interests.

We arraign it for its reckless extravagance, in squandering the substance of our people upon unnecessary objects and for the enriching of parasitic politicians—making the expenditures of a single year of peace under this administration, exceed the entire expenses of the government from its foundation to the close of Jefferson's administration, a period of twenty years. We arraign it for its interference in elections,