

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is invited to the new advertisements in to-day's paper:—To School Directors of Huntingdon county, by Albert Owen.—Notice to Teachers, by M. F. Campbell.—Huntingdon Gas Company, by Corporators.—Estate of Geo. Meredith, by John McCahan.—Fruit Trees, by Taylor & Cramer.—Shirleyburg Female Seminary, by J. B. Fisher.—Ready-Made Clothing, by H. Roman.—Franklin House, by J. S. Miller.—Store advertisements, by D. P. Gwin, Benjamin Jacobs, Wm. J. Geislinger.—Miscellaneous items, by Jas. A. Brown & Co.—List of Letters, by Wm. Lewis, and Drugs, Paints, &c., by French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.

COURT WEEK.—Next Monday the April term of our Quarter Sessions commences,

which will call to town many of those who are indebted to us for subscription, job work, and advertising, to whom we say again, it would be exceedingly gratifying to us were they to call in and square their accounts.—We want all the old accounts upon our books settled without further delay.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.—

The public schools of this borough closed on Tuesday of last week. Miss C. T. BENEDICT, teacher of the first Female school, held an examination at the close of the session, and a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. In the evening an Exhibition by the same school, was held in the Court house before a crowded assembly, including a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The exercises were creditable—they were chaste and simple in design—agreeable in execution, and beautiful in result.

THE SINGING OF THE YOUNG LADIES, and the music of the Excelsior Brass Band that enlivened the occasion was an entertainment itself.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—At the borough election on Monday, the following persons were elected. No party nominations were made:—

Burgesses—James Gwin, Thomas Fisher and John Simpson.

Town Council—A. W. Benedict, Esq., Alex. Port, Esq., P. C. Swoope, John O. Murray, D. Snare, Esq., Wm. Africa and Lewis Bergans.

Supervisors—J. Murray Simpson and Jno. Africa.

High Constable—Michael Decker.

Ass't. Assessor—Nicholas C. Decker.

DEATH OF CHARLES B. PENROSE.—Charles B. Penrose, Senator from Philadelphia, died in Harrisburg on Monday, from an attack of pleurisy. The announcement of his death was made in both houses in the afternoon, when they immediately adjourned.

The Fusion Repudiated.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Americans, was held at the Sons of America Hall, corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., in which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the proceedings of the Black Republican State Convention. The President of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-four, with the view of re-organizing for the State campaign. The idea is to call a State Convention to nominate a full straight out American ticket, in opposition to Black Republicanism in particular, and all other sectionalisms in general. During the speeches made it was asserted that at least 65,000 votes in the State of Pennsylvania could be depended on in the next fall campaign for the straight out American ticket.

Gen. Wm. F. Packer.

The greatest degree of satisfaction is expressed by the united press of the State with the nominations for State officers. Even our opponents have been obliged to "cave in," and with such a leader as Hon. WILLIAM F. PACKER, the Democracy have nothing to fear. It only remains for the party to unite and the prospect of a glorious triumph in October is bright and cheering. The following notice of Gen. Packer, is from the Western (Beaver) star:—

"General Packer is a self-made man.—From a 'printer's devil,' he has worked his way up to the high position he now occupies. Real worth has given him the position he has occupied. He is an honest, upright man, one whom the people can trust. He has had ample opportunities of becoming intimately acquainted with the affairs of the State, as he has had the training that will fit him for doing what he knows the good of the people requires. He was one of the most efficient members that was in the Canal Board, and certainly no man ever performed the duties of Auditor General more efficiently than Mr. Packer. His Legislative career, both in the House and the Senate was brilliant and reflected the highest honors upon him. He is remembered as one of the most prompt and judicious Speakers that ever presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives. He has a moral character and a political record above reproach. He will visit this county, during the campaign, and we are sure, will show by his public speech, that he is qualified for the position of Governor of this great Commonwealth.

It is said that a small piece of resin, dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin.

David Wilmot.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF HIM IN 1846.—That our readers may know the political position of David Wilmot in 1846, and what was thought of him then by those who have now nominated him as their candidate for governor, we republish the following extracts from the Harrisburg Telegraph, then edited by Theo. Fenn, Esq.:

The British Free Trade Bill.

It must be gratifying to every friend of his country, and particularly to every Whig, to know that of the 114 votes which were given in the House, for the Administration or British Free Trade Bill ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN were Loco Focos, and but ONE Whig—and he from the Loco Foco State of Alabama.

Of NINETY-FIVE who nobly stood up for the Tariff against the Free Trade Policy SEVENTY ONE were WHIGS, SIX NINETEEN AMERICANS and but EIGHTEEN LOCO FOCOS, eleven of whom were from Pennsylvania, four from New York, two from New Jersey, and one from Maryland. But ONE BRITISH FREE TRADE TORY WAS FOUND IN ALL PENNSYLVANIA! and that was WILMOT of Bradford. The eulogiums of every friend of Pennsylvania will fall upon and follow him until he reaches that place "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 5, 1846.

What will the People of Pennsylvania say to this outrage upon her faith, her interests and her honor? Will she turn and lick the hand that dealt the blow or will she spurn the treachery, and say, henceforth, let there be but one party in this State and that devoted solely to the interests, the prosperity and the welfare of our citizens? Will she not say, henceforth, Southern Free Trade shall be made to feel our weight, united and standing shoulder to shoulder in our own cause, and in that of our country! Hereafter let there be one party in the Keystone; one strong, united, indivisible party, with the determination to ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

We rejoice in being able to record the votes of all the Loco Foco members in Congress, from this State excepting Wilmot, of Bradford county, against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. This recreant son who basely betrayed her interests and voted with the Free Traders, should be banished from her territory. His infamous treachery should be revenged by disowning and turning him upon the South for support. HIS NAME AS HIS DEED WILL STINK IN THE NOSTRILS OF EVERY TRUE HEARTED PENNSYLVANIAN FOREVER—while those of Brodhead, Thompson, Foster, and all the other Loco Focos, and the Whigs, who honestly and faithfully did their duty to Pennsylvania will be held in grateful remembrance, and the more so from the fact that Ritchie of the Union, Secretary Walker, and the President's private Secretary were in the House using all their influence against them.

Mark, reader, this same David Wilmot who but ten years ago, while a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, stood up solitary and alone in the Pennsylvania Delegation, as the betrayer of the industrial interests of the State, is now nominated for Governor, and you, who are in favor of the Protection of Home Labor, are asked to vote for him. This same man, who then sacrificed your interests and those of the State, and was denounced for it as recreant and faithless, whose "treachery should be revenged by disowning and turning him upon the South for support," is now, as if to mock the cause of Free Labor, nominated as the special champion of Freedom! He whose name, as his deed, it was prophesied would "stink in the nostrils of every true hearted Pennsylvania forever," has washed himself of all his political sins and atoned for his treachery by becoming an Abolition Agitator, and is now considered a fit man for Governor.

Times change, and so do men, but principles are eternal; and so long as the people of Pennsylvania are true to the principles and policy they have ever cherished as essential to the prosperity of the State, so long will they repudiate with scorn the nomination of Wilmot, the betrayer of the cherished policy of the State whose very name, it may in truth be said, "will stink in the nostrils of every true-hearted Pennsylvania forever."

Look at Home!

One of the objections made to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. The Patriot and Union contends there is nothing either novel or monstrous in this. Our own State Constitution, under which our own Black Republicans "live and breathe and have their being," virtually declares the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens in the State of Pennsylvania—none but free white men are; and yet our virtuous Republicans pass over this fact, and indignantly assail Judge TANNEY, a man whose character stands above reproach, and whose ermine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857, which the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania declared as early as 1838. Ye generation of vipers! look at home. "Pluck the beam from your own eyes," before you put on spectacles to discover "the mote in others," and they hurl their thunder bolts against the Court for pronouncing the Missouri compromise unconstitutional, when their old Federal fathers opposed its enactment on the same ground in 1820, and burnt in effigy DAVID FULLERTON and others who helped to pass it. To what monstrous wrongs and gross absurdities will not blind fanaticism lead?

"THAT LAST TOUCH."—Our piscatorial friend is going to court for a character, after having spread himself at discretion in the spirited columns of his talented journal—pouring out the lowest slang of abuse against ourself, and a gentleman who has treated him with the profoundest of silent contempt. But it seems some accidental phrase has fallen like a thunderbolt upon his guilty conscience, and "lo! the wicked fleeth when no man pursueth."

Chief Justice Taney.

A contemporary, in noticing the venerable Chief Justice, says: "It is an interesting coincidence that the ablest speech in Congress, and the most unanswerable judicial decision ever rendered against the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, were delivered by Maryland lawyers—William Pinckney, in his speech in the Senate, in 1822, in reply to Rufus King, of New York, and Chief Justice Taney, in the opinion in the case of Dred Scott, in 1857.

And a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, in defending Judge Taney from Black-Republican abuse, gives the readers of that journal the following:—

"Within the last few weeks the various hirings of the Republican press—partly through ignorance and malignity and partly at the solicitation of the frightened leaders of their expiring party—have been striving to escape the fatal effects of the recent Supreme Court decision, not by constitutional argument, but by that last resort of dying faith, argumentum ad hominem. They are as superstitiously afraid of the constitution as the Hindus of their invisible Deity, and its requirements are only known to them through the crafty oracles uttered by their false and reckless high priests. And thus the decree of the highest tribunal upon earth is sought to be combated by an indiscriminate and rabid abuse of its members, among the rest, expounded by his very eminence, Roger B. Taney has received their fiercest assaults.

"We do not propose to defend his private character, for its purity and sacredness render it invulnerable. Nor do we presume to stand as the advocate of his lofty abilities and legal learning, for few, even of his contemporaries, are equal to the task. His history is his defense, and his eulogy. Heretofore, it is his history that never has existed in this gifted land a mind more endowed with comprehensiveness and discrimination, or a heart more full of honor and nobility, than that of Roger B. Taney. The mantle of Chief Justice Marshall has fallen upon him with all its adorning virtues, increased by time and polished by experience.

"The master spirits of the last half century have done homage to him, and it is related that when a young man, at the death of William Pinckney, when some one exclaimed, 'Alas! the Goliath of the bar has gone,' old Justice Dorsey, of Maryland, a man of able judgment, exclaimed, 'Aye, but we have the David left in Roger B. Taney.' Many rich tributes, both to his talents and character, could be mentioned if time would permit. And yet this is the man that is reviled by these upstart slanderers as weak, venal, fickle and unprincipled. He is charged as being the tool of Jackson, and the cause of the removal of the deposits called up as evidence. The history of that matter is just this: He was the friend of Jackson, and one upon whom the President relied as competent and worthy. As Attorney General in the Cabinet, he strongly advised the removal of the U. S. Bank deposits, (an opinion fully sustained by the subsequent corruption and rottenness of that concern,) and, therefore, when afterward called upon to accept the control of said deposits, and carry out his own judgment, honor and consistency alone required his consent.

"His course has always been thus unimpeachable, and Henry Clay himself, in his highest partisan excitement, never dared to impugn the honesty and purity of the motives of the noble old Democratic Justice.—But he is charged with being, the advocate of slavery, propagandism, and that only because of his acting in accordance with his oath, and expounding the Constitution by his letter and spirit. Let the decision speak for itself. But Mr. Taney personally is opposed to slavery, in principle and practice. Forty years ago, although never wealthy, he freed every negro in his possession, and has paid servant's wages ever since. They were all valuable, and one, his body servant, has been the head waiter of the largest hotel in Baltimore for many years.

"Judge Taney has always been the truest friend of the black man, and it is related by a contemporary that the most eloquent speech he ever made was at Frederick county bar, in defence of a little negro girl, in which he thrilled his auditors by exalting the happy construction of our courts and the justice of our laws in allowing the circuit to be stopped in order to give that poor little negro her rights and her lawful protection. And, although the little creature had most likely committed crime, Mr. Taney's eloquent appeal rescued her from the vengeance of the law. Thus have all his acts, public and private, been characterized by justice and generosity."

The Mysteries of the Law.

In Maine, at the term of the Supreme Court now being held at Portland, a bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury against John S. Sprague for the crime of polygamy. The indictment charged that Sprague, on the 11th of September, 1854, being then and there an unmarried man, was lawfully married to Emily M. Clark, and that afterwards, on the 4th of December, 1855, his first wife being still living, he married Rhoda Sylvia Stewart, thereby committing the crime of polygamy. Sprague's counsel stated to the Court that the County Attorney was willing to admit, and that the defence could prove, that the alleged first marriage was not a legal one, Sprague at that time being a married man, and having a wife living—in fact, that he had three wives; but, as the indictment was based on the legality of the second marriage which was not legal, it must fail. And, further, if the Government attempt to prove that the first wife was living when Sprague married the third one, he should object to such evidence, as there was no such objection in the indictment. This last position being sustained by the Court, the County Attorney entered a not. pros., and thus Sprague, who was charged with having two wives, got clear by having three.

Book Notices.

The North British Review, for February, is received. Contents:—The Employment of Women; Modern Style; Dr. Samuel Brown; Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations; Mrs. Browning's Poems; Richard Hooker; Art Unions; The Trade in Opium; United States Politics; Foreign and Domestic. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., N. Y.

Black Republican Platform.

The Republican State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 25th, adopted a series of resolutions, from which we extract the following:—

"Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress SOVEREIGN POWER over the Territories of the United States for their government."

"Resolved, \* \* \* That we DENY THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS \* \* \* to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained."

First, they concede the SOVEREIGN POWER of CONGRESS to govern the Territories, and then DENY one of the very attributes of that sovereignty. This shows the strait to which the Black Republican disunionists are reduced to maintain their house, and is enough to drive from their ranks every honest, sensible man, who aims only at the good government, peace and prosperity of the country.

A Novel License Law.

Mr. Hanford's bill to License the drinkers of intoxicating liquors, introduced to the Assembly of New York, provides that no person shall drink strong liquors without first obtaining a license, which may be granted by any Justice of the Peace, on the following terms:—

For a license to drink lager beer, currant or any domestic wines, 50 cents.

For strong beer, 25 cents.

For whiskey, and home made liquors, \$1.

For French or any imported brandy, \$1.50.

For Champagne, Burgundy, or any foreign wine, \$5.

No married woman is to obtain a license without the written consent of her husband, and no minor, without a written consent from his or her guardian.

The license can be revoked in case of gross intoxication; but this section is not to apply to a licensed clergyman or member of the Press. No dealer is to serve liquor to a person without the production of the license, and then only such liquor as is named therein.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A Bitter Pill.

The Lewistown Aurora, an American journal, whose editor favored the Union movement, does not relish the manner in which the whole affair was turned into Black Republicanism. It says:—

"In another column of to-day's paper will be found the proceedings of the Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday last, to nominate State officers, in opposition to the Loco Foco party. This body has not acted as we hoped it would have done.—Its nominees, especially that for Governor, will, in all probability, receive a determined opposition from the straight-out Americans, who, in reality, hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans.—We shall, for the present, keep out of the contest, hoping that something may yet be done to bring all the elements of the opposition in this State together."

The nomination of Wilmot for Governor, we consider decidedly a bad one for the consummation of our most cherished hopes.—Last fall we were heartily sick of tripe fights, and yet we have a fair prospect of having the same thing re-enacted at the coming election, the result of which it is an easy matter to foretell.

Are Negroes Citizens?

We cut the following from the Albany Argus:—

WILLIAM WIRT'S OPINION.—When and by whom was the doctrine that colored men are not citizens first officially decided? Not during the present month by the Supreme Court in Dred Scott's case. Not in 1838 by the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the case of the State vs. Hensley. Not indeed in 1824 by Chief Justice Daggett in Prudence Crandall's case. It had an earlier origin. It was first officially announced by William Wirt in 1821, when Attorney General of the United States; and lest the (Albany Evening) Journal's recollection should be at fault in relation to that learned and distinguished jurist and Christian gentleman, we add he is the same William Wirt whom the Evening Journal afterwards in 1832, supported as the anti-Masonic candidate for the Presidency! We proceed to state the views which Mr. Wirt put forth on this subject.

The navigation laws of the United States required that masters of vessels should be citizens. Under this statute a question arose in the Treasury Department whether a free negro of Virginia was a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to be placed in command of a vessel. The point was referred by the then Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General of the United States in the following form: "Whether free persons of color are in Virginia citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels?"

To this query Mr. Wirt gave an official reply in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 7, 1821, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Looking to the constitution as the standard of meaning, it seems very manifest that no person is included in the description of citizen of the United States who has not the full rights of a citizen in the State of his residence. Among other proofs of this, it will be sufficient to advert to the constitutional provision that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Now, if a person born and residing in Virginia, but possessing none of the high characteristic provisions of a citizen of the State, is nevertheless a citizen of Virginia, in the sense of the constitution, then, on his removal to another State, he acquires all the immunities and privileges of a citizen of that State, although he possessed none of them in the State of his nativity; a consequence which certainly could not have been in the contemplation of the convention. Again: the only qualification required by the constitution to render a person eligible as President, senator, or representative of the United States, is, that he shall be a 'citizen of the United States' of a given age and residence. Free negroes and mulattoes can satisfy the requisitions of age and residence as well as the white man; and if nativity, residence, and allegiance combined, (without the rights and privileges of a white man,) are sufficient to make him a 'citizen of the United States' in the sense of the constitution, then free ne-

groes and mulattoes are eligible to those high offices, and may command the purse and sword of the nation."

Mr. Attorney General Wirt, after further discussing the subject, states his conclusion in the following words:—

"Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that free persons of color in Virginia are not citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels."

The Eastern (Maine) Argus gives a later illustration of this opinion in the action of the Free-State men who voted for the Topoka constitution:—

"Moreover, the republicans themselves have very recently endorsed the same doctrine as applied in Kansas. The famous Topoka constitution, for refusing which, the democratic party in Congress came in for a large share of abuse, expressly confers the right of suffrage on 'every civilized male Indian who had adopted the habit of the white man,' but refuses that right to negroes or mulattoes."

FROM UTAH.

Outrages of Brigham Young.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Salt Lake City on the 7th of January, says:—

"I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the United States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, and under the advice of Brigham Young, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this treasonous act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain in the Territory; and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to h—l across lots. Now, sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? If so, please note the time and place.

It seems to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory—the only law known or obeyed is the law of the Church, and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the Courts decided against the enactments of the Utah Statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any one unless he is a Mormon; and that any one who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States Government. In vain may one try for justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land; when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c. all bound by a secret oath of hostility not only to all the laws of Congress, but toward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, Sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah Penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws, other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that those young men are not Mormons, but were passing, on their way to California, from Missouri. Four fellows they were doomed to a sickly and torturing death, and then, soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of Lewis, was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and while on their way to the prison, a band of ruffians took him away from the officer and deprived him of his—, and then put him into the prison to die.—These things are too common to be endured much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lends aid unto her officers in the Territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government, can be better anticipated than told.

Minnesota.

The progress of this territory has been most remarkable. The population is said to be one hundred and eighty thousand. According to the Chicago Tribune the boundaries of the new State will be as follows:—

"Beginning at the northwest of Iowa, thence up the channel of the Big Sioux to its head waters; thence North to the head waters of the Red River of the North, and thence following the main channel of that stream to the boundary of the British possessions at latitude 49°; thence east along said boundary to Lake Superior; thence south along the west boundary of Wisconsin to Iowa, and thence west along the north line of Iowa to the place of beginning. In other words, all that part of the present territory of Minnesota east of the Big Sioux and Red River of the North. The new State will be 380 miles long from north to south, and will average 260 miles wide from east to west, viz: 200 miles from the Falls of St. Croix at the narrowest part, 300 miles at the north and 250 at south line.

The new State will contain about 100,000 square miles. The residue of the present territory is to remain under the present territorial government, and to be coterminous with the Eastern division of the Territory nearly the whole population of the Territory which is believed to number 150,000 souls at the present time. The new State will very probably number half a million at the census of 1860. No part of the West is receiving a more intelligent or valuable class of emigrants than Minnesota. The climate is extremely fertile, the beauty of natural scenery is not surpassed in any portion of the Union. The natural productions embrace all the valuable grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits grown in Wisconsin.—

LATE IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Accounts of the Decisive Victory.—Letters from Henningsen and other Officers.—The Allies Broken Up.—Prospects of Peace.

We said yesterday that news had been received in the city in the shape of private letters from Walker's officers, confirming the accounts of Walker's decisive victory at San Jorge. The following are extracts from letters received by different persons in this city, from Major General Henningsen and other officers with President Walker in Nicaragua, referred to in the Herald of yesterday. These letters came to this city in the steamer Texas, which arrived on the night of Thursday last, but some of them did not reach those to whom they were addressed till late on Saturday evening. The despatches from General H., of the 18th, with the return of the killed, wounded and missing, have not come to hand, and have doubtless been abstracted on their way from San Juan del Sur to this city:—

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER OF GEN. H., TO\*\*\*

Rivas, March 19, 1857.

The steamer from California for Panama is just in at San Juan, and as the Ranger express is on the saddle, I have barely a moment to add a line to my two letters of last evening. To avoid the risk of this and the notes within to\*\*\*&\*\*\* being intercepted by those whose interests excite sympathy for the greater allies, before they reach New York, I enclose them to Dr. Carnoan, who will send them to you as soon as he receives them.

I have little of importance to add to my narrative up to last night, except to request you to have care taken that the names in the returns of our killed, wounded and missing are printed accurately. It may omit two or three of the wounded, but the entire number, if it was complete, does not exceed fifty. I have not received the slightest injury, and enjoy my usual good health. The loss of the enemy is ascertained to have been upwards of 400 killed. Our victory is decisive and breaks up the allies completely, and in a few weeks all fighting within the boundaries of Nicaragua will be over, and if any contest is kept up it will be in the other States. Our army is in high spirits.

Address your letters as directed in mine of the 8th, as they will be less likely to be purloined, which I have no doubt is the fate of yours of the 20th of February and 3d of this month, as I have not received either of them.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF SAME TO A FRIEND IN THIS CITY.

Rivas, March 19, 1857.

\*\*\* will show you my letters to her, giving a full account of our victory won on the day before yesterday. We had ten hours fighting. We attacked San Jorge by a cannonade, and drove the allies out of the town. At nightfall we suspended our fire, and the enemy being reinforced ventured to attack us in a hollow in the road near the town. They were repulsed with a loss of upwards of 400 killed. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed fifty. The defeat is fatal to the enemy. It breaks them up. All the forces the allies could scrape together were here, and they are now scattered.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WITH GENERAL WALKER TO A FRIEND IN THIS CITY.

Rivas, March 18, 1857.

General Henningsen will send detailed accounts by first steamer expected in a day or two, of our battle of yesterday. "Oh! 'twas a glorious victory." I was slightly hurt, but feel no inconvenience to-day whatever.—Our triumph was complete. Our loss is not one-tenth of that of the enemy, and the numerical force against us was three times that of ours.

American Minnie rifles and Henningsen howitzers and cannons did the business. The allies are finally used up, and the reign of the grasshoppers in this republic wiped out. Within the next four or five weeks letters from New York don't reach us. We suspect they are pilfered.

The despatches from General Henningsen, of the 18th March, and the return of the killed and wounded above mentioned have not come to hand, and it is believed they have been intercepted by persons inimical to the success of President Walker.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM COL. LOCKRIDGE.

Mr. Scammon, the obliging pursuer of the steamship Texas, has handed to us the following communication in the handwriting of Colonel Lockridge. The document is in lead pencil, and headed

A DESPATCH.

I reconnoitred the enemy's position at Castillo on the 14th, and from their spies gained the important information that Walker had gained a great victory, and that the allies had fallen back on Masaya or Granada. Propositions of peace—the Costa Ricans not willing to join the conference, but had sent Vanderbilt's agent, Spencer, from the country, and offer the transit to the English government. I have seized important documents to prove the above facts, which I have sent to Washington and to the President of Nicaragua.

Rivas is fortifying Leon, as in the last conference of the combined forces of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, a proposition was made to divide and obliterate the name of Nicaragua.

There are only 350 men in San Carlos under Gen. Mora. The J. N. Scott is now ready to proceed up the river.

I have near 400 men, with seven pieces of artillery, and plenty of arms and ammunition, and I feel confident of success.

LOCKRIDGE.

The document is endorsed on the back by Mr. Purser Scammon, as follows:—

This paper was written by Col. Lockridge, a part of it in my presence, and given to me by him, about ten o'clock, P. M., on the 19th March.

L. M. SCAMMON, Purser steamer Texas.

Mr. Buchanan is the oldest man who has ever taken the Presidency. Gen. Cass is said to be seventy-four years old, and is the oldest man that ever filled the office of Secretary of State in this country. Gen. Marcy is younger than this at his retirement.