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Naturalization, and the Rights and
Duties it Confers.
Tus United States Senate yesterday engaged in a apirited debate on the subjertof the right
of naturalized oitizens of Amerioa to extmp. of naturalized oitizens of Amerias to ex $\rightarrow$ mp.
tion from the control of any foreiga Government
for politioul offenses committed before nataralization. We are glad to see that every
speaker held views substantially the same that Demoorats and Repablicans concurred in the demand that a naturalized citizen was enof a native born. The tone of the debate was
exoliting, and the language nsed in all exolting, and the language used in al
onses was properly emphatio. A merit a large share of publio attention, ft may The common law of England and the civilil law of the Continent divided subjeots into two
classes, those who owed permanent and those ment. All persons born under the dominion the other Buropean nations, held the sxme
dootrine, oould not divest themselves of thair duties as British subjects. No aot
on their part could sucoeed in dissolving the bonds of fealty to the orown
of that oountry. Backstone lays it down
as law without an exception, that naturaliza. tion by a foreign Government does not release
the British subject, and that by this aot he incurs a doable daty, which may be in oppo-
sition to each other, and subject him to in-
convenlence or punishment. Coke states the same prinoiple in his day, and even so early
as the days of Bracton and Fleta the same principle prevailed. The result of an enforce-
ment of the law is simple. An Englishman or Irishman comes to America: he is natu-
ralized, and incurs new doties and
privileges. He returns to England opinion which was not at all oxpressinal in in
America. The same is the case with Prussia. America. The same is the case with Prussia.
A citizen of that State is compelled to undergo
a certain number of years in the military serto. Before the time required he emigrates
to Amerios, remains here for years, beoomes
a oitizen, retarns to his late country on a tour of business or pleasure, and
is seized upon and possibly punished for
not serving the time in the army prescribed
by the Prussinn not imaginary cases. Sach have ocourred.
was enly within the past three years that Was enly within the past three years that our
Admiral in oommand of the Batio Şuadron
threatened to blow up a Prussian town, wecause two of his sailors were eaptured and
were about to be punished there becasase of
their having once been Prussians, and having The oomplication arising from this condition.
of affairs is extremely embarrassing, to say to war.
To the view as laid down by the common law, America has almays dilssented. She maintained and she maintains that naturaliza-
tion by law frees the citizensfom all ther bonds
of allegiance, and exempts him from all arrest, exoept for a past violation of the all ar-
law, or a present violation of any law when in Ioreign country. It washes from him all the to arrest or punish him for them is a violation of our national rights, and one which every
Semator concurred in stating is a just canse for war.
The subjeot, which certainly merits deoided aotion, was brought betore Congres3 at the
commencement of the session, in the Presi-
dent's message. He said: "The annexation of
many small German States to Prussia, and a reorganization of that country under a new
and more liberal constitution, has induoed meto renow the effort to attsin a just and
prompt settlement of a long.vexed question conoerning olaims of foreigng States for militiary
servico from subjeets naturalized in the United service from subjects naturalized in the United
States. In oonneotion with this subject, the attention of Congress is respect-
fully called to a singalar and em-
barraasing oonflict of laws. The Executive
Department of this Goverament has hitherto uniformly hold, as it now holds, that natio-
ralization in oontormity with the Constitution oiplent from his native allegiance. The courta of Great Britsin hold that allegianoe to the
Britieh Crown is indelater Britieh Crown is indoleasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British
judges eite oourts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory agninst the position held by the Executive anthority
of the United Stutes. This conflict porplexe the publio mind conoerning the rights of naturalized oitizens, and
national authority abroad. 1 called attenonge, and now again respeotfally appeal to Congress to deelare the national will nnmis This portion of the meanage is of lighest importunee, sudd should recelve imme diate attention and a duflaite settlement Wh may bo that the Biilish view is correot.
We do not think it is, and believe, with Mr Pumpor, that to give pormisesion to omigrate,

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