Among the very first appointments made by Lincoln outside of the Cabinet was that of "Archibald Williams, of Quincy, Ill., to be United States District Judge for Kansas."

The office-seeking delegation and their friends from Kansas, hearing of the intention of the President to make that appointment, protested warmly against it, and urged that of a local favorite. The President replied, in substance: "Gentlemen, I shall appoint my old friend, Archibald Williams; and, did you know him, as I do, to be a noble and pure man, and a great lawyer, you would, as you soon will, thank me, for sending you such an incorruptible and capable judge."

Let the bar and people of Kansas answer as to whether or not Lincoln was not as usual -- right.

The foregoing extract is from a letter written to the Chicago Tribune a few days ago by K. K. Jones, Esq., of this city; and upon that text the Commonwealth proceeds to comment as follows:

There was probably no man to whom Mr. Lincoln was more sincerely attached than this same Judge Williams, father of Hon. A. L. Williams, ex-Attorney General of Kansas. The two men were in many respects similar, and each believed the other to be the ablest lawyer in Illinois. They were legal practitioners together for a quarter of a century or more, and moved side by side during the same period among that splendid company of intellectual athletes who stepped like gods from peak to peak in early Illinois politics. They had for allies and for adversaries, in the courts and on the stump, in those days, a set of men who nearly all became nationally prominent, and some of whom "departing left behind them" a radient and enduring impress upon the country's history. First, of course, was the illstarred Douglas, who was at one time

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Judge of the Circuit Court in which Lincoln and Williams practiced. Then there was Stephen T. Logan, whom Lincoln appointed Justice of the United States Supreme Court; O. H. Browning, who served out the unexpired term of Douglas in the Senate, and afterwards became Secretary of the Interior under Johnson; the gallant General John J. Hardin, who used to help Lincoln out of his love-scrapes, and who subsequently fell at the head of his regiment in the Mexican war; "Old Dick" Richardson, who was Douglas' first lieutenant, and who went to the Senate for a short time, served awhile as Governor of Nebraska, and declined a brigadier-general's commission in the Union army, which Lincoln voluntarily tendered him; Lyman Trumbull, who secured a place in the Senate the first time by "playing it low down" on Lincoln; Isaac N. Morris, who led the "squatter sovereignty" element in the lower house of Congress during the Lecompton struggle; the lamented Col. W. H. Bissell, first Republican Governor of Illinois, and once upon a time party to a projected duel with Jeff Davis; Bob Blackwell, author of the only standard legal work on tax-titles; John Logan and Dick Oglesby, now Senators from Illinois; "Long John" Wentworth, Gen. Palmer, Gen. Shields, Dick Yates, E. B. Washburne, Owen Lovejoy, Jack Grimshaw and others. Judge Williams lived in the old Fourth Congressional District of Illinois, which embraced the "Pike" section of the State, and which was steadfastly and unreasonably Democratic. Williams, Browning and Grimshaw used to take turns for Congress against the Democratic nominees, just for the fun of the thing, and to "get acquainted with the people," as Williams often remarked. The style of canvass in those days was the joint discussion, and Williams, who was always earnest and profound in his speeches, made but poor headway with the "roaring populace,"

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polished sarcasm. His homely face and awkward manners were unfailing sources of coarse wit on the part of his adversaries, and it was no uncommon thing to see him blush like a school girl as he stammered out some retort to these allusions which by its quaint seriousness only added to the laugh raised at his expense. But they all respected and honored him--supporters and opponents alike--for his sturdy honesty, his well-stored mind, and his splendid character as a man and a citizen. His appointment to the United States Judgeship in Kansas was his first and only office-holding, we believe, and that came unsought, as a mark of personal favor and friendship from the man who loved him like a brother. We are sure, continues the Commonwealth, "that Kansas never had cause to regret that he was sent here; and that his death, which occurred while he was still holding the place, was a sincere grief to all of our people to whom chance or business gave an acquaintance with this "noble and pure man, and great lawyer."

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