

TRUE NORTHERNER.

T. R. HARRISON, S. H. BLACKMAN, Editors. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858.

"X."

Subscribers receiving their papers with the above mark placed opposite their names, will know that the time for which they subscribed has expired.

Mr. C. P. SWEET is authorized to receive subscriptions, and contract for advertising, for this paper.

"WHY IS IT THAT MORE MONEY HAS BEEN PAID FOR CRIMINAL BUSINESS THE PAST TWO YEARS PRECEDING THE LAST SESSION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, THAN FOR ANY TWO YEARS SINCE THE COUNTY WAS ORGANIZED?"

"WHY IS IT THAT FOR ALL THE VAST AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID IN ALLEGED CRIMINAL BUSINESS FOR THE TWO YEARS MENTIONED, THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SINGLE CONVICTION?"

The foregoing capitals have constituted the principal stock in the editorials of the Paw Paw Free Press, for several weeks past. We have heretofore driven the editor from all the other charges that he has made in connection with the above, against the Republican county officers, and made them recoil upon his own head. We have not, however, for several reasons, cared to be in any hurry to demolish the above. We knew from experience that the reputation of that paper for truth and fairness was such, that any charge of that kind coming from that source could not injure the Republican party or officers; and inasmuch as something of that kind is about the only political stock in trade that the Shan Democracy now possess, we thought it a pity to deprive them too hastily, of the exultation which the Editor seemed to enjoy over this morsel of supposed capital. We have therefore preferred to let the Editor exult, and spread and elevate himself, on this topic, knowing that the higher he soared the greater would be his fall when forced to come down.

And right well has the Editor improved the respite which we have given him. He triumphantly demands in behalf of the dear people, whose cause he has so magnanimously and disinterestedly (?) espoused, that we should explain this matter, and that restitution should be made to the injured people. And he ominously tells us that "when these explanations are properly made, we (he) shall propose others of equal significance and importance."

We are glad that he has told us this; although we expected that, of course, he would pursue his usual course, that is, when driven from one false charge by explanations "properly made," he would, instead of attempting to prove his assertion, or acknowledging his error, resort to other charges "equally significant."

The Free Press charges the county officers with squandering the people's money. He does not deign to tell us what particular officers are responsible for the squandering, nor in what particular manner, or in what particular instances, the money has been squandered, or misapplied. It is an acknowledged axiom among civilized people, that when persons are called upon to answer to a criminal charge, the charge should be distinctly made, with distinct specifications of the particular acts constituting the offence charged, and should then be supported by something in the nature of proof, before the accused shall be required to answer, and that every one shall be presumed innocent until his guilt is made manifest by the evidence.

But the Free Press has a more summary and improved method of disposing of such things. He prefers charges to suit his own arbitrary notion, and then calls on the accused to prove himself innocent, and if the persons thus arraigned do not see fit to notice that kind of inquisition, he then flourishes his trumpets and struts himself forth, with all the paraphernalia of a victor, and proclaims, that "if doubts have existed in the minds of any" of the guilt of the accused, "they are being rapidly dispelled by the silence which reigns in the camp of the accused."

With all due reference to the profound sagacity of the Free Press, we must be allowed to entertain the opinion that the maxims of the common law, and of the common sense of the civilized world on this subject are entitled to some little regard notwithstanding the superior light of the great luminary of the Free Press. But lest we should be mistaken in this

opinion, we will proceed to examine the charge contained in the above extracts. Let us first look at the statement contained in the first interrogatory above. This statement has been asserted directly by the Free Press, as well as in the interrogatory from above; and any one who has one spark of confidence in the sincerity of the Free Press in anything, must suppose, from his reiterated assertions, that he at least believes the statement to be true.

Well, suppose it is true. Suppose that the criminal expenses of the county have been larger for the last two years than for any two years preceding. Would this, of itself, prove that the money had been squandered, or that there had been any mal-administration of affairs? Certainly not. The population of the county has been rapidly increasing; capital has been flowing in; the real estate has been improved; and business has been increasing; and it is but natural to suppose that the county expenses, in criminal as well as in other matters, should somewhat increase with the increase of business and population. At least such is usually the case. An illustration may be found in the expenses of the General Government, which are now about ten fold what they were under the administrations of Adams and Jackson, and previously. Every candid man will say at once, that this charge if true, proves nothing to sustain the charge of mal-administration.

But it is added, that for all the expense "there has not been a single conviction." Well what does this prove towards sustaining the charge of mal-administration and squandering the people's money?—Suppose a trial is had and the defendant acquitted. Is it to be presumed in every such case that the prosecution and trial of the individual was all unjustifiable, and that the officials concerned in it are to be held accountable for the entire expense, without regard to any other consideration? It would seem that such is the opinion of the Free Press. On the contrary, it is well known that there are numerous instances in which the public good requires, and the public sentiment demands a prosecution and trial, and yet where, without any fault of the prosecuting officers, it proves impossible to convict the accused. It is probable that not one half of the really guilty individuals who are brought to trial in our courts of justice are convicted; but that man would be thought a fool, by intelligent people, who should presume on this account that the prosecuting officers were guilty of mal-administration. If there has been no conviction in the Circuit Court for the two years next preceding the last session of the Board of Supervisors, there has been a trial which, from the number of witnesses, has been peculiarly expensive, and yet the defendant was not convicted. The witness fees on that single trial, paid on the debenture of the court, was over two hundred dollars. And will the Editor of the Free Press undertake to assert that there was no good ground for bringing the respondent to trial, and that the officers are to be held amenable for all that bill of expense?

Again there was another case prosecuted which was ready for trial at the last September Term, in which the defendant failed to appear and forfeited his bail; and the bail has been sued and judgment for three hundred dollars in favor of the county; and, if the bail, accepted by a democratic judge, is good for anything it will be collected.

There was also another case ready for trial at the September Term which was continued on the application of the defendant, who has since forfeited his recognizance of three hundred dollars which will also be collected, unless some flaw can be found in the recognizance taken by a democratic Commissioner.

And there is yet another case, in which much of the expense incurred was during the two years mentioned, but which was continued from time to time on the application of the defendant, in which the defendant was convicted at the last term of the court. In that case—The People, vs. Kane—the prosecution have been ready with their witness, we believe not less than three times previous to the last term, and at each time the case has been deferred without the fault of the prosecution. Once in consequence of the failure of Judge Pratt to attend and hold a court.—And on one of these occasions the witness fees paid on debenture amounted to over thirty-three dollars.

So we think that we have fairly shown, and that every one must see that it is but a mark of folly to presume, because expenses have been incurred, and no conviction has been had within a given time, that therefore there has been mal-administration of the county officers. And the Free Press must produce something more than his assertions above, to justify all his talk about the squandering of the money, and demanding restriction. He must produce something more definite and to the point, or else he must be content AGAIN TO WEAR THE BADGE OF SLANDERER.

But we are aware that the Free Press will not listen to reason or argument, on this subject; and that so far as he is concerned all that we have said has only been thrown away. But what we have said thus far is not designed particularly for him; but is dedicated to persons possessed of some degree of candor and honesty. We have another side of the question for his especial benefit, to which we will now refer.

We had no manner of doubt, when the Editor of the Free Press made the statement at the head of this article, that he did not know or care whether the assertion was true or false; but thought that it would pass undisputed, as no one would be likely to take the trouble to wade through the records and accounts for four years to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the assertion, and thus passing uncontradicted, it would be presumed to be true, and would answer every purpose that it would if it were true.

We have, therefore, been at considerable pains to ascertain how the matter really was, and have labored faithfully for several days, in examining the records and accounts of the county; and with a few preliminary remarks, by way of explanation, we will give you the result to the public.

In making this examination we have taken the last two years of the democratic administration, viz. 1853 and 1854, and compared the amounts expended during those years, for the following items, with the amounts expended for the same items during the last two years up to the last session of the Board of Supervisors, viz. 1856 and 1857.

- 1st. The amounts paid to Grand and Petit Jurors in the Circuit Court.
2d. The amount paid witness in the Circuit Court.
3d. The amounts paid to Prosecuting Attorney and to persons acting as such.
4th. The amounts paid sheriffs and their deputies for services and expenses.
5th. The amounts paid jailors for their services and for boarding and washing for prisoners, etc.

In looking over the accounts allowed to the officers above named, particularly the sheriff's and jailor's bills, it has been very difficult to get at the correct amount, from the fact that claims for other expenses were, in some instances, included in the same all o'clock. In such cases we referred to the bill of items, where it could be found, and where there was any considerable amount for other purposes it was deducted. Still, however, there were in some of the bills on both sides some small items, which were not exclusively for criminal business but as much for that as anything else, such for instance as, "a day cleaning court house," which is an expense belonging equally to criminal and civil business of the court, also some trifling articles of furniture for the use of prisoners in jail, a few such items in the bills, about an equal quantity on each side, were disregarded for the reason that the separation could not be perfectly made without altogether too much labor, and that they did not materially affect the general result. We have not, of course, gone into an investigation of the expenses of criminal proceedings within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace throughout the county, and such are not, on either side, included in the following statement, except in those instances where the services have been performed by the sheriff or deputies, and included in their bills.

In getting at the amounts for the several terms mentioned, we have, in the first instance excluded the amounts allowed by the Board at their Jan. session in 1853, because the accounts allowed at the Jan. session were for expenses of the preceding year, and have included these allowed at the January session of 1855, because they were for expenses incurred in the preceding year 1854. We have done the same for the same reasons, in regard to 1856 and 1857, leaving out the Jan. session of 1856 and including the last session, of January, 1858.

This we conceive to be the only correct way, and it is certainly fair, for we have adopted the same rule throughout on both sides—not doing as our opponents did in their statement in the fall of 1856, when they included the expenses for about fifteen months for the Republican year, and about nine months for the democratic year.

With the foregoing explanations we will give the result of our examination in gross; as we have not room this week for the statement of all the separate allowances constituting the amount. But any person, who will take the trouble, can satisfy himself that the following statement is substantially correct, and we challenge any one to show the contrary.

Table with financial data: The total amt paid Grand and Petit Jurors in the Circuit Court for 1853 & 1854 was \$500 40. The amount paid for witness in Circuit Court for same time was 157 58. The amount paid Pres. Att'y and persons acting as such for the same time was 450 00. The amount paid for services and expenses of sheriff and deputies for the same time was 722 39. The amount paid to jailors for the same time was 427 44. Total for the above purposes for 1853 and 1854 was \$2237 81. The corresponding expenses for the years 1856 and '57, are as follows: For Grand and Petit Jurors in Circuit Court, 349 37. For witness in Circuit Court for services of Prosecuting Attorney, and persons acting as such, 332 77. For services and expenses of sheriffs and deputies, 321 39. Amount paid Jailors, 587 65. Total expenses for the above purposes for 1856 and '57, showing an excess for the last two years of Democratic rule over the two yrs. mentioned by the Free Press, of \$150 66.

This balance, it is true, is not large, but then it just as effectually shows how little reliance can be placed on the statements of the Free Press, as if it were ten times as much. And, had the balance been as much the other way, it would have afforded no just grounds for the attacked made by the Free Press.

But the Free Press says there has been no conviction during the last two years; (he means, of course, in the circuit court) whereas there were two convictions in the Circuit Court during the years 1853 and 1854; and if we are not mistaken, only two. We have already answered this assertion of the Free Press; but we have one other fact worthy of consideration.

It will be seen by examination, that nearly the whole amount paid to jailors has been for boarding prisoners. The statute fixes the price per day for board, so that whatever has been allowed for this purpose has been uniform. Many of the prisoners thus boarded, are persons convicted before Justices of the Peace in different parts of the county and sent to jail on sentence of a certain number of days imprisonment. During the last fourteen months of 1856 and 1857, there were EIGHT CONVICTIONS of this kind which have cost the county, for jailors fees, for board etc. and included in the above statement—over one hundred and thirty dollars. Now let the Free Press either give the Republicans credit for these convictions, or else deduct the \$130 from our side of the above account which would make the balance in our favor \$280. He may do just which he pleases.

There are several interesting matters which we have discovered, in relation to the sums allowed to the sheriff, in 1853 and '54; but, for want of time and room, we must defer noticing them until another time.

THE INFAMY CONSUMMATED! DEMOCRATS BOUGHT UP.

LECOMPTON PASSED.

By reference to the telegraph under the head of "Congress" it will be seen that the Lecompton Infamy under the English juggle has finally passed both houses of Congress. In the Senate the vote stood, yeas 31, nays 22; in the House yeas 112 nays 103. As the list of yeas and nays transmitted by telegraph is not complete, we await the published vote when we shall give it properly classified. If the Democratic Party of the country is satisfied with its success the Republicans can well afford to be. It will be short shrift with the Northern Traitors who sold out the people for the sake of paltry office.—We shall sweep the Northwest next fall like a whirlwind. The next House of Representatives will be Republican beyond a peradventure. It is prophecy.

As to the people of Kansas, we have faith to believe they will spurn the dastardly bribe that is offered them, and trample the "ordinance" under their feet. At the doors of Congress at its very next session they will stand with the new Leavenworth Constitution, and demand admittance into the Union. They make a grand mistake who say or think this Kansas question is settled. It is a long way from it. The popular Sovereignty bubble as it now eventuates will be exploded, the Democratic Party crushed out as faithless to Freedom and committed body and soul to Slavery, and the Republican Party will be installed as the only true National Party, promoting the cause of Justice, Liberty and Humanity. KANSAS SHALL YET BE FREE.—Det. Trib.

Sentenced to be Hung.

Rochester, April 24. The Court opened at ten o'clock to sentence Ira Stout for the murder of Charles W. Little. The prisoner was asked if he had anything to say. He replied, "Nothing—too much has been said already." Judge Wells then sentenced him to be hung on the 18th of June between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M. The prisoner evinced no emotion at the verdict or sentence.

The Detroit Advertiser in commenting upon the passage of the Lecompton swindle makes use of the following language.

It is humiliating to reflect that the Government of this country is in the hands that can put themselves to such miserable artifices. It is profoundly deplorable that our National Councils have been so demoralized as to give their consent to a transaction so utterly opposed to every principle of equity and every sentiment of honor. The spectacle of such degeneracy in our public men is a fearful omen for the political future. If the people themselves were equally indifferent to all that is just and decent, there would indeed be no hope, and the Republic would be already in the days of decay.—But it is not so. There is slumbering in the bosoms of the American people a love of fairness and a sense of right that, when the time comes, will sweep down like a whirlwind upon all these wretched hucksters at Washington, and overwhelm them and their devices in one ruin. The country is indeed dishonored, but it is the slavery-bound Democratic party only that is hastening to its doom. Its accumulation of fraud and iniquity, since its repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been growing until now it is no longer possible for the country to bear it is abominable incubus. There is no honest man now so blind as not to see it, or so callous as not to feel it. Deliverance will assuredly come and come too from that young Herculean party the first object of whose creation was to rid the country of this mighty curse. The time is quickly coming when that work will be consummated, once and forever.

It seems to be taken for granted, by the friends of the Administration, that the people of Kansas will readily accept this English bait, and thus concurrently relieve themselves and the Administration of all further trouble. It is an utter delusion. The free born inhabitants of that nascent State will spurn the proposition as a vile attempt upon their honor. They have suffered too much in the defence of their rights, as American freemen, to thus barter away their principles, and join hands with their oppressors, for any mess of pottage. It would be a degradation that would make their posterity, for all coming time, blush with shame. It would bring that young State into the Union, with a bar sinister on its escutcheon that generations could not efface.—Were it not for the inherent baseness of such an attempt upon the virtue of the people of Kansas, we should rather hail with satisfaction the opportunity afforded of attesting to the world the stuff they are made of; and even as it is, we are not sure that the pride of the republic would not fully compensate for the chagrin of the indignity.

THE AFGHANS.—The Afghans are described by those who have had opportunities of learning their character, to be the most hopelessly depraved and blood-thirsty of all the Asiatic tribes. They are absolutely barbarous, having all the vices and but very few of the virtues of barbarian races. They have no political institutions, unless those bonds which unite the individuals in a band of robbers can be called such. They have or display no sense of honor and steel and murder as if these crimes were the common business of life. They are nominally Mohammedans, but bad as is the influence and practical working of this creed wherever it is professed, as understood by them it is worse than the creed of the wildest races on the earth. The one great command of their religion, which takes precedent of all others, "is blood for blood, and fire and sword for all infidels." Like all assassins, they are superstitious, and their mutts, or learned men, use their influence in keeping up the hatred against all Christians, and inculcating doctrines of rapine and bloodshed against their co-religionists of the plains, because they are under the government of the Kafirs or infidels.—Rev. J. Loewenthal, who was sent to Afghanistan as a missionary, draws a dark picture of this people. Though he was not permitted to enter the country, as the Afghans are opposed to the entrance of any European among them, he gathered much information regarding their character.

SUPERSEDED IN COMMAND.—Colonel Johnston, who has been superseded in his command of the Utah expedition, notwithstanding the eminent prudence and judgment he evinced in the critical position to which he was pushed forward, unsupported and unprovided, by an incompetent Administration, is a Kentuckian, and said to be a warm, personal friend of Senator Crittenden's. We learn that it is the current topic of remark at Washington and it is also affirmed in the Kentucky papers, that he has superseded because of Senator Crittenden's opposition to the Lecompton villainy. It was tho't to be the most pointed mode in which Mr. Buchanan could manifest his chagrin, and thus a brave officer suffers for the anger of the President at opposition to his cherished project of subduing Kansas and extending slavery.—Det. Trib.

Mr. Kanter, who has acquired so much notoriety for his pretended investigation of the financial affairs of the State, is known to be a mere raw Dutchman, incapable of writing out a report of any kind in the English language, consequently he is made the stool pigeon by Peck, Alvord & Co., to decoy the people into the foul embrace of slavery. Mr. Peck who is quite nimble with the quill, has the credit of writing out the Kanter reports. He is the man against whom the State holds two vouchers signed and received in his own hand writing, for \$450 twice paid for one job of binding. He having been prosecuted to pay back the overplus filched from the treasury is boiling over with rage, and has sworn eternal vengeance against the Republican party. Hence come the lying Kanter reports. Enia Gazette.

AN ELOPEMENT—AN EXCITING TIME.—Our German friends have now their excitement, which has created among them a vast deal of interest, and ended in criminal proceedings.

A young man of comely appearance named Charles Burckhardt, it seems became enamored of Mary Miller, a young girl of 15 and daughter of Mr. Henry Miller, brewer of this city. The young man has recently returned from California where he acquired quite a competence, and the parties seem to be strongly attached to each other. The father of the girl, however, has been opposed to the marriage of his daughter to Burckhardt.

On Saturday evening the girl left her father's house on pretence of going to the brewery on an errand, but instead, fulfilled a previous appointment with her lover, meeting him at his brother's house, where the Rev. Mr. Miller united the two in matrimony.

A merry-making ensued, in the midst of which, word having reached the enraged father's ears of what was on foot, that individual appeared with a troop of friends at his back. This was somewhat sudden and unexpected, but the newly-married pair made a safe exit through the back door and proceeded to the Exchange, where they took a room and retired for the night.

After diligent search they were traced to their lodgings sometime during the night, and Burckhardt was arrested "for enticing a girl under 16 years of age away from her home against the wishes of her father," and lodged in jail.

This morning he was brought before the Police Court when he gave bail for his appearance for examination, Wednesday. The girl is at her father's but vows a faithful allegiance, it is said, to her husband.—Detroit Tribune.

New Goods.

We notice that A. Sherman & Co., are getting in their spring supply of Drygoods and other commodities—a large and splendid stock—Boxes and other packages blockade the sidewalk so as to render it almost impassable, and we see the people are "pitching in" for the goods with a "rush" which reminds us of former good times.—We understand they are about making some changes in their mode of doing business which will enable them to sell their goods at lower figures than ever before.—We are glad to see these evidences of confidence and activity on the part of our business men.—Success attend them.

See advertisement next week.

Messrs. Granger & Sartore, we observe, have removed their stock of Boots, Shoes and Groceries into their new shop second door west of the NORTHERNER office. The whole arrangement presents a neat and fresh appearance.

A PRINCESS MARRIED TO A PRINTER.

It is stated in the correspondence of the English papers from Berlin, that according to ancient usage in Prussia, all the Princes of the royal family must learn some trade. Prince Frederick William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Hanl, in Berlin.

SPRING MEDICINE.

GET THE PUREST, GET THE CHEAPEST, GET THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

In short, get THE BEST, which are Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. These wonderful Medicines are entirely vegetable, leave no bad effects, and can not by any possibility injure the most delicate constitution. Never was a good Spring Medicine so necessary as now, for in the addition to the Skin Diseases and deranged Stomach and Liver, which every Winter produces it is the most evident to all who are accustomed to note the powerful influence for good or ill that the mind has upon the body, that the anxiety of mind caused by the late wide-spread money troubles, has injured the general health of almost every one. Then cleanse, strengthen and purify your system with the Scandinavian Remedies, and you will probably save yourself from serious illness the coming Summer.

See Advertisement.

DIED.

In Antwerp, April 15th, 1858, of Typhoid Fever STEVEN HUNT, son of JOHN and ELIZA HUNT, aged 15 years, 2 months and 18 days.

"O! LET ME DIE YOUNG."

"O! let me die young—ere the flowers have faded, From out of the dim pathway I tread— Ere each hope of my life in despair has been shaded And each friend that I cherish is dead.

I wish would die young—ere the mantle of sadness Hath wholly o'erwhelmed my heart— Ere my spirit hath hushed its gay notes of gladness And sighs for the message "depart."

O! let me die young—ere old age on my face Shall write his deep furrows of care, Ere the silvery threads of long years shall trace In the braids of my darkened hair.

I would die while I'm young, and ones are near Who tenderly lay me to rest, And at setting of day will drop the sad tear, 'Tis the earth that is heaped on my breast.

Let me die while I'm young—remembering that they Who sooner perform the task given, By improving each hour of life's fleeting day, Are securing choice moments of heaven.

O! then while I'm young let the golden bowl break! And the "silvery life-cord" be rivet, That my spirit, returning to God, may partake Of the life of the Angels in heaven."