NASHVILLE DAILY UNION.

VOL I. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862. NO 221

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale low to close out Consignments.

200 Bbls. Salt, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 boxes SALT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 Cyls ROPE, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 half bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes SOAP, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO

12 half chests TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

12 cadies TEA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks SODA, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & CO.

14 bbls. VINEGAR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

5 kits HERRING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

2 kits SHAD, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

19 bbls. TROUT, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

4 bbls. CIDER, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERING, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes Dried Sealed, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

80 kegs NAILS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

125 bags MEAL, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

500 bbls FLOUR, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks HAMS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 casks SIDES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

200 bbls fine POTATOES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

8 bbls Onion SETS, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

10 tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all sorts of Goods, which we will close out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street.

ap 8 B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

Charles H. Green,

AGENT FOR THE

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS

AGAINST THE

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Office, No. 38, Cherry Street,

(UP STAIRS.)

July 20—tf.

Government Claims.

ANDREW McCLAIN

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE collection of claims of every kind against the Government of the United States intrusted to his care.

OFFICE ON UNION STREET,

between College and Cherry streets, (up stairs) over York's Book-Store, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

REFFERENCES:

Davidson county—Edward H. East, Samuel E. Hare, Horace H. Harrison, A. J. Duncan.
Wilson county—Hon. Jordan Stokes.
Smith county—Dr. F. H. Gordon, J. W. Bowen.
DeKalb county—Col. W. B. Stokes.
Warren county—Robert Cain, George J. Stubblefield.
White county—William Bosson.
Rutherford county—Edward L. Jordon, Wl B. Tally.
Bedford county—William H. Wisener.
Marshall county—Abner Steel.
Sumner county—Batte Peyton, Thomas Trimble.
Jackson county—David Shepherd.
East Tennessee—Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, Hon. Robert McKinney. sep16-tf

Quartermasters' Certificates

PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

WM. CALAN J. C. PITSFIELD.

CALAN & PITSFIELD,

No. 15, Deaderick Street,

ARE RECEIVING DAILY, OYSTERS, GAME, Fish, Butter, Eggs, &c., and Families can be furnished on moderate terms with any article in our line, at short notice, by leaving their orders with us.

Our house is open early in the morning, and kept open all day and until a late hour at night.

☞ The public are invited to give us a call.

Dec1-1w

DIRECTORY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, *Mayor.*
WILLIAM SHANE, *Recorder.*
JOHN CHUMBLEY, *Marshal.*

Deputy Marshals—W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele.

Clerks of the Market—John Chumbley, *ex-officio*, first; Jacob French, second; and Thos. McCarty, third.

Tax Assessor—William Driver.

Revenue Collector—A. B. Shankland.

Water Tax Collector—E. B. Garrett

Treasurer—R. Henry

Wharf Master—Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse—J. Q. Dodd.

Superintendent of the Water Works—Wm. Stewart.

Chief of the Fire Department—John M. Seabury.

Sexton of the Cemetery—T. H. McBride.

Street Overseer—J. L. Stewart.

City Attorney—E. F. Malloy.

CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—M. M. Brien, President; John Carper, Jos. J. Robb, Ed Malloy, H. G. Scovel, W. S. Cheatham, M. G. L. Claiborne, and J. C. Smith.

Common Council—Andrew Anderson, President; Jas. Turner, William Roberts, G. M. Southgate, Abraham Myers, Alex. McDaniel, L. B. Hough, Charles Sayers, J. B. Knowles, W. A. McClelland, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Thos. Cready, Wm. Hally and Wm. Sanborn.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Finance—Knowles, Scovel and Brien.

Water Works—Anderson, Smith and Claiborne.

Streets—Huff, Turner, Myers, Malloy, Cheatham, Yarbrough, Cready and Hally.

Wharf—Turner, Carper and McClelland.

Schools—Cheatham, Malloy and Knowles.

Fire Department—Myers, Stewart and McClelland

Gas—Driver, Cready and Myers.

Cemetery—Smith, Sanborn and Stewart.

Market House—Yarbrough, Roberts and Carper.

Slaves—Malloy, McDaniel and Stewart.

Police—Cheatham, Brien and Sayers.

Springs—Cready, Claiborne and Myers.

Workhouse—Sayers, Robb and McDaniel.

Improvements and Expenditures—McClelland, Brien and Sanborn.

Public Property—Robb, Stewart and Driver.

Poor House—Carper, Southgate and Hailey.

☞ The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain—John Baugh.

First Lieutenant—Andrew Joyce.

Second Lieutenant—John H. Davis.

Policemen—Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Davis, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William Mayo, John Eagles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, David Yates, Chas. Hulitt and W. Danley.

☞ The Police Court is opened every morning at nine o'clock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—James M. Hinton. *Deputies*—Thomas Hobson and J. K. Buchanan.

Register—Phineas Garrett.

Trustee—W. Jasper Taylor.

Coroner—N. H. Belcher.

Ranger—John Corbitt.

Revenue Collector—W. D. Robertson.

Railroad Tax Collector—J. G. Briley.

Constables for the Nashville District—John D. Gower and J. E. Newman.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. James Whitworth.

Clerk—P. Lindsley Nichol.

☞ The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge——— ———.

Clerk—David C. Love.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon. William K. Turner.

Clerk—Charles E. Diggons.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in April August and December.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor—Hon. Samuel D. Frierson

Clerk and Master—J. E. Gleaves.

☞ The Court meets the first Monday in May and November.

MILITARY.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

Department—Headquarters on High street. Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, commanding.

Chief Quartermaster—Headquarters on High street, near Cedar Lieut. Col. Jno. W. Taylor.

Chief Commissary—Headquarters on Summer street, near Broad. Lieut. Col. S. Simmons.

Provost Marshal General—Headquarters on High street. Capt. W. M. Wiles.

Medical Director—Headquarters corner High and Church streets. Surgeon R. Murray.

POST HEADQUARTERS.

Post—Headquarters on College street, between Union and Church streets, (Dr. Waters' residence.) Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding.

Assistant Quartermaster—Disbursing and Inspecting Officer, on Cherry street, between Church and Broad. Capt. J. G. Chandler.

Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Transportation, on Cherry street, between Union and Church. Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, No. 17 Market street. Capt. Thos. J. Cox.

Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Means of Transportation and Quartermasters' Stores, on Cherry street, near Theatre. Lieut. Chas. H. Irvin.

Assistant Quartermaster—In charge of Fuel, Forage and Stationery, No. 37 Market street. Lieut. Wm. Mills.

Assistant Quartermaster—For the Assignment of Quarters and Receiving and Issuing Hospital Stores. Capt. C. McKean Laporte.

Nashville Union.

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Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1862

Horrible Scene at an Execution—A Culprit's Head Pulled from his Body.

From the London (C. W.) Free Press.

On Tuesday, in front of the jail in Woodstock, Thomas Cook suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of his wife, at Innerkip, in July last. The murder was committed under very aggravating circumstances. Cook was totally blind, and the only assistance he had in procuring a living was that afforded by his wife. Immediately prior to the murder, Cook and his wife had returned from a begging tour, which extended over seven months, and, on the opinion of many of their class, they were supposed to possess means to a considerable extent. However this may be, the couple started from their home at Innerkip early on the day of the murder, accompanied by a person of the name of Colver. On the way from Woodstock, Cook and his wife quarreled repeatedly, and at Innerkip seemed to settle their dispute by the aid of whisky, which they procured at an inn. On reaching their abode, a small log hut about half a mile from the settlement, Colver appeared to start for his home, and Cook complaining of fatigue, retired to rest in an inner room. He had remained but a short time in bed when he was aroused by a noise in the house, and on getting up, he heard or fancied he heard, a person escaping through the window of his house. Of this he complained to his wife, whose faithlessness was but too well established. The wife only mocked his sensibility, and, in intoxicated levity, laughed at him. This conduct Cook determined to punish; and, according to his own statement struck her several blows with his fist, and at the same time grasped her by the throat. He disavowed the use of any other means by which she met her death. Colver, who, instead of leaving the place, was a spectator of what was transpiring, testified on his evidence at the trial, that Cook used a stick, and thus, by desperate violence, effected the murder. Upon his testimony Cook was found guilty and was sentenced to death.

On the morning of the execution, Cook appeared in good spirits, partook of a hearty breakfast, and such other sustaining requisites as the kindness of the estimable Governor of the prison suggested. At no part of the trying ordeal did Cook's manhood forsake him, and he stepped from the prison on the way to the gallows with surprising firmness. On reaching the scaffold, the condemned man was placed at once on the drop, the rope adjusted about his neck, and all was ready for the fatal fall. Cook remained for a moment engaged in prayer, when, at a given signal, the bolt was drawn, and with the swiftness of thought, the unhappy man fell through the trap. The fall was a very long one, the rope being nine feet four inches in length. It was now that the unlooked for and terrible scene which sickened all who beheld it, took place. The fall being so great, and the man's body being in a diseased condition, the vertebræ and muscles connecting the head with the shoulders gave way, and, terrible to relate, the head rolled off, while the body fell with a heavy plunge into the interior of the scaffold! The life blood of the criminal poured out in livid streams from the headless trunk, while the torn muscles and gaping arteries presented a sickening spectacle. The crowd, seeing the body disappear from their view, and the rope swaying to and fro, at once supposed that some catastrophe had occurred, but it was not for a few minutes that the real nature of the horror became known. When it was bruited around that the man whom they had but a minute before seen alive on the scaffold, was now a mangled headless corpse, a thrill of horror seemed to settle upon all. For a few minutes to gently lay as it fell, the authorities apparently shrinking from the task of touching the murderer's remains.

The body was at length put in a coffin, and delivered to Mr Brown, a near relative of Cook's first wife. Brown was, strange to say, present in the capacity of a special constable. The medical theory relative to the severance of the head from the body is not easily explained. High authority on the spot, attributed this result to Cook's emaciated condition, the effects of dissipation and bad living combined, and to the diseased state of the body.

The Common Council of New York have passed an ordinance to issue shinplasters to the amount of three millions of dollars.

A copy of the Richmond *Dispatch*, received at Fredericksburg, admits that the rebels lost 3,500 in the recent battle.

Production of Salt in Michigan.

Prof. Winchell of the Geological Survey of Michigan, has published in the November number of the American Journal of Science, an account of the salt business in that State. The manufacturers of this article at Onondaga, New York, and at Pomeroy, Ohio, should take note of what is doing at Saginaw.

It is only *two years* from August last, when the Michigan wells began to produce. They now furnish 1,980,000 bushels. We cannot give the product for 1862 at Onondaga and on the Ohio. But in 1858 the New York works turned out 7,000,000, and the Kanawha district, including Pomeroy, 5,900,000 of bushels, and the total production of the United States was 16,300,000.

At Saginaw, the cost of making a barrel of salt is stated to be only sixty-four cents; at Onondaga ninety-five. In Michigan there was in August, 1862, 22 blocks of kettles in operation, with 7 more in course of construction, making 29. In 1858 there were at Onondaga, 312 blocks and 16,434 kettles.

What is called salt in common parlance, is, in chemistry, a general name for combinations of acids with oxyds, especially suchs oxyds as are alkaline, like potash, soda or lime. Common salt, when pure, is a chlorid of sodium. Its impurities are, oxyd of iron, sulphate of magnesia, (the bitterns of salt boilers,) chlorid of calcium (lime,) and chlorid of magnesium.

Clorid of sodium is of common occurrence in the soil, and in the sedimentary rocks; but it is only over limited spaces that it accumulates as brine. Almost all artesian wells disclose brine or greater or less strength. In fact, our purest water contains some salt. This is why there are in many parts of the earth interior lakes that are brackish, or briny—like the Dead Sea, and the salt lakes in Utah, Minnesota and Texas. The saltness is the necessary result of prolonged evaporation in all bodies of water which have no outlet. On a large scale, the ocean is a salt lake.

Salt has its origin as a mineral, forming a part of the stratified rocks, and is universally diffused in nature. In places it forms the larger part of the rocky substance, and is then known as "rock salt."

It is thus found in Virginia, in Poland and in Africa.

[From the Mobile Tribune.]

What the Rebels say about the Contemplated Attack on Mobile!

Whenever Butler and Farragut get ready to attempt the conquest of this city, they will find it a job of such magnitude as was never conceived by the most fertile Yankee brain.

The time has gone by when apprehensions of their iron-clads and flame-vomiting mortars interfered with the digestion of our citizens. A late Yankee letter writer, using his pen on board one of the blockading vessels off Fort Morgan, diverts his readers with the idea that "Mobile is a doomed city." In the great calendar of Fate it is a "doomed city" to all Lincolnites, for its enemies will never hold possession of it until its streets are drenched in blood, and its edifices are devoured by flames.

There is a settled determination to defend it to the last and direst extremity. The Commanding General of this department has made open declaration of his resolution to suffer the destruction of the commercial metropolis of the State rather than surrender it into the hands of the enemy; the legislature urges that it be defended from street to street, from house to house, and inch by inch; and the municipal authorities are determined that it shall be laid in ashes rather than Butler, Farragut, and their attendant devils shall pollute the soil.

The scenes of New Orleans and Galvesion will never be re-enacted here! There will be no hasty evacuation, no rarée show batteries surrendered and abandoned. There is not a square of ground within the city limits but will fatten with the festering bodies of our enemies, should they ever succeed in passing the forts, the shore batteries, and the mile of encircling fortifications.

We are glad to learn that the work of defence goes bravely on. Day after day the bay obstructions grow stronger, and the shore batteries are made more capable of raining on the Yankee ships a tempestuous storm of shot and shell.—Let us trust that the united efforts of the general government, the State and municipal authorities, and our citizen Committee of Safety, will put the finishing touch to the great work now in progress as soon as possible. Some time since we expressed it as our conviction that the enemy only await a rise in the river to begin the assault. Understanding that the rise generally takes place about Christmas, the attack may be precipitated at any moment in the hope of securing the city first, and then steaming up the Alabama, Tombigbee and Warrior, when the floods come.

It is not unlikely that there are some persons here who hold lightly the threat of devoting the city to destruction rather than it shall fall into the hands of the invader. Let each man be assured that there is an iron determination which will set the city in ruins and in ashes, but never in the hands of the sworn enemies of our race, our institutions, and our national existence. They should make up their minds to this stubborn fact, and contribute money and personal aid that their property may indeed be saved. Our authorities want all the assistance possible to be given, for the greater the amount of money and laborers the sooner shall we be impregnable. Let every one who can exhibit his patriotism by affording all the help in his power, and we shall be enabled, when the drum beats to arms, to record the most brilliant victory for the Confederates and the most disastrous defeat of the abolitionists known to the annals of the present war.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Emancipationists in Three Classes.

There appear to be three kinds of Emancipationists in Missouri just at this time, and a classification of them with their individual idosyncracies is not without instruction and some interest. They stand thus in the list:

First. Immediate Emancipationists.

Second. Conservative Emancipationists.

Third. Pro-Slavery Emancipationists.

The first class embraces the Radical Republican and Democratic elements, (and there is more of the latter class than is generally supposed,) who, plainly perceiving the exigencies and necessities of the present, and having a clear insight into the demands of the future, propose to follow up the determination of the majority of the people of Missouri, who are loyal to the Constitution of the United States, by wiping out the institution of slavery *at once*, through the action of the Legislature at its coming session, under the compensation scheme.

The second class belongs to the wait-for-a-while portion of the people. It believes in emancipation, but its leaders are not quite satisfied that immediate emancipation is as yet the most popular—that the immediate emancipation horse is the surest to carry them into power and place. Indeed, this class, though including some Republicans, has not, as a whole, given in its adhesion to the President's proclamation, and don't believe that slavery is the cause of the war. This class, although in heart desirous of seeing the State of Missouri made free, is nevertheless too politic to move straight forward toward the attainment of that object, and is too weak in the backbone to take the responsibility. Wait until the great work shall have been completed, and the world will be made to think that the men composing the class *did it all themselves.*

The third class—Pro-Slavery Emancipationists—don't, at heart, believe in emancipation at all, but seeing it absolutely coming, don't want to, because they dare not, put themselves in opposition to it, and hence desire to make as fair terms for slavery as possible, and in the end steal all the thunder of praise which is to follow the final consummation of the desired event. If this class could in any way get off the track before the Emancipation engine were to come upon them, or have time to turn round and give it fight, it would do so gladly. But it sees "Freedom" written indelibly on the walls all round them, and escape from the alternative is hopeless.

What the relative strength of these three classes is in the State, is not now entirely apparent. That the first has a decided majority over the other two, is quite clear; and that it will pursue its chosen work to a conclusion worthy of its ambition, and the best hopes and interests of Missouri now and hereafter, is certain.

Telegraph and Rail to Ephesus.

It is about a year since we published the proceedings of the Ottoman Railway Company, with the remarks of one of the officers, who stated that the time was not far distant when a branch could be completed to Ephesus. This is now accomplished, and the opening of the line has been celebrated according to custom, with speeches and banqueting on the part of the English proprietors, and midday prayers and solemn ceremonies on the side of the more serious minded Turks.

Certainly nothing can be more startling than this announcement that a railway conveys the modern traveller from Smyrna to Ephesus! In the lead of the seven churches, where the voice of the great apostle was heard preaching the new gospel, the prophecy of Isaiah begins to have literal fulfilment; the valleys are axalted and the mountains and hills brought low to make way for the return ty which civilizes, reforms, and restores—into those desolate lands of the Christian.

Ayasalook, the modern village which stands on the site of ancient Ephesus, is a miserable collection of hovels, having neither place nor name among the important towns of Asia Minor. The fate of the cities of the seven churches has been peculiarly melancholy. Smyrna has risen in modern times to be an important seaport town, and has indeed throughout the last eighteen centuries, and perhaps it might be said for twenty-five hundred years, preserved a certain importance in the Eastern world. Pergamos and Thyatira are small inland cities, of no importance whatever in the world, and although inhabited by people who go to make up the number of the Sultan's subjects and pay his taxes, are never heard of in modern history, scarcely indeed in modern travel. Laodicea is a wild waste of ruin inhabited only by the wolf, the stork, and the vulture. Philadelphia, like Pergamos, is a filthy Turkish town, noted in modern times, and its immediate neighborhood, for the total absence of brotherly love, and the frequent occurrence of brawls and bloodshed. Sardis lies buried on the banks of the golden Pactolus. In a moonlight night the two lonesome columns of the temple of Cobele stand ghostly on the plain, sole relic of the ancient idolatry: but of the few that remained faithful, with unstained garments, in Sardis, there remains no memorial on earth, save only that ever-present promise, by virtue of which they shall walk in white robes.

There was another feature of the opening of the railway at Ephesus. At the time of mid-day prayer a telegraphic dispatch was sent from Ephesus (Ayasalook) to Constantinople announcing to the Sultan Abd-el-Assiz that the line was opened.

Could the dead dust of Ephesus awake to life and behold the wonders of that day, what astonishment would fill the souls of the long sleepers! That dust is not only of the great men in profane history, but it is eminently sacred in the eyes of the Christain. Mary the Virgin mother, doubtless was buried here, and her dust went here to the common earth, to await the resurrection of which her son was the first fruit. John, the beloved disciple, having seen from the rocky hill of Patmos the glory of his Master's House, from which he, the well-beloved and most impatient, was longest of all the disciples kept away, received at length in Ephesus the joyful answer to his prayer, "Come quickly, Lord," and shook off here the dust of his long pilgrimage.

Timothy, the friend of Paul, and perhaps first bishop of the Church in Ephesus, died here, as seems to be probable, and was buried in this soil. Here Onesiphorus, and Prisca, and Aquilla, and others who have come down to long memory and affection as those who ministered to the weariness and sufferings of the great Apostle, lived and doubtless died, and over their dust the modern steam car thunders by the ruins of the theatre in which Paul was accused by the people, and the silent wire of the telegraph, the work of the American Morse—modern Christian of a land then lying unknown beyond the pillars of Hercules—that wire bears to far Byzantium the lightning intelligence that the followers of Mohammed are at prayer in the mosk on the plains of Ayasalook, "City of the Moon." Diana of the Ephesians has regained the possession of her desolated city, but the railway and the telegraphic wire will be the advance couriers of the returning faith of Mary and John and Paul and Timothy.

Negroes Citizens of the United States—Opinion of Attorney General Bates.

The opinion of Attorney General on this important question is now completed, and in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, at whose request it was prepared. The facts on which it is based are stated as follows:

"The schooner Elizabeth and Margaret, of New Brunswick, is detained by the revenue cutter Tiger, at Perth Amboy, N. J., because commanded by a colored man, and so by a person not a citizen of the United States. As colored masters are numerous in our coasting trade, I submit to you the question suggested by Capt. Martin, of the Tiger, 'Are colored men citizens of the United States, and therefore competent to command American vessels?'"

As some incorrect statements have gone forth in regard to this opinion, we give the chief points. The constitution does not define the word "citizen," so the Attorney General examines history and the civil law, from the days of Rome down, for its meaning. His conclusion is that all free persons, without distinction of race or color, if native born, are citizens. A distinction is made between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. All citizens have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the privileges of voting and holding office. Hitherto not only the public, but jurists, have often confounded the two. A child of a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to hold office. The Dred Scott opinions are pronounced void and of no authority, since the province of the Supreme Court was only to settle the question of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. They are simply entitled to the respect due to the views of eminent gentlemen, and no more. The papers conclude as follows:

"And now, upon the whole matter, I give it as my opinion that the free man of color mentioned in your letter, if born in the United States, is a citizen of the United States, and, if otherwise qualified, is competent, according to the acts of Congress, to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade."

A writer in the Edinburg *Review* estimates the property of Great Britain and Ireland in 1858 at $29,000,000,000, which is about $100 to each inhabitant.