AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BEATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MARCH 26, 1857.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ELLIS LEWIS,
Of Philadelphia City.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NEMROD STRICKLAND,
Of Chester County.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice, to learn the printing business, is wanted at this office. An intelligent, well-educated boy of 16 or 17 years of age, will be offered a fair bargain by making early application.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—During the last two months we have added 60 good new subscribers to our list. We feel flattered at this manifestation of good-will, and shall use our best efforts to retain the confidence of our patrons.—

THE RESULT IN THE COUNTY.—The township elections, on Friday last, resulted generally, in favor of the Democrats. The vote in most places, was large, which is evidence that our friends were up and doing, and are determined to make a valiant fight for their candidates and their principles in October.

REPUDIATING FIRST PRINCIPLES.—The first and only principle of Know-Nothingism, was opposition to foreigners. The papers in the interest of that dishonest and contemptible faction have been constantly in the habit of accusing the Democratic party with showing too much favor to foreigners, by electing them to minor offices. "Foreigners are not entitled to hold any office in our country," said the Know Nothing editors and orators, as they rolled up the dirty whites of their eyes, and bellowed out "Americans must rule America!" It appears that this principle of the opposition has been repudiated, at least by Carlisle night owls, for, by reference to the returns of our Borough election, it will be seen that JAMES CALLIO, a *Frenchman*, headed the Know Nothing ticket for Council. We have but few foreigners in Carlisle, but of those few one must be foisted into Council by the K. N's, to "rule" our native citizens! Mr. C., is a very respectable man, and we have no objections to him serving in Council (provided he is naturalized,) but we protest against this bold attempt of the Know-Nothings to place foreigners in office and at the same time cry out in hypocritical strains "Americans must rule America!" Keep it in mind, that the first foreigner ever elected to the Council of Carlisle was elected by the night owls!

GOV. GEARY'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—In to-day's paper will be found Gov. GEARY'S Farewell Address to the people of Kansas. It is an important document, and we know our readers will read it with interest. As many idle stories have obtained circulation relative to the course of Gov. Geary, it is but fair to assume that he directly reiterates that he is responsible for nothing but what appears over his own signature. See his address in this morning's *Volunteer*.

Our Borough Election.

Below we give the official returns of our Borough Election, which took place on Friday last. It will be seen that the opposition or fusion ticket—composed, as it was, of Know Nothings, Black Republicans and foreigners—was generally successful in both Wards. In the East Ward the Democrats were in a state of disorganization, and of course lost a large portion of their ticket. But, notwithstanding the disorganization that existed in our ranks, we would have elected a majority of Councilmen had it not been for the dishonesty of the Know Nothing demagogues who made out the Borough assessment, and who *purposely* omitted the names of some fifty Democrats. Men who have voted in Carlisle all their lives were refused a vote because their names could not be found on the book of the Borough Collector. This officer, too, performed his part according to orders from those who are to re-appoint him, and placed himself at the polls to object to every Democrat whose name was not upon his book. Under the circumstances, it is to be wondered at that we elected a single man, for our opponents had everything in their own hands, and used every means, fair and foul, to accomplish their ends. But, to the returns.

CHIEF BURGESS.

Repub. Know Nothing.		*Democrats.*	
Robert Irvine, jr.,	291	E. S. Ege,	275

ASSISTANT BURGESS.

George Hendel,	326	Wm. Zettle,	248

ASSESSOR.

Wm. Bell,	325	Wm. Gould,	273

AUDITOR.

James Mullin,	324	J. U. Wunderlich,	264

EAST WARD.

JUDGE.

Chas. Fleager,	154	H. S. Ritter,	165

INSPECTORS.

A. T. Beamer,	155	A. F. Meck,	154

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

[No opposition.]		H. Saxton,	242

CONSTABLE.

R. McCartney,	243	Joseph May,	74

TOWN COUNCIL.

James Gallio, sr.,	179	Thos. M. Biddle,	189
John Gutshall,	170	Sam'l Martin,	154
Frank Gardner,	151	Jas. Wagoner,	185
J. C. Sener,	181	Philip Quigley,	148
Peter Spahr,	184	Peter Monyer,	155

WEST WARD.

JUDGE.

James Postlewait,	177	John Taylor,	112

INSPECTORS.

S. M. Hoover,	174	G. L. Reighter,	102

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

James Hamilton (three years,)	276	[No opposition.]	
J. G. Williams (one year,)	281	[No opposition.]	

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

A. L. Sponsler,	120	David Smith,	161

CONSTABLE.

J. F. Hoffer,	172	[No opposition.]	

TOWN COUNCIL.

J. B. Parker,	188	Monroe Morris,	186
Sam'l Wetzel,	165	John Mell,	121
J. D. Halbert,	165	Jacob Wolf,	103
Jacob Duey,	147	H. Gould,	97

☞ Miss Lane, the accomplished niece of the President, gave her first public reception, at the White House, on the 17th inst. The ceremony of introduction was performed by the Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The President had a large dinner party on Thursday.

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

We notice by the proceedings of the State Senate, that the select committee appointed by the Speaker of that body to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, reported a Bill for that purpose on Friday last.—The Bill is a curiosity. Cumberland and Dauphin are hitched together, to elect *one* Senator, and Cumberland county is to have *one* Representative. We protest against any such arrangement—we have no interests in common with benighted Dauphin, and cannot consent to be brought into close relationship with her.—The people of our county are staid and conservative, and their great interest is agriculture. Dauphin county is now, and has been for many years, in the keeping of a few selfish and unprincipled Harrisburg politicians, who change their principles and their views almost as often as they change their linen. But a few years since that county was crazy on the subject of anti-masonry, and a large majority of its deluded citizens were made believe that the Democrats had murdered Morgan, and that Gen. Jackson sported a pair of horns! This hobby served the politicians at the Capitol for several years, and enabled them to carry the county at every election by sweeping majorities. The anti-masonic humbug at length exploded, and Know-Nothingism, with its infamous oaths, and grips and lies, was the next bug-a-boo got up by the sharpers to frighten the honest but unsuspecting Germans of the townships. This infamous and God-defying faction lasted scarcely two years, when it had to yield to the blows dealt against it by the Democratic press. But, the Harrisburg politicians determined to cling to the flesh-pots, and they immediately introduced abolitionism as the hobby, by which they are hereafter to ride into office. That county now boasts of being the strongest abolition county in the State, and its citizens appear almost mad on this subject, and talk flippantly about a dissolution of the Union, if their peculiar notions are not adopted by the people of the North.

We repeat, then, that it would be an outrage to hitch a county like benighted Dauphin to old Mother Cumberland—a county celebrated for Schools Colleges, Seminaries, and the intelligence and honesty of her people. Couple us with York, or Franklin, or Perry, Juniata and Fulton—to almost any county or counties in the State—but save us from an alliance with Dauphin. It would be regarded as an insult to our county, and one that would be resented at all times and on all occasions.

Bank Suspension.

PITTSBURG, March 21.—The Bank of New Castle, the credit of which has for some weeks been impaired, has finally stopped payment, the amount of coin in the bank yesterday, to redeem notes amounting to over $100 000 being just *four dollars*. The Cashier, Mr Wagoneller, it is said, has absconded with $50,000. The Directors, who are all men of respectability, have been sadly duped by the Cashier, who was a fast liver and deeply involved in eastern speculations. Large sums have been recklessly loaned to corporations, much of which will be lost. Among others, is an item of twenty thousand dollars to the Gramercy Bank of Indiana.

By the above it will be seen that another rag-mill has failed, and that the cause of the failure is attributed to the dishonesty of the cashier. Hundreds of mechanics, laborers, widows and business men will be ruined by the suspension of this bank. In all sections of the country we hear of bank failures and the robbery of banks by their officers, and our own State has by no means been an exception.—And yet in the face of these facts, the Senate of Pennsylvania is passing charters for new banks almost daily, and the House is not far behind the Senate in this work of infamy. In the name of sense, what do the members of our State Legislature mean? Are they determined to flood our State with paper rags, and thus force out of circulation the gold and silver that is now so plenty? Are they really aware that in granting charters for new banks they are but granting a license to sharpers to rob and swindle the people? Let them imagine for a moment the awful destruction and suffering that one bank failure occasions and let them remember, too, that these failures are almost monthly occurrences, and that they are occasioned, very often, by an over-amount of banking capital. We have more banking capital already, by several millions, than is required. The sharpers and speculators and rascals who are constantly asking for banking privileges care nothing about the wants of the business community. Their object is to make money for themselves, and to do this they will rob the widow and orphan and poor man of their last sixpence. The real business men of our State don't want nor are they asking for new banks. They know we have more than enough banks already, and that they can have accommodations granted them in almost any county in the State. Down then with this attempt to scatter distress in all parts of our Common wealth, by incorporating additional rag mills.

We do hope the members of Assembly, will pause and reflect before they pass the batch of bank bills now reported. If they are honest and desire to save their constituents from the clutches of sharpers and rogues, they will vote down every bank bill that may be introduced.

BOARD OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Revenue Commissioners completed their labors on Thursday and adjourned *sine die*. The total amount of real and personal property taxable for State purposes is $566,810,278; this, at the rate of taxation fixed, 2½ mills per dollar, will produce an annual revenue of $1,417,025, which is a reduction of revenue derived from this source of $865,010. It is probable, however, that the total amount of revenue will not fall below the sum heretofore collected, as the public works are yearly becoming more productive, while the expenses upon the same are being rapidly reduced.

☞ The prophecy of Dr. Cummings, a Scotchman, that the affairs of this world will be wound up on the 13th of next June, is creating considerable excitement in Paris. The smash will be caused by a tremendous comet coming in contact with the earth. Other "learned Thebans" say that the comet is coming, but they do not believe in the "smash."

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, have fixed upon the 29th and 30th days of September, and the first and 2d days of October, 1857, as the time for holding the next State Fair.

☞ Lord Napier, the new British Minister, arrived in Washington on the 12th inst. He was unattended except by a page.

Democratic State Committee.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed to constitute the Democratic State Committee for the present year:

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Bloomsburg, Columbia County.

Philadelphia—Hon. Richard Vaux, Edward G. Webb, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, General Wm. Reilly, Wm. A. Porter, John C. Kirkpatrick, Eugene Ahern, Wm. Sergeant, John Robbins, Jr., Dr. Edward Morwitz, Geo. Williams, Alex. Brown, George Megee.

Montgomery—Edward Sotterthwaite, Henry W. Bonsall.

Chester and Delaware—Robert E. Monaghan, Joseph R. Morris.

Berks—Dr. C. H. Hunter, E. L. Smith.

Bucks—Robert Tyler, Stokes L. Roberts.

Lancaster and Lebanon—George Sanderson, H. M. North.

Northumberland and Dauphin—W. B. Sipes, James M. Bay, Richard J. Haldeman, Jesse C. Horton.

Northampton and Lehigh—Jno. Davis, John N. Hutchinson, Mifflin Hannam.

Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Samuel McLean, S. S. Dreher, O. H. Mott, W. F. Wood.

Adams and Franklin—Henry Riley, J. W. Douglass.

York—W. H. Welsh, Jacob K. Seidel.

Cumberland and Perry—Thomas M. Biddle, C. J. T. McIntyre.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—R. L. Diffenbach, John W. Maynard, James Degan.

Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—R. B. Petriken, Gen. Adolphus Patterson.

Columbia, Luzerne, &c.—Asa Brundage.

Bradford, Susquehanna, &c.—D. A. Overton, Gen. John Blanding.

Tioga, Potter, &c.—D. L. Sherwood, Edwin B. Eldred.

Mercer, Venango and Warren—Hon. M. C. Trout, L. T. Parmlee.

Erie and Crawford—Murray Whallon, John P. Davis.

Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—Gen. Jonathan Ayres, Gen. Chas. Carter, John Graham.

Allegheny—Hon. P. C. Shannon, R. Biddle Roberts, Chas. Barnet, Wm. Black.

Bedford, Somerset, &c.—Hon. W. T. Dougherty, W. J. Bare.

Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—J. Alexander Fulton, Col. W. W. Barr.

Mifflin, Juniata and Union—D. M. Dull, Chas. Merrill.

Fayette and Westmoreland—Hon. John L. Dawson, Col. A. E. Wilson.

Schuylkill—Hon. F. W. Hughes, Benj. Christ.

Affairs in Nicaragua.

The arrival of the Tennessee brings us later advices from Central America. The position of Gen. Walker has not materially changed since the previous intelligence arrived from that region. The British forces in that quarter are as troublesome as ever in their impertinent interference in matters with which they have no possible right to meddle.

We yesterday had a most interesting interview with an officer of the Nicaraguan army. He communicated to us a great deal of valuable information with regard to that beautiful country, which was both new and interesting. With the exception of the immediate vicinity of Granada, (now destroyed,) the country he says is as healthy as any in the world. The climate is equable, the thermometer ranging from 65 to 85 degrees; the heat never being so oppressive as it is here in the summer. All kinds of fruits are produced in abundance: the land is fertile to the highest extent: the country offers rare inducements to settlers, and must ultimately become one of the richest upon the two continents.

Arrangements are in train of accomplishment, by which the government of President Walker will be acknowledged by our own which will settle all the intestine difficulties of that Republic, and place it upon a permanent basis. It is a consummation greatly to be desired.

The Philadelphia Appointments.

President BUCHANAN, *on Thursday last, made* the following appointments for the city of Philadelphia:

Collector—JOSEPH B. BAKER, of Lancaster County.

Post Master—GIDEON G. WESTCOTT, of Philadelphia.

Naval Officer—CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN, of Philadelphia.

Surveyor—JOHN HAMILTON, Junr., of Philadelphia.

Navy Agent—WILLIAM BADGER, of Philadelphia.

Marshal—JACOB S. YOST, of Montgomery County.

The Philadelphia *Argus*, in speaking of the above appointments, says:

These appointments, we believe, will give eminent satisfaction not only to the Democracy of the city, but throughout the State. The gentlemen selected are well and favorably known, and are men of capacity and business experience in every way fitted for the responsible trusts confided to them. We have neither space nor time to speak of the merits of each, but they are all deserving the distinction conferred, and are known throughout the State as earnest and zealous supporters of the principles of the party. It is their highest recommendation that they have been taken from among the working men of the party, and the fact will go far to reconcile any disappointment that may be supposed naturally to be felt on the part of unsuccessful applicants.

It is always unpleasant to discriminate among friends, all of whom have proved themselves able, energetic and steadfast; but the duty had to be met, and the appointments which have been made, we have every reason to believe will prove in the highest degree acceptable and satisfactory.

From the London Times, March 2.

The War in China.

The following extract from a private letter dated "Hong Kong, Jan. 14," shows that apprehension existed lest the British should be overpowered by the Chinese:

"Matters here are growing worse and worse, and will, I fear, continue to do so until we have a force to give the Chinamen such a thrashing as they have never yet had. They have burnt down the factories, and driven us to within fifty feet of the river. They are making Whampoa so unsafe that the Admiral is abandoning it.—They have taken one river steamer, (the Thistle,) murdered all the foreigners on board, and burnt her. They have attacked another, and nearly taken her. They came down in force on one of their forts held by us, and attacked at the same time her Majesty's ships Comus and Hornet, stationed at the barriers, some two miles below the fort, and were with great difficulty and some loss of life driven back. They nearly took a large river steamer, the Fei Ma, she escaping only by her speed. They have taken an American cutter on her way to Hong Kong, and while I am now writing, fears are entertained for the safety of three river steamers that left this place five days ago for Whampoa, one of them with 40 Yankee marines on board, to tow down a lot of chops (or hulks,) and have not yet arrived here. If they are safe they are at Whampoa, and dare not attempt to move till they get the convoy of some men-of-war. This is a pretty state of things for foreigners, and no wonder the Chinese think they are gaining the advantage over us. I do trust the Admiral will be able to hold his own at Canton. He has two large steamers off the town, a steamer and a brig and sloop at the Barrier, and two frigates at the Bogue. There is no fear of any regular attack proving successful, but what we have to apprehend is the Chinese burning the ships, and also—and that is the great one—blocking up the river, and thus preventing us sending provisions or ammunition. It will be an awful calamity if they do this, and they are making the attempt. When the gunboats arrive, I hope we may be able to take the offensive, and chase and destroy every junk we find in the river."

For the American Volunteer.

"The Union."

At a Meeting held in the Court House, by the Union Fire Company, March 7, 1857, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be returned to the Hon. G. W. Brewer, R. M. Henderson, Esq., Dr. L. Lamborn, Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Maj. E. Stiles Ege, his Excellency James Pollock, and the Rev. A. H. Kremer, for the instructive and interesting Lectures delivered by them during the winter for the benefit of our Company.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the citizens who have so liberally patronized us in this our Sixth Course of Lectures. Their interests shall be ours.

Resolved, That our thanks be returned to the Commissioners of Cumberland county, to whom we are indebted for the use of the court-room. We assure them that the Union will always be ready to save property when in danger.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are due the Carlisle Brass Band for the music discoursed by them during the said course of Lectures.

By order of the Union Fire Company,
A. B. EWING, *Sec'y.*

Utah Outlawed.

Dreadful State of Affairs—Brigham Young to be Superseded, and an army sent to the Territory.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes under date of Thursday:

A letter was received here to-day from W. W. Drummond, United States Supreme Judge in Utah Territory, by the administration. It gives a sad and deplorable picture of matters in that Territory. The following is taken from the letter:

The leading men of the church are more traitorous than ever. Only a few days since all the papers, records, dockets, and nine hundred volumes of the laws, were taken out of the Supreme Court Clerk's office and burned. And this is not the only instance of the kind. I say to you again, and through you to the President, it is impossible for us to enforce the laws in this Territory. Every man here holds his life at the will of Brigham Young; and here we are without protection.

I am firmly of opinion that Babbitt was murdered by Mormons under direction of Brigham Young, and not by Indians. Murder is a common thing here; and Mormons cannot be punished with a Mormon jury, witnesses, officers, and Governor to pardon. It is too cruel, and must not be endured. A man, not a member of the church, is murdered, robbed, castrated, and imprisoned, solely for questioning the authority of the church. Persons are now in the penitentiary, convicted before the Probate Judge, who are wholly innocent of any crime. Is there any other country were this abuse would be endured? Let all, then take hold, and crush out one of the most treasonable organizations in America.

The administration have had the matter under serious consideration and will soon appoint a Governor, I understand, who will take sufficient military force into that Territory to carry out the laws to the fullest extent.

The Hotel Sickness at Washington.

The cause of the recent sickness at the National Hotel, in Washington, is very justly exciting attention, with the view not only to its prompt removal, but in order to preserve other establishments from a similar affection. A medical writer in the *National Intelligencer* thus expresses his views in regard to the matter:

The disease originated in and has been confined to the hotel, affecting the guests, proprietors and servants of the house very generally, and occasionally the casual visitors. The disease was of a peculiar and unusual type, not readily yielding to medical treatment, frequently recurring, and has not taken, so far as the writer knows, fatal here in any instance.

With regard to the cause various conjectures and explanations have been given, and it is easier to say what it is not than what it is.—The story of the poisoned rats in the cistern is false: the use of copper vessels in the kitchen was abandoned, at an early period; the drinking water is the same as that drank at Brown's Hotel and in the neighborhood without any detriment, and is perfectly pure and wholesome. The writer does not believe that the cause was either in the food or drink, for these reasons: The symptoms of the disease were not such as are produced by any mineral or vegetable poison: persons living on every variety of diet were equally attacked, and some who lived in or frequented the house, but neither ate nor drank there, were seized. The invasion of the disease was in some cases too remote in time from the exposure to be consistent with the idea that a corrosive poison was the agent, as is also the fact that frequent relapses have occurred in those who have left the city. The affection resembles somewhat that which is caused by a peculiar animal or organic poison sometimes generated in sausages, pork, cheese &c.; but then how can we account for the fact that none who neither ate nor drank in the house were attacked? Nor is it probable that all the victims partook of the pernicious articles, even if such existed.

My own explanation or theory (differently expressed) is that the disease was caused by a poisonous *miasm*, generated in and rising from the sewers, cesspools and sinks about the lower parts of the house. A large public sewer runs down Sixth Street, and receives all the waste and filth from two large hotels, some restaurants and livery stables, public bath house, &c. Last fall a stink-trap was placed at the principal opening at the corner of Sixth street and the avenue, and thus the escape of the effluvia (previously most offensive) into the opening air was prevented. The inevitable result would be that the pernicious miasm would find its way through any communication between the house and the sewer, and I have just been informed that such a communication does exist. The house is deficient in ventilation, and a large steam boiler in the cellar, by ratifying the air has aided in disseminating the poison through all the premises. During the warm weather in February, when the doors and windows were all thrown open, no new cases of the disease occured, but as soon as the weather became cold and the avenues of ventilation were closed, it broke out afresh.

Now for the removal of the cause. Let all parts of the establishment be put and kept in a state of perfect cleanliness: let every opening into the public sewer be closed or guarded by stench traps; have the steam boiler taken out of the house entirely; construct ventilating shafts from the cellar to the roof; provide means of letting fresh air in and foul air out of the public halls and parlors, and I feel assured that the National Hotel will be as healthful as any in the city.

If there be any truth or justice in these hastily-penned remarks, it would be well for other hotels and houses to take measures of precaution against similar causes of danger to themselves.

☞ The town elections in New York show that *isms* are about to be short lived, as the other preceding *isms* which have flourished in the interior. Cattaraugus, in the south-western part of the State, the hot bed of the *ism*, is about revolutionized—and Monroe, in the north-western part, quite so. But this Republican-ism will fight through one more election, and then verge off into the twenty-five year old Abolition Garrison party.

CHARTER ELECTION AT SYRACUSE.—At the Charter election held here to-day, (March 10,) a Democratic Mayor and the entire Democratic city ticket was elected by a large majority.—Eight of the nine Democratic candidates for Aldermen were elected.

From the New York Herald.

MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.

The American Brig General Pierce—The Captain and Cook Murdered—Shocking Particulars of the Tragedy.

Four of the crew of the brig General Pierce, named John Ned, John Brown, John Smith, and John de Caste, were brought to this port from St. Thomas, on board the ship Centurion, charged with the murder of Captain Lawson, of the brig General Pierce, and of Charles L. Groves, cook of that vessel.

A letter was received by the United States District Attorney from Charles J. Helm, dated at the Commercial Agency of the United States at the Island of St. Thomas, 4th March, 1857, in which he says:

"I have the honor to inform you that the brig General Pierce, of Baltimore, which sailed from New York on the 21st of January last, bound for the coast of Africa, arrived at this port on the 27th ult. The crew, or a part of the crew, mutinied, and murdered the captain and cook, and brought the vessel to this port (St. Thomas.) Immediately upon the arrival of the vessel, the first mate, C. H. W. Petraus, came on shore and reported to me the facts, very nearly as narrated by him afterwards in his deposition. I then applied to the authorities here, and obtained a sufficient force, and had all the seamen, six in number, arrested and placed in prison. On the following day I had them brought before me and took the depositions of the two mates, the second mate not being present when the first mate gave his deposition. * * *

On the following Monday I had the boy Henry Kirby brought before me, and his examination took place without any of the crew being present. He is a very intelligent boy, gave a very clear and I doubt not truthful statement of the facts as far as he knew or remembered them. I have sent by the ship Centurion the entire crew to you as prisoners. The depositions taken by me exhibit, in my opinion, the perpetration, by four of the crew, of the most cold-blooded, awful and atrocious murder on record. * *

"CH. J. HELM."

The deposition of Christian H. W. Petraus, a Dane by birth, taken at the Commercial Agency, at St. Thomas, before C. J. Helm, commercial agent, exhibited the following statement of facts:

"On the tenth of February, while upon the high seas, John Smith, by direction of the captain, was sent to the wheel; John Morris was sent to the foretop to set up some rigging, and I went with him; when I came aft and saw the captain strike John Smith with his fist or open hand; I cannot say which; the captain had complained of Smith's bad steering; at 12 o'clock I told the men to go to dinner, and I went into my state room to work up my day's work; about 15 minutes after I came out of my room on deck, and saw the crew surrounding the captain, and talking loud; my intention was at the time to go into the cabin; but when I came to the door I saw John Smith stab the cook, Charles L. Groves, in the side, with a dagger, and then I could not go in there on account of my own life; he then came round to where the captain was; the captain had been struck already, although I did not see it; the captain asked me where the second mate was; I told him he was standing behind him; I then spoke to the crew, and asked them what was the matter, and begged them to be quiet; by this time, the captain, myself and the crew, went a little way aft; the object of the captain and myself was to get into the cabin, but the doors were blockaded by the crew; I tried to parley with them, but John De Caste held a large piece of wood over my head and threatened to strike me, but did not; the captain was talking loud with them, and told them they had taken the ship from him—they might put her ashore on the rocks or do whatever they liked with her; the crew said they would do no such thing, but demanded that I should bring the ship to the nearest port; the captain said 'No; that neither he nor myself would have anything to do with the ship; that if there was a navigator among them he might take charge;' the captain bled very fast; he said, 'Oh, help me,' and turned pale; I ran up to him, and Brown held a dagger to my breast, saying, 'I will kill you;' I was unarmed, and drew back; the captain was lying insensible on the deck; John Brown then ran the dagger in the captain's left side; the captain then lay two or three minutes on deck; they all ran to him and said they would heave him into the water; some one cried out, 'All hands take hold,' but none except John Smith, John Brown, John De Caste and John Ned took hold of the captain, when he was thrown overboard; after the captain was thrown overboard, they said, 'Now the cook,' and the same four men ran into the cabin and threw the cook overboard; they then said to me, 'You are captain, and you must navigate the ship for St. Thomas;' they then washed the blood off the cabin floor and off the deck."

The depositions of the second mate, George Munday, taken also at the Commercial Agency at St. Thomas, corroborate the details of the first mate. The accused are Swedes or Portuguese, and are held in custody. The mates are retained as witnesses.

History of the Dred Scott Case.

As Dred Scott seems to have become quite a distinguished character, and is likely to figure extensively for some time to come in the political contest of the country, we subjoin the following brief history of his case, as furnished by the Washington *Union*:

Scott instituted a suit in the circuit court of Missouri to obtain a discharge from servitude for himself and family. On the trial it was proved that he had been originally a slave in Missouri; that his master first took him to the military post at Rock Island, in Illinois, and subsequently to Fort Snelling, in Minnesota, at a point north of the Missouri compromise line, and that he and his family subsequently returned with him to Missouri. It was contended in his behalf that inasmuch as his owner had voluntarily taken him to places where slavery did not exist by law, both he and his family became free, and remained so after returning to a slaveholding State. The circuit court decided in his favor. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the State that tribunal held that he and his family, on returning to the State, continued slaves. Between the announcation of the opinion of the court and the filing of its mandate in the circuit court, Scott voluntarily dismissed his suit in the State court, thus evading the decision against him; and thereupon instituted another in the circuit court of the United States. In this court the question of jurisdiction depended upon his being a citizen of Missouri, and the defendant a citizen of another State. If the court should be of opinion that he was a citizen, then he claimed that he was free, because his owner had taken him to Illinois, and also to a part of the Louisiana territory north of the compromise line.

The circuit court rendered final judgment against him; and thereupon he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the same questions were raised and twice argued by his counsel, and also determined against him. The case was last argued by George T. Curtis, brother of Judge Curtis, and Montgomery Blair, son of Francis P. Blair, for the plaintiff; Scott, and by Senator Geyer and Reverdy Johnson for the defendant. On the first argument neither Mr. Curtis nor Mr. Johnson took part. The fact that the court ordered a reargument is ample proof of the importance of the questions involved and the difficulty of solving them. On the last argument the court was filled with intelligent and anxious listeners. The court took time to deliberate and prepare their opinions.—Each Judge formed and expressed his own. The reasons sustaining his conclusions are placed upon record by each, and his countrymen will read and reflect, and test them by the rules of common sense and every-day reason. No judicial tribunal can reasonably object to criticisms based upon such principles. Truth will never suffer by being subjected to the standard of reason and right.

From this statement it is evident that Scott's name has been used by a class of slavery agitators for political effect. Having been beaten in Missouri and in the United States Circuit and Supreme Court, they now attempt, for the same purpose, to appeal from the decisions of the judiciary to political club rooms, where other considerations than calm reason and sober judgment are expected to prevail. Time will show whether they have calculated the result with accuracy.

IMPORTATION OF TEAS.—Nearly twelve millions of pounds of tea were exported from China to the United States alone, in the five months and a half between July 1, and December 13, 1856.

FAREWELL ADDRESS
OF
Governor Geary,
TO THE PEOPLE KANSAS TERRITORY.

Having determined to resign the Executive office, and retire again to the quiet scenes of private life and the enjoyment of those domestic comforts of which I have so long been deprived, I deem it proper to address you on the occasion of my departure.

The office from which I now voluntarily withdraw, was unsought by me, and at the time of its acceptance, was by no means desirable. This was quite evident, from the deplorable moral, civil, and political condition of the Territory—the discord, contention, and deadly strife which then and there prevailed—and the painful anxiety with which it was regarded by patriotic citizens in every portion of the American Union. To attempt to govern Kansas at such a period, and under such circumstances, was to assume no ordinary responsibilities.—Few men could have desired to undertake the task, and none would have been so presumptuous, without serious forebodings as to the result. That I should have hesitated is no matter of astonishment to those acquainted with the facts; but that I accepted the appointment, was a well-grounded source of regret to many of my well tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that could terminate in nothing but disaster to myself. It was not supposed possible that order could be brought, in any reasonable space of time, and with the means then at my command, from the then existing chaos.

Without descanting upon the feelings, principles and motives which prompted me, suffice it to say that I accepted the President's tender of the office of Governor. In doing so, I sacrificed the comforts of a home, endeared by the strongest earthly ties and most sacred associations, to embark in an undertaking which presented at the best but a dark and unsatisfactory prospect. I reached Kansas, and entered upon the discharge of my official duties in the most gloomy hour of her history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand. Homes and firesides were deserted. The smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere. Women and children, driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partizans, each excited almost to phrenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory, at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There were no pecuniary resources within herself to meet the exigencies of the time.—The Congressional appropriations, intended to defray the expenses of a year, were insufficient to meet the demands of a fortnight. The laws were null, the courts virtually suspended, and the civil arm of the Government almost entirely powerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energetic action—was necessary. I at once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave myself to the work. For six months I have labored with unceasing industry. The accustomed hours needed for sleep have been employed in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or recreation. My health has failed under the pressure. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I resorted, in every emergency, for the required funds. Whether these arduous services and willing sacrifices have been beneficial to Kansas and my country, you are abundantly qualified to determine.

That I have met with opposition, and even bitter vituperation, and vindictive malice, is no matter for astonishment. No man has ever yet held an important or responsible post in our own or any other country and escaped censure. I should have been weak and foolish indeed, had I expected to pass through the fiery ordeal entirely unscathed, especially as I was required, if not to come in conflict with, at least to thwart evil machinations, and hold in restraint wicked passions, or rid the Territory of many lawless, reckless and desperate men. Beside, it were impossible to come in contact with the conflicting interests which governed the conduct of many well disposed persons, without becoming an object of mistrust and abuse.—While from others, whose sole object was notoriously personal advancement at any sacrifice of the general good and at every hazard, it would have been ridiculous to anticipate the meed of praise for disinterested action. And hence, however palpable might have been my patriotism, however just my official conduct, or however beneficial its results, I do not marvel that my motives have been impugned and my integrity maligned. It is however, so well known, that I need scarcely record the fact, that those who have attributed my labors to a desire for gubernatorial or senatorial honors, were and are themselves the aspirants for those high trusts and powers, and foolishly imagined that I stood between them and the consummation of their ambitious designs and high towering hopes.

But whatever may be thought or said of my motives or desires, I have the proud consciousness of leaving this scene of my severe and anxious toil with clean hands, and the satisfactory conviction that He who can penetrate the inmost recesses of the heart, and read its secret thoughts, will approve my purposes and acts. In the discharge of my executive functions, I have invariably sought to do equal and exact justice to all men, however humble or exalted. I have eschewed all sectional disputations, kept aloof from all party affiliations, and have alike scorned numerous threats of personal injury and violence, and the most flattering promises of advancement and reward. And I ask and claim nothing more for the part I have acted than the simple merit of having endeavored to perform my duty. This I have done at all times, and upon every occasion, regardless of the opinions of men, and utterly fearless of consequences. Occasionally I have been forced to assume great responsibilities, and depend solely upon my own resources to accomplish important ends; but in all such instances, I have carefully examined surrounding circumstances, weighed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment: and in now reviewing them, I am so well satisfied with the policy uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, it should not be changed in the slightest particular.

In parting with you, I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no especial interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents; whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercenary or other personal considerations.—The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law abiding and peace-loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights, should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement, and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community.—This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, scheming, and designing men succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done. They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue, if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye, those who are continually indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated; but it has not been abandoned. You are entrusted, not only with the guardianship of this Territory but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a far greater degree than you may at present suppose.

You should, therefore, frown down every effort to foment discord, and especially to array settlers from different sections of the Union in hostility against each other. All true patriots, whether from the North or South, the East or West, should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause, the preservation of the Union; and he who shall whisper a desire for its dissolution, no matter what may be his pretensions, or to what faction or party he claims to belong, is unworthy of your confidence, deserves your strongest reprobation, and should be branded as a traitor to his country. There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished in every patriotic heart, and let it not cry in vain. It tells you that this attempt at dissolution is no new thing; but that, even as early as the days of our first President, it was agitated by ambitious aspirants for place and power. And if the appeal of a still more recent hero and patriot was needed in his time, how much more applicable is it now, and in this Territory.

"The possible dissolution of the Union," he says, "has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the