AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 9, 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,
NIMROD 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.

POST-MASTER AT CARLISLE SHRINGS.—HEZEKIAH C. CHANDLER has been appointed Post-Master at Carlisle Springs, this county, vice A. P. Norton, resigned.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES B. PENROSE.—We regret to announce the death of CHARLES B. PENROSE, Esq., long a resident of our town, and at the time of his death a State Senator from Philadelphia. He died at Herr's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Monday afternoon last. His disease was plurisy. Mr. P. was a most estimable and much-esteemed gentleman, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over a large circle of relations and friends.

OUR COUSINS IN LUCK.—At the recent election in Bratton township, Mifflin county, our respected cousins appeared to be in luck.—Charles Bratton, sr., was elected Supervisor; Charles Bratton, jr., Inspector; James Bratton, School Director, and Richardson Bratton Constable. They are all Democrats.

THE FUSION REPUDIATED.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Americans, was held at the Sons of America Hall, corner of Seventh and Sansom sts., Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, 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 reorganizing 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 sectional isms 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.

RESULT OF HASTY LEGISLATION.—The *National Intelligencer* mentions an omission, resulting from the hasty legislation of the late Congress, which is of no little importance. It appears that although the Committee of Ways and Means had reported an item of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the national armories, no such item appears in the law, and the manufacture of arms for the current year must be considerably curtailed, or the financial ingenuity of the War Department must be exercised to find a method of borrowing from some other fund.

MR. APPLETON RETIRES FROM THE "UNION." We regret to learn from Washington that the Hon. John Appleton has been compelled, in consequence of the disease he contracted at the National Hotel, to retire from the editorial department of the *Union*. He has become, it is said, so debilitated by the disease, that he does not feel he will be able, for some time to come, to discharge actively the duties of editor of the administration organ.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Exeter *News Letter* says that Gen. Pierce has had the good sense to avoid extravagance in the Presidential mansion during his term of office, and the consequence is, he retires with one half his four years salary in his pocket—sufficient to make him comfortable for many a "wet day," and protect him from the disagreeable necessity of depending upon the "uncertainties of the law" for his daily bread.

☞ The trial of the Rev. Isaac T. Kalloch, of the Baptist church, for adultry, which has created a great excitement in the religious circles of Boston and vicinity, was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas at East Cambridge, on Tuesday. The evidence shows very clearly that the Rev. gentleman is guilty.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the Senate of New Jersey, which provides that the wife of a drunkard, on proving him such before a justice of the peace, may become entitled to hold her own wages and those of her minor children until he reforms. A just law, and one that ought to be adopted by every State in the Union.

☞ The Fish dealers about Boston, are getting up a story about fraud in the packing of fish. Really, there is no end to Yankee honesty—wooden hams, wooden nutmegs, pumpkin seeds, ect., and now we suppose we are to have wooden mackerel. A scaly business.

HO! LADIES.—There is a chap in Philadelphia who wants a wife. He advertises for one, and threatens if no one will respond to his "Call," to drown his sorrows by going to California. Take pity on him ladies.

"LYNCH LAW" IN A MILD FORM.—A few days since, a man named Thompson, from Pennsylvania, was drummed out of Charlotte, N. C., for alleged tampering with slaves.

THE NEW CASTLE FAILURE.—John M. Wagonseller, the absconding Cashier of the New Castle Bank, has been finally committed to answer a charge of embezzling $27,000 belonging to that institution, on the oath of Dr. Charles T. Whippo, President, and Mr. Joseph Kissick, Director.

☞ The Washington Union, of Saturday evening, contains the valedictory of Mr. Appleton, who goes into the State Department as Assistant Secretary of State, in place of Gen. Thomas. His successor in the *Union* is not yet announced.

☞ MRS. Mary Travers, a young woman of 24 years, was murdered by her husband, in Louisville, on Friday. He then attempted suicide by cutting his throat. The same day, in Washington Ky., a Mr. Baker shot his daughter, and then shot himself through the heart.

GEN. WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Never have we known a nomination for Governor to give more general satisfaction than has that of Gen. PACKER. Every Democratic paper in the State supports him with zeal and energy. All is harmony and good feeling, and when this is the case a Democratic victory is sure to follow.

Gen. PACKER is well-worthy the support of the people of his native State, and the Democrats feel proud in presenting such a man as their candidate. He is, emphatically, one of the people, who has gained his present high position by indomitable energy and frugality.—He is a gentleman in the prime of life, an able and fluent public speaker, who is as well "booked up" in State affairs as any man in the Commonwealth. That he will be elected, by a Jackson majority, we consider entirely certain, and that he will make a wise and discrete Executive, we have a guarantee in his past public services.

The Black Republican candidate, Wilmot, will be lost in the fog on the 2d Tuesday of October. The Know-Nothings will not support him, and it remains to be seen how the old tariff Whigs will relish his nomination. It is but a few years since all manner of hard things were said of Wilmot by the men who now take him for their leader. With him "free trade" has run along with "free soil;" for he has always been a restless and discontented spirit, hanging on to some visionary and extreme notion. In 1846 he was the only one of the Pennsylvania Congressmen to vote for the tariff bill of that year; and in this case, his position was very different from that of Mr. Dallas, who, as Vice President, was a representative of the *whole* Union and not of Pennsylvania alone.

But after the Republicans last session reduced even the tariff of 1846 it is not strange that they can swallow Wilmot's nomination. They have confessed that all the clamor about the "tariff" was a delusion to catch the votes of simple minded people; and so, since they have reduced the tariff of 1846, they may as well run Wilmot for Governor.

But will the men who were duped by the hypocritical cant about "tariff" be a second time fooled by the same demagogues who played that trick? The old Whigs were taught a few years ago that Wilmot and Dallas were some sort of kin to Beelzebub: and but few will like to be told by their leaders now that those lessons were all a farce.

We think we can see in our mind's eye some of the bullies who used to guard the election polls from morning until night to see that none of their hands voted against the tariff, now sneaking around to deal out tickets for "free-trade Wilmot."

A Bold Fraud.

At a late meeting of Black Republicans, held at Harrisburg, to endorse the nomination of WILMOT, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

Resolved, That an amendment of our naturalization laws is essential to the preservation of our vitality as a nation and our happiness as a people, and that we will join no party and support no man for office unless pledged to this measure.

This resolution was adopted for the purpose of pleasing the Know-Nothings, and is about as bold a fraud and piece of impudence as we have ever known political tricksters to be guilty of. They say "they will join no party, and support no man for office, *unless pledged to this measure;*" and yet there is *not one word* in the whole platform of the Convention which nominated Mr. WILMOT, and which his friends gave him the credit of having written, in favor of such a measure, or pledging him to the same. Could barefaced duplicity go further than this? Either the Convention was, or was not, in favor of such a measure. If it was, why did it fail to say so? And having remained silent on the subject, why does the Harrisburg meeting of bogus Americans, in resolving to support WILMOT, declare they will not support a man who is not pledged to the measure, when they at the same time full well know he is not? Why all this duplicity, if not for the purpose of fraud upon honest Know-Nothings? WILMOT is not "pledged to this measure." Indeed, it is well known that he is opposed to the principles of the night owl party, and had a resolution like the above been offered in the State Convention that nominated him, it would have been promptly voted down by his friends. The Harrisburg politicians, therefore, in passing the above resolution, committed an intentional fraud and falsehood.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOV. WALKER.—The outlines of the instructions to Robert J. Walker, the new Governor of Kansas, have been agreed upon by the Cabinet. They proceed on the principle of recognizing the statutes of Kansas as valid. The principal business with which he is charged is, as heretofore surmised, to see that the people have a free, independent and uninterrupted expression of opinion, and the exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the territory, in carrying out the provisions of the census and registry law, and that for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. The troops heretofore employed in the territory are to be removed, and others not engaged in the former difficulties are ordered thither; but it is not apprehended that there will be any use for them or the militia. The administration have resolved that the laws shall be maintained, and have full confidence in Mr. Walker carrying out their instructions.

☞ Wagonseller, the cashier of the New Castle Bank, which has just exploded, and the available funds of which he is said to have appropriated to his own use, is a brother of the Wagonseller who sold his vote to Mr. Cameron, for United States Senator. He was at Harrisburg during the election. A Western paper asks whether he used the funds in procuring the result.

THE AMERICANS OF EASTON.—The Easton *Argus* says that the straightout Americans of Northampton county held a meeting on the 21st ult., at their Hall, an dadopted resolutions recommending the call of a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of July, to nominate an exclusive national American ticket for State offices. They declared their opposition to a union with any party calculated to destroy their distinctive national character, or Americanism, and recommended the Hon. E. Joy Morris as their first choice for Governor.

METHODIST COLLEGE IN KANSAS.—The Methodist Episcopal denomination has decided upon building a college near Palmyra, Kansas.

☞ A slave of John Travis, Lexington, Ky., being offended at something his master had said, last week, caught up a knife and stabbed him to the heart.

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.:

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 15, 1846.

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 NATIVE 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 EXECRATIONS 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 8, 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 but 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—whilst 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.

Such were the sentiments of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* in 1846. And yet this same *Telegraph* has the name of the "British Free Trade Tory," as it then called him, at its must-head for Governor! This "recreant son" is now the idol of the very men who, ten years ago, recommended that he be banished from the State! Tariff-men—you who have so long been prating in favor of the protection of home labor—can you now give the lie to your former professions and lend your support to the "British Free Trader, DAVID WILMOT?" This same man, who, in 1846, sacrificed what you believed to be 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 especial champion of Freedom! He whose name, as his deed, it was prophesied, would "stink *in the nostrils of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian* 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.

Now, the opposition must take position one way or another. They must either acknowledge that their former professions concerning the tariff were not sincere, or if they refuse to do this, they must confess that they have changed their views, and are now in favor of Free Trade. It will not do for them to continue to preach up Home Protection, and at the same time ask the people to support a free-trade man for Governor. We care not which horn of the dilemma the Black Republicans may take. No shifting they may adopt can save WILMOT from a humiliating defeat.

LATE FROM NICARAGUA.—The steamship Texas has arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with later news from Nicaragua. Walker is said to have attacked the allies at San George and retreated to Rivas, where Gen. Henningsen and his men had meantime repulsed an attack made by the allies. The latter were met retreating, by Walker, and being thus placed between two fires, suffered a loss of 827 killed and 300 wounded, while Walker lost 2 killed and 21 wounded. There were reports that President Rivas had been assassinated, General Canas arrested for making overtures to Walker, the allies retreated to Masaya, General Chillen had raised a force in Leon to join Walker, Col. Lockridge had received reinforcements, and that the Costa Ricans had opened the transit route to the English.

SAD WARNING TO "FAST" YOUNG MEN.—John Miller, aged twenty-eight years, died at Indianapolis on last Friday night. The *Journal* gives a brief history of his sad case. He was born in Dayton, Ohio—was left an orphan with a large estate, and to his own guidance—became a "fast young man," and rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens of thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young fellows about him until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis for a home, and there, in some menial capacity, lived for a time, and died in a strange garret, friendless and alone.

☞ John S. Sprague, of Portland, Maine, has escaped punishment, by being proved more guilty than he was charged with in the indictment. He was tried by the Supreme Court for bigamy, last week, and the fact of his having had two wives was clearly established, when his counsel introduced evidence to prove that he already had one wife when married to the other two, in fact that he had three wives at once, and as the indictment was based on the assumption that the second marriage was the first and legal marriage, it was contended that as to the last marriages considered by themselves, no bigamy was committed, because Sprague was the legal husband of neither. The judge sustained this position.

MR. MARCY UPON ROTATION IN OFFICE.—A story is told of Mr. Marcy, says the Warrentown *Flag*, to the effect that as ex-Secretaries Guthrie and Marcy were returning from a dinner party since the 4th, the conversation turned upon the subject of rotation in office, and Mr. G. asked Mr. M. what he thought of the policy. Mr. Marcy replied that he "had the credit of originating the doctrine, 'to the victors belong the spoils,' but heaven forbid that he should ever countenance the pillaging of our own camp!"

☞ The election of Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket.

Poor Pollock!

The Harrisburg *Union* says: The severest stab that has ever been inflicted upon our present Governor was given him last week, and that too by his brethren in State Council assembled. We have at different times advised our readers of the waning popularity of Governor Pollock—but we doubt much whether any of them are prepared to hear, without surprise, that the opposition Convention, which was held in this place last week, adjourned without passing a single resolution, without saying a word in compliment to poor Pollock. We don't believe that the history of conventions in this or any other State furnishes a parallel to the treatment of Governor Pollock by his woolly brethren.—He was not only slighted, but was passed by with silent contempt. Who ever heard of so wet and so cold a blanket being thrown upon an acting Governor? Instances have occurred, within our knowledge, of opposition *Ex*-Governors becoming so powerless as to be almost unable to be elected delegates to a county convention—but we never knew of one, whilst in office, to be treated with such indignity as has been poor Pollock. We thought the refusal of his brethren to re-nominate his Excellency was a sufficiently severe blow, as heavy a one as we considered him capable of sustaining; but the uncourteous manner in which he was passed over by the Convention, was "the unkindest cut of all." We are at a loss to know how a man of his inordinate vanity and vaulting ambition is to brook such severe treatment. After doing all in his power to serve his party—save in the appointment of Mr. DeWitt, which was, of course, justifiable, as the Doctor had made an excellent Librarian, and there was no one of the ismites capable of filling the office—and having exhausted his ingenuity in Buncombe manœvers, then to be tossed up and nothing thrown under him to protect his center of gravity from severe contusions, was a barbarous usage that is rarely approached in civilized countries. Why did they not dispose of his Excellency in some more Christian way? Why did they not garrote him, or quarter him, or even bury him without the benefit of clergy?—We have no sympathy with his inhuman maltreaters. Why do not the *Telegraph* and *Herald* denounced the ingrates? Have they, too given the Governor the cold shoulder? Alas! and alack-a-day! his days are numbered, and his power will soon have departed. Poor Pollock!

PRESERVES IN TIN CASES.—The *New Bedford Mercury* learns that a lady in that city was badly poisoned a few days since, by eating a few spoonsful of preserved whortleberries, which had been put in a tin case. The liquid from the berries had forced verdigris on the surface of the metal. For several hours the lady above mentioned remained in a nearly insensible condition, and was with difficulty brought to. The article was procured for the purpose of making pies. All preserves of this kind should be put up and kept in glass.

☞ Two questions to the slavery agitators, who are so horrified at the late decision of the Supreme Court, are well put by a correspondent of the Providence *Post*, as follows:

1st, Are the blacks enrolled in our militia? if not, *why?*

2d, Are the blacks excluded from our jury box? and if so, *why?*

☞ On Tuesday afternoon, Caspar Fenn, a young man and a moulder by trade, was shot dead on the corner of Preston and Chestnut streets, Louisville, Ky., by Joseph Sweeney, a pilot. The unfortunate young man received two shots, one of which penetrated his heart, causing instant death. He was walking on the street at the time with a young woman.

☞ E. C. Glasgow fell from the suspension bridge at Nashville, a few nights since, a distance of 140 feet, and was killed.

☞ The President, it is said, has tendered a re-appointment to Mr. Mason, the Commissioner of Patents, who, it is believed, will accept it.

☞ Alfred Countryman was executed, according to legal sentence, at Rockford, Illinois, on the 27th ult., for the murder of the Sheriff of that county, John F. Taylor, on the 11th of November last

☞ The fisheries on the Susquehanna are about to commence active operations.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The New Prussian *Gazette* announces that the marriage of Prince William with the Princess Royal of England is appointed to take place on the 21st of November next.

☞ A heavy gale on Lake Michigan on the 1st inst., did a great deal of damage among the shipping. A dispatch from Chicago states that six vessels were wrecked along the shore in that vicinity, and fifteen lives were reported lost.

☞ In the Supreme Court of New York, on Wednesday, the place of trial of Mrs Cunningham and Mr Eckel was changed from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will take place on the 3d Monday in April, as before provided.

☞ We have a rumor from St. Louis that one hundred and fifty filibusters are about leaving that city for New Orleans, to join an expedition being fitted out in the latter city for the invasion of Costa Rica—thus relieving Walker by directing the attention of his enemies in another direction.

☞ Over one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars worth of brandy was brought to Philadelphia last week, and warehoused.

☞ The Jewish passover commenced on the 9th of the present month, being the first full moon of Spring. During that time the faithful eat unleavened bread.

LITTLE THORNS.—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws the blood from a heart which would defy the battle axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face, familiar and dear, awaken grief and pain. There are the little thorns which though men of rougher form make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn, in their journey through life, and make their travelling irksome and unpleasant.

☞ A lady out West brags that none of her relatives were ever sent to the State Prison or to Congress.

☞ A new M. E. church is about to be erected at Havre de Grace, Md.

The Shrieks of Freedom.

The recent decision of the Dred Scott case by the Supreme Court has aroused the freedom shriekers. The Boston Chronicle, speaking of the members of the Court, says: "A great majority of its members are great scoundrels." The Boston Atlas says, the Judges are "men whose names are in the same category as that of *Arnold, the Traitor*." The New York Tribune says, "it is a *dictum* prescribed by the stump to the bench—the bowie-knife sticking in the stump ready for instant use if needed."

What must be thought of men who would thus set law at defiance, arraign the character and denounce the decision of the highest court known to our Government. One universal hiss of scorn from the whole American people should follow these men until they are hidden from public sight.

Are Negroes Citizens.

The Albany *Argus* has an able article on this subject in reply to some observation by the *Journal*. We extract from it the following paragraphs:

But 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. Loveiace. Nor indeed in 1834 by Chief Justice Daggett in Prudence Crandall's case. It had an earlier, and doubtless in the estimation of the *Journal*, a more distinguished origin. It was first officially announced by *William Wirt* in 1821, when Attorney General of the United States—and lest the *Journal's* recollection should be at fault in relation to that learned and distinguished Jurist and Christian gentleman, we add that he is the same WILLIAM WIRT whom *the Journal afterwards in 1832 supported as the anti-Masonic candidate for the Presidency!* It is true that his official advice to Mr. Monroe's administration not to recognize free negroes as "citizens of the United States" set the *Journal* to "howling and shrieking," but strange as it may now seem, the howls and shrieks were in favor of his election to the highest office within the gift of the American people! We proceed to state the views which Mr. Wirt put forth on this subject, and invite to them the especial attention of the *Journal*:

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 will 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 negroes 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 the foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels.

We submit to an honest public, whether the attempt of the Black Republican press to stir up the prejudices of the people against the U. S. Supreme Court, for deciding what Wirt in the year 1821, and Dagget in 1834, endorsed as true construction of the Constitution, is not a bare-faced imposture, and whether we have spoken too severely of it, in characterizing it as a mere "howling and shrieking" for the most contemptible partizan purposes?

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Saturday evening a dreadful murder was perpetrated in one of the low drinking shops in Shippen St., near Fourth, Philadelphia. The keeper of it, Wm. Kelley, was killed by Lawrence Reily who went there in search of a notorious woman living with Kelley, nicknamed Liverpool Lize, but who had formerly been Riley's wife. Kelley told him to take her, and said that if she would not go peaceably he might get a policeman to aid him. Thereupon Riley stabbed him in the neck, cutting the jugular vein, so that he fell and bled to death in a few minutes. The murderer then started to run and as he went out of the door a man named Russel struck him a desperate blow on the head.—Nevertheless he made off and hid himself in an alley, where he was soon afterwards captured and taken to a police station. The murdered man was one of the most notorious characters, and was well known to the police by the soubriquet of "York Bill." The murder was deliberately threatened in the street a short time previous to its execution, and the threat was immediately reported to Kelley who laughed at it. The informant then went to give the information to the police, and while he was gone the murder was perpetrated. The scene of the murder was one of the lowest dens of vice, misery and crime in Philadelphia

A HARD STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.—The Livingston, (N. Y.) Republican announces the death of John McDonald, who resided in that town, and who was found on one of the coldest nights last winter lying in the highway nearly frozen to death. At that time both hands and feet were amputated. Since then his legs have been twice amputated. This was certainly a remarkable struggle for life.

☞ Some of the most conspicuous and opulent citizens of New York, with William B. Astor at their head, have subscribed largely to purchase a service of plate to be presented to Governor Marcy, as an evidence of their high appreciation of his services as a member of the Pierce administration. We learn that the cost of this well-deserved testimonial of respect and regard will not fall short of $10,000.

☞ We are glad to learn that the Hon. John L. Dawson is rapidly recovering from his severe and protracted illness.

The New Attorney General.

We believe, says the Maryland *Republican*, the Cabinet of President Buchanan is composed of statesmen eminent for their abilities, and distinguished for their patriotism; and that under the guidance of their counsels the administration of the General Government will be conducted wisely, safely and well.

We wish, however, to speak now more particularly of the gentleman called to fill the important post of Attorney General. It is too little to say that this appointment meets with general approbation. It does *more*. It commands universal commendation, and reflects as much honor on him who made it as on him to whom it is given. That Pennsylvania was entitled to, at least, one member of the Cabinet, had been conceded on all hands. Public rumor had assigned it first to one and then another of her distinguished sons, but the name of Judge Black, we had never heard connected with such a position until the final announcement of his appointment and confirmation, and we aver without hesitation that no act of his life has given to the country stronger evidence of the wisdom, sagacity and prudence of Mr. Buchanan, than this. It is one of those instances, so rare in Republics, especially in these latter days, of modest worth and retiring merit receiving its due reward, which, while it administers a silent rebuke to the demagogue, cheers the heart of every true lover of his country, and assures him that even in politics, something of good, something of virtue, something of an appreciation of genuine worth and true nobility still survive.

To himself alone, Judge Black owes whatever of distinction he has attained. Bred to the law, a profession, success in which is the severest test of merit, and wherein it may be said, "there is no *royal road*" to eminence, he soon attained a reputation which placed him early in his professional life upon the Bench, as Judge of one of the District Courts of his native State, a position which he filled with yearly increasing honor to himself and usefulness to the State, until, in 1851, he was elected and commissioned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years, and upon the expiration of that period, was re elected as one of the Judges of that Court, for the full term of fifteen years, which position he occupied at the time he was called into the Cabinet. For nearly six years, therefore, he held the highest and most responsible judicial office in his State, and during that period he has earned for himself a reputation which places his name *among the first of living American Judges.*—During a portion of this term of judicial service, his associate upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, was the late lamented Chief Justice Gibson, (a name which cannot be mentioned without exciting emotions of the profoundest reverence,) and when he died, it was, by the concession of the entire Bar of his State and of the profession throughout the country, upon Chief Justice Black, that *his mantle fell*. A proud and honorable distinction, but one proudly and honorably borne. His opinions are models of judicial reasoning and logic—clear, terse, and vigorous, "never wearying the reader, but always exhausting the subject," and if no other record of his life should survive, they will remain an imperishable monument to his fame, stamping his name ineffaceably upon the jurisprudence of his country.

Among the numerous questions argued before and decided by him, now and then one would arise involving the discussion of the fundamental doctrines of a Republican Government, of the nature and extent of Legislature power, and the construction of the State and Federal Constitutions. His decisions upon such questions exhibit the qualities of the eminent statesman, blended with those of the profound judge. The Constitutions of his State and his country were the only rules by which his judicial mind was governed. Beyond or above these he knew no law by which, as a Judge, he was bound, and to these he adhered with the strictest fidelity, interpreting them as one who had carefully studied, and was intimately acquainted with their provisions, their objects, and their theory, and as one profoundly versed in the workings of our complicated but harmonious system of Government.

Gov. Walker's Letter.

The following is Robert J. Walker's letter of acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas:

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1857.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR—I have at your request reconsidered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In the view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils, will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow-citizens in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you and all your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me that the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted in adopting their State constitution to decide in themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is in accordance with the views uniformly entertained and expressed by me throughout my public career.

I congratulate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose vote the determination must be made as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment. I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people.

I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, so strongly expressed by you, that I shall be sustained by all your own high authority, with the cordial co operation of your Cabinet.

Very respectfully, your friend,
R. J. WALKER.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—A beautiful and highly finished escritoire, or portable writing desk, was made a present by Lady Franklin to Mr. Morton, with the following inscription on a brass plate inlaid in the lid: "To Mr. William Morton, who shared the fortunes and earned the gratitude of her much beloved friend, Dr. Kane, from Lady Franklin, November, 1856." Mr. Morton was one of the men in the Arctic expedition. Dr. Kane was much attached to him for his fidelity, and took him to England with him last fall, and from thence to the West Indies. Morton remained with him during his illness, and came home with his remains.

☞ Eight miles of track are only required to be laid to connect Marietta and Cincinnati by railroad.

☞ Wm. Keck, a deaf mute, has been tried and acquitted of a charge of murder at Raleigh, North Carolina.

☞ In Chicago, the Mayor always revokes the license of those hackmen who overcharge passengers. A very proper punishment.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

Governor Robert J. Walker.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1857.

Until Mr. Robert J. Walker can prevail upon his family, and some of his intimate friends, to drop their strong opposition to his making Kansas his home for so long a period as would be requisite in order to accomplish the task, in that Territory, which the Administration requires at his hands, I fear it will be difficult for him to go. His health, seriously impaired by the National Hotel attack, could scarcely be benefited by the anxieties of a Western sojourn. He has never been physically very robust, and at the present time care will be necessary before he can recover even his usual vigor. Still, the general impression is that he has made up his mind to accede to the personal solicitations of Mr. Buchanan, and that he will be Governor Geary's successor.

It had escaped the notice of people here, as it was not regarded for the moment as having any political significance, that the President, notwithstanding the pressure of public business upon him from all directions, had taken opportunities of frequent and lengthy interviews with Mr. Walker during the past fortnight, which are now understood to have had reference to Kansas. Mr. Buchanan had, probably, made up his mind previous to the advent of Ex-Governor Geary, whom he would appoint in his place, and hence the intimations which were thrown out that a statesman of the first order of talent and energy would be chosen, and that opportunities of higher distinction would be afforded in Kansas, than could be enjoyed by any other appointee of his Administration.

It seems to be the common supposition that Mr. Walker is entirely identified with the extreme Southern interest, and that his sympathies are with the school of Davis, Toombs and others of the secessionist stripe. *This is not the case*, and scarcely ought to be charged against the man who was chosen to the United States from Mississippi, as the opponent of Mr. Poindexter, in the very campaign in which the latter gentleman stumped the State under the Palmetto flag, as the advocate of South Carolina nullification! Mr. Walker's course, at that time, met with the approbation of every Union man throughout the land. His standard was the flag of the Union, which he wore around his waist, in which costume he denounced disunion as treason, in every principal town and village of his adopted Southern State.

Robert J. Walker, the son of Judge Walker—one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—was born in Pennsylvania, and, I believe, not far from the home of Mr. Buchanan. He studied law under his own father, and practiced his profession at Pittsburg, where he married a daughter of Franklin Bache, of Philadelphia, and a granddaugter of Benjamin Franklin. The first nomination of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency was made by young Walker, shortly after he was admitted to the bar, at a Convention of the Pennsylvania Democracy. After his emigration to Mississippi, he became identified with Texan independence, but took no leading part in national matters until the declaration of South Carolina in favor of nullification had excited his zeal in behalf of the Union. Then succeeded the famous struggle between himself and Poindexter—the latter the right hand of Calhoun in Mississippi, through whom he hoped to gain over that State to the cause of secession, or an unconstitutional States Rights extreme. No Mississipian will ever forget that famous canvass, nor ought it to go out of the memory of patriots in the North. Whatever may have been the real causes of complaint against Mr. Walker since, he did his duty then manfully, triumphantly, and in a way which caused him to take his seat as an equal among the giants who composed the Senatorial body of that period.

Walker, in the Senate, soon became a confidential friend of Jackson, and took a leading part in the annexation of Texas; but be it remembered by those who distrust him on account of his supposed Pro-Slavery proclivities, that he strenuously opposed Mr. Calhoun's project of making all of Texas Slave Territory, and was the main instrument of making the freedom of the soil of the Northern portion of our newly acquired possessions a condition of annexation.

Walker was first requested by Mr. Polk to enter his Cabinet as Attorney-General, that post being deemed most in accordance with his tastes; but subsequent events transferred him to the Treasury Department. He then inaugurated the "Revenue," so distinguished from the "Protection" tariff system, and drew up and reported the tariff of 1846. *It was a bold* measure, reducing duties more than one-half, on an average, and that at a time when the country was involved in a war, and in opposition to the views of the commercial, moneyed and manufacturing classes. On the passage of the bill, Mr. Evans, Senator from Maine, and considered the financial leader of the Whigs, declared, in his place, that the revenue of the next year would not be $12,000,000. Daniel Webster left a memorandum with the clerk of the Senate, that it would not produce $14,000,000. Abbott Lawrence and the banking interests of this city and New-England considered the policy as destructive. Walker's recorded estimate was that it would give, in the first year, $30,000,000. It gave $29,000,000 and some hundreds of thousands, and has gone on increasing until it has reached its present prodigious amount.

Walker is the only Cabinet officer *who has* had his reports reprinted abroad. Sir Robert Peel had them printed for the benefit of the House of Commons, and his is the honor of being the only financial minister *whom the world has produced*, who has advanced Government Stocks, and maintained them above par, during a foreign war, and while it was borrowing money daily.

If this sketch sounds to you like a panegyric, it is because I have cared to present you only one side, and a true one, of the character of a very remarkable man, who is about to be entrusted with the practical care of settling the most important question which has agitated the country for many years, and who, it is believed here, will do it in the interest of the Union, in accordance with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska law, and if the majority (as is doubtless the case) of the people of Kansas are Free-State men, in a way to secure the triumph of freedom over slavery. P.

A Bitter Pill.

The Lewistown *Aurora*, a Know-Nothing 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