# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., SEP. 10, 1857.


## Democratic State Ticket.

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
**NIMROD STRICKLAND,**
*Of Chester County.*

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
**WILLIAM STRONG,**
*Of Berks County,*
**JAMES THOMPSON,**
*Of Erie County.*

## Democratic County Ticket.

*Assembly,*
HUGH STUART, of South Middleton.
CHARLES C. BRANDT, of Perry county.
*Prothonatary,*
PHILIP QUIGLEY, of Carlisle.
*Clerk of Courts,*
DANIEL S. CROFT, of Southampton.
*Register,*
SAMUEL N. EMINGER, of Mechanicsburg.
*Treasurer,*
MOSES BRICKER, of Monroe.
*Commissioner,*
SAMUEL MEGAW, of Mifflin.
*Director of Poor,*
JOHN TRIMBLE, of Silver Spring.
*Auditor,*
BENJAMIN DUKE, of Shippensburg.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—The *American* of last week retracts the charges it had made against Mr. STUART, the Democratic nominee for Assembly. It says it had been misinformed when it accused Mr. S. with having "seen Sam," and having solicited office from the Americans, &c. This retraction saves us the trouble of again speaking of the matter, and we are glad of it.

THE CEMETERY ENTERPRISE.—We are rejoiced that our citizens—or at least a large portion of them—have at length made a move in favor of a public Cemetery. A beautiful spot of ground, about half a mile east of our town, and covered with fine young timber, has been purchased by a number of gentlemen of our place, who have formed themselves into a company, and divided the stock into a hundred shares.—The ground was the property of Mr. CAREY W. AHL; it contains twenty acres and some perches, and we consider it admirably adapted for the object contemplated.

It is the intention of the Company, we learn, to go to work the present fall and clear the ground, and lay it off in walks and lots. These lots will be offered for sale as soon as possible, and each lot-holder, of course, will improve his own property, and thus assist to beautify the place. The enterprise is in the hands of gentlemen who feel the necessity of our people having a Cemetery, and they will, we doubt not, push on the work as rapidly as possible.

HON. LINN BOYD.—We hear the name of the above distinguished Democrat; of Kentucky, urged for United States Senator of that State. The Democracy have the power, and could not use it more wisely than by calling from retirement Linn Boyd. The people have confidence in him for his yeoman services and irreproachable integrity. We hope he will be unanimously selected by the unterrified of Kentucky.

☞ Hon. W. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was at Harrisburg on Friday, as was also the Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

☞ The straightout Americans of Dauphin have formed a ticket. Their convention was full, every township but one in the county being represented.

### COL. CHARLES A. MAY.

Col. C. A. MAY having been relieved from the command of the Carlisle Garrison, a number of our citizens, in consideration of his worth and gentlemanly demeanor as an officer and a man, tendered him the hospitalities of a public entertainment, previous to his departure. Col. MAY was compelled to decline the compliment thus offered, for reasons stated in his letter. During the time Col. MAY was in command at our Barracks, he secured the respect and esteem of all classes of our citizens, and he carries with him the good wishes of all. The following is the correspondence between citizens of Carlisle and the Colonel:

CARLISLE, Sept. 3, 1857.

COL. CHAS. A. MAY,
*Carlisle Barracks,*

DEAR SIR—Learning that you have been relieved from the command of Carlisle Barracks, and are about to leave this place, we feel desirous to manifest, in some marked manner, our appreciation of your character as a man and an officer, and our high approbation of your conduct and deportment whilst in command of this post.—As an expression of this feeling, we respectfully ask you to designate a day on which you can meet your numerous friends at a public entertainment, previous to your departure

Very Respectfully,

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. B. Parker, | R. McCartney, |
| W. M. Porter, | W. J. Shearer. |
| W. M. Watts, | Stephen Keepers, |
| Jno. B. Bratton, | Geo. Zinn, |
| E. M. Biddle, | W. M. Wilson, |
| John M. Gregg, | John Hannon, |
| J. W. Henderson, | William Lytle, |
| D. Martin, | Jas. R. Smith, |
| M. Holcomb, | P. Quigley, |
| C. Inhoff, | W. H. Trout, |
| J. R. Egbert, | J. Campbell, |
| J. McGinnis, | D. N. Mahon, |
| Henry D. Schmidt, | W. M. Penrose, |
| J. M. Allen, | G. W. Hilton, |
| W. M. Beetem, | S. W. Haverstick, |
| G. W. Sheaffer, | W. Alexander, |
| Johnston Moore, | A. Noble, |
| Thos. M. Biddle, | E. Cornman. |

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Sept 3, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—Your kind note of this date, inviting me to accept a public entertainment from you as a mark of your warm feelings towards me, has just been received.

I regret that my engagements are of such a nature as to compel me to go from here to-morrow, and therefore to decline this compliment.

Accept my most sincere thanks for the sentiments you express for me, and for the manner in which you have conveyed them; and believe me when I say that I shall always revert to my association with you with feelings of the warmest pleasure; and that this expression of your regard and respect for me as a man and an officer, will be cherished among the most pleasurable of the many recollections which I shall carry with me through life.

Wishing you each and all a kind good bye, I shall remain always your friend.

C. A. MAY,
*U. S. Army.*

To Messrs. J. B. Parker, W. M. Porter, J. B. Bratton, E. M. Biddle, R. M'Cartney, W. M. Watts, W. M. Wilson, and others.

### CAN OIL AND WATER MINGLE?

The opposition papers tell us that theirs is a "Union ticket"—a ticket composed of old line Whigs, Know-Nothings and Republicans!—Their State ticket, they call a "Union ticket!" notwithstanding every man on it is a rank abolitionist. But, for the sake of argument, we will admit for the present, that they tell the truth, and that their ticket is composed of men holding different and distinct political views. How comes it then, that we find these men banded together in opposition to the Democratic party? Are they actuated by any honest motive, or influenced by any political principle? Evidently not. An old line Whig, if he follows the teachings of the fathers of the Whig party, Clay and Webster, is in favor of a high protective tariff, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and a strict construction of the Constitution. He is willing to encourage emigration to our shores, and to protect the emigrant in his rights after he is here. He is for protecting the people of all the States, in their rights as guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and opposed to alienating one portion of our country from the other. Such *were* the principles the old Whig party professed to advocate.

And the Republican—another ingredient of the Union ticket—what is he in favor of, and what opposed to? First of all, he is in favor of the negro, and opposed to domestic slavery; opposed to the Supreme Court of the United States, when its decisions do not agree with his own opinions; recommends sedition, and a defiance of the constituted authorities; treats with contempt the rights of our Southern brethern, and boldly sneers at our Constitution and form of government. He has no national views, no government policy, no creed of principles, except opposition to the South and a love for the sable portion of God's creation. Such are the principles of the Republican or Abolitionist.

And the Know-Nothing—the poor, miserable despised Know-Nothing—what does he hold to? He is opposed to the Catholic religion—and a large portion of them, we might add, are opposed to religious teaching of any kind; he is "intensely American" in feeling and sentiment, and opposed to foreigners landing upon our shores. He says he knows no North, no South, no East, no West, and this is a fact, for he don't know much of anything, and no quarter of the compass knows him. He takes horrible oaths in dark rooms and cellars, and violates them when it becomes his interest to do so.—He declares he is not sectional in his views, and well he may say so, for no section will own him. He professes to be opposed to the agitation of the slavery question, but yet Sambo continues to agitate Sam, and is now covering him with saliva and preparing him for the process of swallowing! Truly these miserable bigots are *know-nothings*, or more properly speaking, *worth-nothings*. Their strength has departed from them, and they are now—nowhere. Poor "Sam." *Requiescat in pace.*

Such, then is the material composing the "Union State Ticket," and the "Union Ticket" of our county! They all profess to hold their own particular views—views essentially different, if not diametrically opposed to each other. And yet they can unite, they say, and form a united party in opposition to democracy!—What then governs them? Not principle, certainly, for they oppose each other. The spoils of office it is that induces them to unite—nothing more, nothing less. This they must acknowledge themselves—and a most humiliating acknowledgement it is.

But, we deny that such a union has or can take place. What! an old line Whig unite with the Abolitionist and the Know-Nothing! Never. He can't, (if he is an honest man,) do it. His principles will teach him to revolt at such a proposition. He is opposed to both, and cannot, without violating every principle that ever governed him, give countenance to these bigoted factions of crazed fanatics. As well might our opponents attempt to mix oil with water.—The thing is impracticable and impossible.—Only last fall the old line Whigs gave the Republicans and Know-Nothings to understand this. Whigs can sympathize with the democracy in regard to many questions, without violating the principles they have heretofore espoused, and if they vote at all they will vote for Gen. PACKER. They are national in their views, and deprecate slavery agitation; they are patriotic, and consequently friends of the whole country. They can therefore vote with the Democratic party consistently, for they know and feel that in so doing they are assisting to sustain principles they always held dear. They assisted us last fall, and they are with us in the present campaign, and by their votes they will swell the majority against the agitator, "free-trade WILMOT." Mark it.

DEATH OF GEORGE BRATTON.—We regret to learn by private letters from San Francisco, that George Bratton, Esq., of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 31st of July last, aged 41. Mr. Bratton was formerly an employee of the Mint at Philadelphia, and on the establishment of the Branch Mint in San Francisco, was sent thither. He was an excellent officer and held in deserved esteem for his uprightness and integrity while as a citizen he enjoyed the confidence and warm regards of all who knew him. Mr B. served in the war with Mexico, in Capt. Scott's company of Pennsylvania volunteers, and he was a member of the Scott Legion. He occupied a high position as a Democrat, both here and in California, and was a member of the late Democratic State Convention which nominated the Hon. John B. Weller for Governor. He leaves a widow and five children in Philadelphia, whither his remains will be forwarded for interment.

ROBBERY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EXPRESS BURTHEN TRAIN FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The express burthen train from Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, was robbed of about one thousand dollars worth of dry goods beyond Dillersville. The goods were traced to houses in Lancaster. One, that of Jacob Herzog, gives information that he had purchased them from a German named John Trumpy. Two other persons were suspected of being out in the country selling other portions of the goods. One of them, Henry Levan, a half brother of Herzog, was arrested, and the officers are now in pursuit of a third person implicated. The robbery was effected by entering the cars immediately after the agent had examined them, and by throwing out the bales and bundles into the road for accomplices in wagons to pick up.

☞ In Webster, Mass., a likely young man named Moore, worth $10,000, having been jilted by a young lady, had become engaged to another, when the first one tried to get him back again, and he escaped from his love troubles by committing suicide on Wednesday morning.

### A MERITED REBUKE.

In to-day's paper we publish the correspondence between President BUCHANAN and some forty citizens of Connecticut—most of them clergymen—who undertook to dictate to the President in what manner he should conduct himself, and giving him to understand how he should execute the laws of Kansas. The impudence of these "New England Clergymen" is beyond endurance. Not long since some three thousand of these same gentlemen attempted to dictate to Congress, as to its duties, and even went so far as to invoke the vengeance of God upon Senators and Representatives who dared to oppose the prayer of their petition. The rebuke they received on that occasion we had hoped, would serve as a lesson to them for all time to come, and teach them to attend to their own business in future. But in this we have been mistaken, and now we find that crazy abolition fanatic and agitator, Prof. B. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, and others of like kidney, writing to the President and prescribing his duties! Vain, weak men.

We invite attention to the President's reply. He is dignified and courteous, but at the same time administers them a rebuke such as their impertinent officiousness deserved. He exposes their ignorance, and gives them to understand that he properly understands his official obligations, and that, by the help of God, he will conscientiously discharge them. His answer to these misguided men will not, we trust, be without its good effect in bringing such persons to a proper consideration of their own conduct, and in satisfying the public mind that Mr. Buchanan means to be President while he is in office.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in speaking of this correspondence, makes the following well-timed remarks:

"A public man who is fortunate in his friends is an object of envy to his opponents. But Mr. Buchanan is fortunate in his enemies—eminently fortunate, in that they have furnished him an opportunity of appealing against an insane sectionalism, at a critical period like the present, to the whole country. The Executive is compelled, both by custom and by courtesy, to be silent in the midst of calumny. He must stand by and see his motives impugned and his sincerity suspected, and refrain from the utterance of that word which, spoken from him, would blow his assailants into the air. But there are proper exceptions to every general rule, and in this case the exception enables a good man to rebuke, in the language of the simple truth, a most unwarrantable and gratuitous indignity to himself, and a gross libel upon history. We do not think that the annals of controversy can furnish a more complete reply to a dogmatic assumption of superior patriotism and piety, than that contained in Mr. Buchanan's response to these Connecticut meddlers. The country owes them thanks, for the first time in many years—thanks for exposing their vain and vapid sophistry to the irresistible artillery of the President's old fashioned Pennsylvania logic and common sense.

There is that in the President's letter which appeals to higher emotions than party feelings. When he wrote his great Oregon letter, now ten years ago, he struck a chord in every patriotic heart, and was answered by an outburst of unusual enthusiasm and praise. And so it will be now. He sheds along the dark pathway that has led into our Kansas troubles, a flood of light. He dissipates a thousand falsehoods in an instant. He fortifies his own position. He invigorates the friends of the Constitution. He deprives sectionalism of the only weapons left in its armory of expedients. He puts the stamp of authoritive denial upon its statements, and says to Misrepresentation, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." To the thousands of honest men, of every party, who want peace and an end to agitation, such a voice from the Executive will be welcomed with gratitude."

### PERRY COUNTY.

The Delegates representing the Democratic party of Perry county, assembled in County Convention, at Bloomfield, on Monday, August 31, and placed in nomination the following strong and popular ticket:

*Assembly*—CHARLES C. BRANDT, of Perry county, HUGH STUART, of Cumberland.
*Prothonotary*—DAVID MICKEY.
*Register*—GEORGE SPAHR.
*Commissioner*—JAMES B. COOPER.
*Treasurer*—H. D. WOODRUFF.
*Auditor*—FRANCIS ENGLISH.
*Director of Poor*—H. RINESMITH.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. BRANDT was renominated for Assembly by a *unanimous* vote. Mr. B was a member of the last House, and was much respected by men of all parties for his integrity of character and gentlemanly demeanor. He is just such a man as the democracy of Cumberland like to honor, and we bespeak for him the cordial support of every Democrat and every friend of the National administration in our county. It is due to him and to Perry county that he should receive the same vote that his colleague on the ticket (Mr. STUART) receives. The *Perry County Democrat*, in speaking of the re-nomination of Mr. BRANDT, says:

CHARLES C. BRANDT, the nominee of this county for Assembly, is so well and favorbly known to the citizens of Perry that, were they alone to vote for and be represented by him, we would deem it unnecessary to do more than announce his nomination. To our Cumberland brethern, however, we may say, and we but repeat the unanimous sentiment of the party in this county, in CHARLES C. BRANDT you have a nominee every way worthy your undivided and cordial support. During the first part of the last session he was always in his seat, and ever found voting with and for the party which he in part represented. True as the needle to the pole—firm and unflinching in every emergency,—with an integrity that gold could not purchase and an honesty of purpose that corruption dare not approach, he stood high among that noble minority that contended so manfully, though unsuccessfully, for the rights of the people against the encroachments of soulless corporations. Unfortunately, ere the session was half spent, he was prostrated by a violent attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which prevented his return. He has now nearly recovered his health, and by re-electing him you will confide the interests of the taxpayers of the district to safe and reliable hands."

From the resolutions adopted by the Perry County Convention, we select the following:

*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Perry county, in Convention assembled, approve without hesitation or reluctance the course of policy thus far pursued by the National Administration. We have realized in the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge all we ever claimed, or hoped for.

*Resolved*, That we cordially and unhesitatingly endorse as men and Democrats the nominees of the last State Convention. We know them to be honest and will support them and now pledge the county to an increased majority for the whole ticket.

*Resolved*, That Perry county will claim yearly one of the representatives in the State Legislature.

*Resolved*, That so far as any feeling may hereafter arise as to this Senatorial District, we can only adjust the question of representation by a Committee of Conference, composed of representatives from each county, and that we recommend an early meeting of such a committee—and that we authorise the Standing Committee to day appointed to select a proper number of such Conferees for this County.

*Resolved*, That we approve and indorse the nomination of Hugh Stuart for Assembly, made by the Democratic Convention of Cumberland County, and pledge him our undivided support.

*Resolved*, That the Representative candidates this day nominated be requested to give to the Democratic Standing Committee of this County for publication a pledge in writing that they will not if elected either directly or indirectly *vote* or use their *influence* to release any corporation from any taxation it may be subject to either on its capital or business, nor give their support to aid in the passage of any Law giving to a corporation any exemption from taxation or liability which is not posessed by every citizen of this commonwealth.

### Injunction Case—Pay of Counsel.

We are surprised to see papers professing candor and fairness finding fault with the Auditor General and State Treasurer for paying counsel free to Messrs. Meredith and Buckalew for their late services to the Commonwealth in canvassing the injunction case before the Supreme Court, against the sale of the Main Line under the iniquitous bill passed by reckless legislators last winter.

That bill, says the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, conferred special privileges on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, clearly and unquestionably, unconstitutional. It proposed to give them the works at a nominal price, and at the same time deprive the people of one of their legitimate and constitutional rights—the right, through their representatives, to provide means for the support of the government by just and equal taxation.

The works thus to be disposed of, were in the delegated trust of the Canal Board, and whatever their views in reference to a just and equitable sale, they were bound in honesty to their constituents to see, in the sale and transfer, that the people were not robbed of any of their rights. They were the legitimate guardians of the public works, and they deserve the thanks and the lasting approbation of the community, for stepping forward to prevent the real plunderers of the Treasury from petpetrating a stupendous wrong.

The bill had barely passed the two Houses of the late corrupt legislature, when the Republican Governor, Pollock, signed it, and advertised the works for sale. The Attorney General, Franklin, fee'd by the Pennsylvania Company, and supported by the Governor, bid defiance to the opinions of the Supreme Judges, and were about to sell and transfer the works under the odious provision freeing the COMPANY FROM TAXATION FOREVER.

The success of the Governor, in effecting a sale and transfer under such provisions would have despoiled the public treasury of MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Who can estimate the amount? One item alone—the tonnage tax—amounting now to nearly three hundred thousand per annum, and increasing—FOREVER!!

And this to subserve the interests and pockets of British stock and bondholders!!—forever!!

The tonnage tax is but one item of taxation thus to be given away—forever!!

The Governor of the State, with the advice of his Attorney General Franklin, was making all the haste he possibly could, to plunder the State Treasury of this incalculable amount—not a moment was lost in the preliminaries, and there was consequently no salvation, but for the Canal Board to employ counsel to defend the public interests from the onslough, and to leave untarnished their own skirts.

And they succeeded. They succeeded in checking the Republican Governor in this wholesale robbery; and in saving hundreds of thousands to the public treasury. They succeeded in proving the illegality of the act, which conferred the special privilege, and the laborers deserve their pay.

We find the following letter from the Auditor General, in the Norristown Herald:

#### Letter from the Auditor General.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I take the opportunity to inform you that the article in your paper of the 18th inst., under the caption of "The State pays the Piper," is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. I believe, however, not intentionally so on your part, but that you have been led to the remarks from statements in othes papers. It is not true that the Auditor General ever declined to settle an account for paying the counsel employed for the State by the Canal Board, to try the injunction case. It is not true that the Auditor General has abandoned, or been driven from any position which he has taken in the discharge of his official duty; the only difference he had on this subject with the Canal Board was as to the particular fund out of which this pay of counsel should be taken, and in that he maintained the position he first took.

Judge Knox, in delivering the opinion of the Court in this case, said "the Canal Commissioners were in the line of duty, as faithful agents of the State in suggesting the objections to the Court." If therefore the Canal Commissioners were right in employing counsel for this purpose, and to defend the interests of the State, which this act of the Legislature proposed to give away, then the right to pay such consel, I take it, would necessarily follow. As to the allegation that the late law, making the Attorney General the *sole legal officer of the State*, prohibits the employment of other counsel, it can have no force in this case. With what intercourse I have had, officially, with the officer, I have always found him entirely worthy of the post he holds. In the Injunction case, however it would seem that as the law officer of the State, he felt it his duty to defend the act of the Legislature, as the law of the State, and hence was emphatically on the other side of the question before the Supreme Court, and it would be simply ridiculous to suppose he could be employed on both sides. The four counsel employed received together $3000 for their services. The amount I considered large, but not so large as had been paid for services of less value to the Commonwealth.

That these services were of great value to the State is amply proven from the fact that on the 31st of July, soon after the decision of the Supreme Court, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Harrisburg and Mount Joy Company paid into the Treasury $145,000 (one hundred and forty-five thousand,) tax, which, but for the movement of the Canal Board, and the said decision of the Supreme Court, would, in all probability, never have been realized to the State. If you will be good enough to give this a place in your paper it may to some extent disabuse your readers from misapprehension, and at the same time oblige

Yours,
JACOB FRY, Jr.
Auditor General of Pa.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21, 1857.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President has appointed Beverley Tucker, of Virginia, Consul at Liverpool, vice Nathaniel Hawthorne, resigned.

Henry W. Spencer, of New York, Consul at Paris, vice McRae, resigned.

John Endlich, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Basle, vice Lee, deceased.

Chas. J. Fox, of Michigan, Consul at Aspinwall, vice Thornton, resigned.

Ernest Volger, of Virginia, Consul at Barcelona, vice Pablo Anguera, the present incumbent.

Jacob Forney, of Pennsylvania, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah.

☞ Early marriages and early cabbages are tender productions.

### The Brief but Inglorious and Iniquitous Reign of Know-Nothingism.

The Nashville *Union* vividly and powerfully portrays the results of Know-Nothingism during its brief and iniquitous career.

In the elections of the free States in 1854, when that dangerous and united organization first made its advent into the country, for the first time for many years there were found to be but two tickets in the field—Democrats and Know-Nothings. There had usually been three—Democrats, Whigs, and Abolitionists. The two last had disappeared from the stage of action, having no tickets in the field; and the inquiry was naturally made, "What had become of them?" The election passed off. Know-Nothingism swept everything before it, and elected to the last Congress the following members:

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|---|---|
| Maine | 8 |
| New Hampshire | 8 |
| Vermont | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 11 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| Connecticut | 4 |
| New York | 17 |
| New Jersey | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 18 |
| Ohio | 15 |
| Indiana | 6 |
| Illinois | 2 |
| Michigan | 3 |
| Iowa | 1 |
| Total | 90 |

When Congress assembled and the election of a Speaker came on, eighty-four out of these ninety Know-Nothings proved to be Abolitionists, and voted for Banks, of Massachusetts, the recently nominated Know-Nothing Black Republican candidate for Governor of that State. While Mr. Banks was admitted to be an Abolitionist he also declared himself a sworn member of the order. In the course of the House proceedings we find that Mr. Letcher said:

"Now let me try the gentlemen from Massachusetts: does he belong to the organization called Know-Nothings?"

Mr. Banks, in reply, said:

"I belong to an organization—not that I know it is called by the name of Know-Nothing, but that answers the description that is generally understood by the name in my own town. Nobody has asked me the question. I have never declined to answer it, and nobody has screwed me up to it."

This is the same Banks who was willing "to let the Union slide," and who believes in an amalgamation of the black and white races.

During the same election of 1854, the Know-Nothings defeated the Democrats for Governor in ten of the free States, viz: Morrill, of Maine, over Parris, National Democrat; Metcalf, of New Hampshire, over Baker, National Democrat; Gardner, of Massachusetts; Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Minor, of Connecticut; Grimes, of Iowa; Chase, of Ohio, over Medill, National Democrat; Bingham, of Michigan, over Parry, National Democrat; and Pollock, of Pennsylvania, over Bigler, National Democrat.

The whole ten Governors, thus elected, voted for Fremont, are Abolitionists, and hostile to the South. This same party, then, in the States elected, and aided in electing, eleven Senators of the United States, viz:

Fessenden, Abolitionist and Know-Nothing, from Maine; John P. Hale and James Bell, Abolitionists and Know-Nothings, from New Hampshire, over Wells and Williams, National Democrats; Henry Wilson, Abolitionist and Know-Nothing, from Massachusetts, to succeed Edward Everett, National Whig; Foster, for the long term, and Gillet, for the short term, from Connecticut, the former to succeed the latter, both Abolitionists; Charles Durkee, Know-Nothing and Abolitionist, from Wisconsin. They also aided in electing Seward, from New York, Abolitionist; Harlan, of Iowa, Abolitionist, over Dodge, National Democrat; Trumbull, from Illinois, over Fields, National Democrat.

Thus it was for the first time in the history of those States that all the Governors, Senators, and eighty-four out of their ninety members of Congress, turned out to be Abolitionists of the deepest dye, and were elected as Know-Nothings. Such were some of the fruits of the first year's work of the Know-Nothing order in the free States. We cannot take time to go into their local legislation: such as the appointment of their famous "Hiss smelling committee," gotten up by the Legislature of Massachusetts to visit all the Catholic schools, and, under the pretence of hunting up evidence of the inquisition, insult the nuns in charge—such as their act of nullification, in refusing to the federal authorities the use of their jails for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves—such as their act authorizing the admission of negro children into the public schools upon an equality with the white—their act to permit all negroes to vote who could read, and disfranchise all white persons who could not read—or their act expelling as paupers, all poor foreigners from their territory. But to continue:

During the last Presidential election, almost the entire party in the free States, that had a short time before belonged to the Know-Nothing order, the same party that elected ninety members of Congress, the ten Governors and eleven Senators, threw off the mask and voted for Fremont for President.

Mr. Filmore received for the Presidency in no one of the free States even a respectable vote.—He received in the whole United States the electoral vote of but one State. From the time the Know-Nothing party in the free States made its appearance up to this time, it has, upon every occasion when assembled in State convention, adopted resolutions hostile to the South.

In addition to this the Know Nothing order at this time has no separate organization in the North from that of the Republican party.—Black-Republicanism and Know-Nothingism are one and the same thing. From all the Northern States the Know-Nothings have not elected a single member to the next Congress. It has been absorbed by Black-Republicanism. It established Abolitionism as a positive element of power in the North, and then dissolved its organization, except in a few States. Wherever it yet has an existence, it is secondary to Republicanism and is allied with it. In Pennsylvania at this time, the fugitive members of this disbanded party are supporting Wilmot, the notorious Abolitionist, for Governor. The President of this powerless faction has put forth his proclamation, urging all "true Americans" to vote for Wilmot. In Massachusetts they met together, a short time since in State Convention, and nominated for Governor of that State N. P. Banks, the Abolition ex-Speaker. In every public meeting they have held in the North, they have adopted strong anti-slavery resolutions denouncing the Supreme Court for its decision in the Dred Scott case.

Thus it will be seen that though brief and inglorious, the Know-Nothing order has not been without its results. Volumes would not thoroughly portray the enormities it has committed.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The wife of Jonathan Weaver, of Norristown, died last Thursday morning from the effects of an over-dose of opium pills, given her by a physician for severe pain in the stomach. It appears that the Doctor, when called to prescribe for her, gave her a pill containing 1½ grains of opium, and left five others, with directions that she should take them at intervals of an hour and a half, until she found relief. After the Doctor left, Mr. Weaver went out, and was absent about an hour. On his return, he inquired of his wife what she had done with the pills, and she answered that she had taken them all—that she desired to sleep, and did not wish to be disturbed. About 2 o'clock in the morning he became alarmed at the condition of his wife, and immediately sent for two physicians, who did all they could to counteract the effects of the opium, but the poor woman soon fell into "the sleep that knows no waking."

### THE MEMORIAL OF PROF. SILLIMAN—THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which is notorious, and established upon evidence, that they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular that solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments, purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.

"We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15. 1857.

"GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

"You first assert that 'the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.' You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker have employed an army, 'one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.' And as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am 'openly held up, and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating, in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union.'

"These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded; if not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty, towards the man, who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your Country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer:

"When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties.—A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

"It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the validity of the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms, and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

"Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government; to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, to 'Take care that the laws be faithfully executed?'

"It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus*, aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at this time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary.

"In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of a court of justice established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing 'the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States.' And for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

"I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned, as it had been, by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

"I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise?

"A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate Government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievances, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

"I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory—was not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed, by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

"Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continue to resist the regular territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence while framing a constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

"I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this, not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

"I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which, if it succeed in obtaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be worth genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Providence.

"Yet, placing my trust in HIM, and in HIM alone, I entertain a good hope that HE will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN."

[*From the London Times of August 15th.*]

### The Breaking of the Transatlantic Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14—Evening.

The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain Hudson, from the Atlantic, followed by the Susquehanna, Captain Sands, and Her Majesty's screw steamship Agamemnon, Master Commander Noddall, entered the Sound, this afternoon, on their