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IST OF GRAND JURORS for a

IST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 8th day of August, 1859.

Samuel Brickets, farmer, Jackson.
James Ewing, farmer, Barree.
Elisha Gillam, farmer, Barree.
James E. Glasgow, J. P., Clay.
Henry Greenawalt, farmer, Brady.
Henry Greenawalt, farmer, Brady.
Henry Greenawalt, farmer, Brady.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter.
Abraham Lewis, inn keeper, Shirley.
Benjamin J. Laport, wagon maker, Franklin.
Christian Miller, farmer, Cronwell.
William McDivit, boatman, Oneida.
David McGarney, farmer, Cronwell.
William McDivit, boatman, Oneida.
David McGarney, farmer, Shirley.
Martin Orlady, M. D., Walker.
Alexander Port, coal dealer, Huntingdon.
David Shingle, miller, Franklin.
Martin Walker, farmer, West.
Andrew Wise, farmer, Union.
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin.
George B. Young, J. P., Porter.
James Ozburn, farmer, Jackson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J. S. Africa, surveyor, Huntingdon.
Samuel Brooks, Esq., clerk, Carbon.
J. Nelson Ball, mechanic, Huntingdon.
John A. Black, farmer, Clay.
Jacob Baker, farmer, Springfield.
Henry Cramer, founder, Brady.
Algerson Clark, farmer, Tod.
John Colder, sr., farmer, Porter.
Amos Clark, farmer, Tod.
John Copley, blacksmith, Warniorsmark.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel B. Donaldson, farmer, Carbon.
Edward Dougherty, farmer, Shirley.
George Eby, merchant, Brady.
Adam Foeht, farmer, Morris.
Moses Greenland, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Green, farmer, Cass. Moses Greenland, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Green, farmer, Cass.
Alexander Gilleland, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
A. S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
William Harman, carpenter, Porter.
John R. Hunter, merchant, West.
John Hostler, farmer, Morris.
John Jacobs, butcher, Shirleysburg.
James Lightner, M. D., Shirleysburg.
James Lyons, farmer, Springfield. James Lightner. M. D., Shirleysburg.
James Lyons, farmer, Springfield.
Porter Livingston, farmer, Barree.

James Lyon, mason, Springfield.
Winchester J. McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Robert Madden, carpenter, Springfield.
Charles H. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon.
David B. Mong, tanner, Warriorsmark.
George Numer, tanner, Henderson.
McGinley Neeley, tanner, Dublin.
James Neeley, Esq., tanner, Dublin.
Franklin Conner, tailor, Alexandria.
Daniel Prough, laborer, Henderson.
Andrew Park, farmer, Cass.
Henry Roberts, farmer, Shirley.
James J. Robison, laborer, Shirley.
Hon. Wm. B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Henry Sheeder, farmer, Penn.
James Smith, farmer, Jackson.
George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell. George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell, Jacob Soliers, carpenter, Springtield. Samuel Secrist, farmer, Brady. G. G. Tate, constable, Carbon. Thomas Wilson, Esq., farmer, Barree.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.
William H. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
James S. Burket, inn-keeper, Cromwell.
Christian Couts, inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
John W. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Dell, farmer, Cromwell.
Asher Drake, jr., farmer, Clay.
Abraham Elias, farmer, Tod.
James Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
John Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark.
K. L. Green, farmer, Clay. K. L. Green, farmer, Clay. Jonathan Hoover, farmer, Cass. Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Thomas Hyskill, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Horning, farmer, Barree.
Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Miles Lewis, farmer, West.
Wm. A. McCarthy, teacher, Brady.
Lovolk Morrison, inn.kegner, Carthon. Joseph Morrison, inn-keeper, Carbon. James McCline, farmer, Porter. Peter N. Marks, carpenter, Huntingdon. George Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark. Christian Price, farmer, Tell. John Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark. Levi Redenour, farmer, Juniata. George Roland, farmer, Cass. James Reed. laborer, Carbon. George II. Stevens, plasterer. Clay. Solomon Silknitter, teacher. Oneida. Solomon Shkintter, teacher, Oheida.
Alexander Scott, farmer, Tell.
John J. Swan, farmer, Dublin,
Peter Tippery, J. P., Morris.
Clark Walker, merchant, Barree,
John Westen, machinist, Warriorsmark,
Huntingdon, July 29, 1859.

PRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, FIRST WEEK. 1859. Andrew Patrick, Jacob II. Lex. vs. Eby. Cunningham & Herr.
vs. Caldwell & Hoover.
vs. R. Hare Powell.
vs. H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. Jacob Crisswell Leonard Weaver John Montgomery, Matson Walker, L. S. Hecht, Clement's heirs Jno. R. Gosnell.
Andrew Walker.
John Jamison.
Jno. McCanless, et. al. Glasgow & Bair J. Butler Hamilton, James Chamberlain, Peter Etniro Caleb Brown. Caleb Brown.
Fred. Crissman.
Walter Graham
Juo. Shope.
Wm. Reed.
John Eby.

Mary Irvin, D. B. Birney iond Week.

15. Wm. Foster's heirs.

15. Wm. Foster's heirs.

15. John Savage.

15. Matthew Trueman.

15. Fishet.

15. Robt. Speer's Admr.

15. Wm. McCauly, et. al.

15. West Branch In's. Co.

15. Henry Irvin.

16. Cromwell Tp. School Dis.

16. Exrs. of Jas. Porter, doc'd.

16. Abram Grub, et. al.

16. Admr. of J. French. H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. Fleming Holliday SECOND WEEK. Stewart Foster, et. al. John Garner John Savage, Same, A. S. & E. Roberts, Miller Wallace, Mary McCauly, J. B. McElroy, Wm. H. Gorsuch, A. Port, Admr. for use, rs. Catharine Householder, rs. Thomos Welsh, rs. Huntingdon, July 20, 1859.

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M'GUFEEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Smith's and Bullion's Grammar.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's and Colburn's
Arithmetics.

Arithmetics. Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys. Davies' Algebra.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.

Berard's "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven

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Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps
by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
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Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order. A full stock of School Stationery always on hand. Huntingdon, April 27, 1859.

YMN AND PRAYER BOOKS.

Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Reformed, for sale at
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WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

--PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV:

HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 27, 1859.

NO. 5.

Select Poetry.

[From the Iowa City Republican.]
LOUIS NAPOLEON.

BY REV. O. O. M'CLEAN. Thou man of earth! yet scepter'd, crown'd. To play thy part awhile, Then in death's mantle to be wound, So loathsome and so vile, To rot as do the meanest things. God soon shall lay thee with the Kings, Who like thee had their day, And then were borne with curses deen-A few with blessings on their sleep, Forevermore away.

Self-worshipper! enshvined within Thyself, and mad upon Thine idol-thou dost seek to win Worship around thy throne From myriads, the many colored light Of glory draws from truth and right-Who through the ages sing. While trampling down in blood and fire, Poor human hearts, as if but mire-"Long live-God save the King."

Dreamer! beneath that gorgeous dome Where he whose name thou hast, By sufferance "was seen to come, And lay him down at last. How low! He seems thy pride to mock, Pointing to that far distant rock, Where chain'd, he saw the sea, And long'd for freedom, till at length, Just as the storm passed in its strength,* Napolcon ceased to be.

His tomb, oracular to thee, Speaks with prophetic power, Tells of the stroke of destiny, In his ascendant hour. While from each field, he lost or won, Where war's red hoof had trampled on The flesh and souls of-men, Sepulchral voices seem to say, " No one of mortals ever may, "Run such career again."

He passed away, and with him passed The day of Empire then, Such empire as in fancy glassed, Thou seeks't with sword and pen, And Russian hate, once more to sway O'er millions of thy fellow clay. Thou'rt under Heaven's ban-And when thou'rt gone, in every clime There shall come forth with might sublime The Individual Man.

With all thy vanity and pomp, What hast thou but that name, Whose very sound, is like the tramp Of victory and fame. That name that by the sulphurous breath Of Battle, was pealed forth in death-Let men but cease to call thee so, And soon the lowest of the low Thou'lt be beneath the Sun.

What is thy power but a sword, And not thy subjects trust-Thy wisdom intrigue-and thy word Frail as the very dust. Pretence is written on thy brow-For shame! that thou can'st wear it now, Where Roman warriors stood. Avannt thee! with thy mark of Cain. And jewelled hands that wear the stain Of Freedom's priceless blood,

*Napoleon's tomb in Paris.
*The English permitted the French to remove His remains from St. Helena.
*Just as he breathed his last, a storm swept over the

JOWA CITY, June 24, 1859.

Interesting Miscellung.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH PAPER.-A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says, it is wonderful to see the thousand useful as well as ornamental purposes to which paper is applicable in the hands of the Japanese. He states that he saw it made into materials so at sunset over the bosom of a lonely lake, closely resembling Russian and Morocco leather and pig skin, that it was difficult to detect the difference. With the aid of lacker varnish and skillful painting, paper made excellent trunks, tobacco bags, cigar cases, saddles, telescope cases, the frames of microscopes; and he even saw and used excellent water-proof coats made of simple paper, which did keep out the rain, and were as supple as the best Mackintosh. The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs. towels nor dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft. thin, tough, of a pale yellow color, very plentiful and very cheap. The inner walls of paper, being nothing more than painted fine translucent description of the same material; it enters largely into the manufacture of nearly everything in Japanese households; and he saw what seemed to be balls of twine, but which were nothing but long shreds of tough paper rolled up. If a shopkeeper had a parcel to tie up, he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hand, and use it for the purpose; and it was quite as strong as the ordinary string used at home. In short, without paper, all Japanese would

come to a dead lock; and indeed, lest by the arbitrary exercise of his authority, a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper. the sage Japanese mothers-in-law invariably stipulate in the marriage settlement, that the bride is to be allowed a certain quantity of paper.

Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never rose from human censor! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the genial sighs of a summer's air, and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bed-clothes!

Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

The Beauty of Cheerfulness. "A joyous laugh, a pleasant smile, How much of care they can beguile." It is probable that the happiest people in the world, are the individuals whose prominent traits of character are cheerfulness and good nature. We may be mistaken, but it seems to us that the ill-natured, the malicious, the wicked, and the evil-disposed cannot be cheerful as a general rule. They cannot feel easy in mind. The monitor within, the consciousness of wrong-doing must trouble them and cast a cloud over their happiest moments. Guilt of every description will be punished sooner or later. The malice of today will meet with its penalty to-morrow, and the unkindness or ingratitude which some individuals seem to delight in inflicting upon friends and neighbors will, in the end, come back in dreadful retaliation. It has been said that the truly good are the only truly happy, and in nine cases out of ten the cheerful constitutionally, if we may so express it, are the persons who have little to trouble them because of former conduct, and then they endeavor to afford and diffuse as much pleasure as possible, and take delight in ministering to the comfort of their fellowcreatures. Cheerfulness of disposition is the real sunshine of the heart. It seems as a mirror to reflect the spirit of the man. In misfortune's gloomiest hour it gives courage and hope, and robs the future of many of its darkest clouds. But how frequently do we see individuals who are not only not cheerful themselves, but who seem to envy a benevolent and kindly disposition in others. They appear to exult in making bad worse, and in mingling bitterness with every cup of joy .-Even the prosperity of a neighbor is a source of dissatisfaction. They never describe a character without giving it dark tints; they soldom hear of a lucky turn of fortune in the history of a friend, without exclaiming, in a moody and prophetic spirit—"Well, the higher you ascend the more fearful will be your downfall." They cannot be happy themselves, and they seem to be anxious to make every one around them as gloomy as possible. Perhaps many of these unfortunates cannot help or correct their disagreeable infirmity, but all who desire to glide through the world smoothly and quietly, should have as little to do with them as possible. They are the croakers of society, the drawbacks of existence. They render circles cloudy and discontented which would otherwise be gay and animated. They infuse distrust and suspicion into minds, which, but for their asperity or malevolence, would be all confidence and faith. The cheerful on the other hand, the kind-hearted and good-natured, are the mes-sengers and ministers of joy. They are always welcome, for they are always ready to dispel gloom, to chase away melancholy, and to laugh at the trifling cares of the world .-They rejoice with the prosperous, are happy with childhood, and even endeavor to cheat old age of its gravity and despondency. Contentment is for them better than riches, even as an easy mind is better than the choicest luxuries of sight, sense or taste.-Who cannot remember such buoyant and hopeful individuals among their friends and acquaintances? No malice, no unkinkness. no ill-will marks their conduct; poverty to them has few terrors, comparatively speaking; they are always welcomed with a smile; and wherever they mingle they exercise a kindly influence. "A quiet and contented mind," says a modern philosopher, "is the utmost felicity man is capable of in this world; it is the very crown and glory of wisdom. A happy disposition finds materials of enjoyment every where—in the city or in the country-in society or in solitude-in the theatre, or the forest-in the hum of the multitude, or the silence of the mountains, are alike materials of reflection and elements of pleasure. It is one mode of pleasure to listen to the music of Don Giovanni, in a theatre, glistening with light, and crowded with elegance and beauty; it is another to glide

sylvania Inquirer. ANECDOTE OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.-Frank B. Fay, of Chelsea, who visited Europe last summer, delivered a narrative of his travels. in a lecture to the Chelsea Library Association last week. In the course of his lecture he related the following anecdote of Queen

where no sound disturbs the silence but the

motion of the boat through the waters. A

happy disposition derives pleasure from both:

a discontented temper from neither."-Penn-

Victoria : "It is reported that her Majesty has a sweet little temper of her own, and that her many a Japanese apartment are formed of cara sposa, like a prudent man, generally retires before the storm, and locks himself in screens; their windows are covered with a his private cabinet until the sky is clear and sunshine again illumines the classic shades of St. James of Windsor. After one of these for violating any municipal law whatever, of ebulitions, the Queen gave a 'thundering knock" at the door of the room where Prince Albert had taken refuge, and upon being asked, 'who's there?' responded, 'the Queen.' 'The Queen cannot enter here,' responded the hen-pecked. After the lapse of half an hour a gentle rap was heard upon door. 'Who's there?' asked Prince Albert. 'Your wife,' responded Victoria. 'My wife is always welcome,' was the gallant reply."

> BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The velvet moss grows on a sterile rock, the mistletoe flourishes on the naked branches, the ivy clings to the mouldering ruins, the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mutations of the receding year; and Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful to see and grateful to the soul will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrills around the crumbling alters and broken arches of the desolate temple of the human heart.

With a true wife, a husband's faults should be sacred. A woman forgets what is due to herself when she condescends to that refuge of weakness-a female confidant.

A firm faith is the best philosophy; a best physic.

Miscellaneous Aews.

The Naturalization Question.

Extract of a despatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859.

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last cen-

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power " to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."-Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these Statesfor that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," &c., &c. The Constitution thus recognizes the principle of expatriation in the strongest manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself and unworthy of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out inducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native government and become citizens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and unconditional right of ex-

patriation. Congress have uniformly acted upon this principle ever since the commencement of the Federal Government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist, though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to become a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and adjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the Government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one of another government. It would be still form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our

own towards foreigners. The question then arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, "no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen .-He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country, for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoing his happiness, he is, whilst there, bound to obey its municipal laws, equally with those who have lived in it all their lives.— He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government have no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own Territorics. If this government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations, securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad, from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists, and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this had not been done before his departure, and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdic-

tion, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law. Under such circumstances, no person would hink of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would de-The very same principle, and no other, is apshould he choose to return to his native counoffence against the law before his departure, as the native-American citizen to whom I have referred.

In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, controversy. If one of our native or natu- scribed as an outcast, I can now see plainly the armies now at war.

ralized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or National, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily re-turning within our jurisidiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibilities to the United States, or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to

such an appeal. Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to our naturalized citizens .-The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth.

A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient; because, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States.— It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service.
To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my dispatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14th ultimo, I confide the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of hem as "were in the army or actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That s, to the case of actual descrition or a refusal to enter into the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle.

If a soldier or sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it ter its commission, he had become a subject more strange were that government to inter-pose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militia-man who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to severe penalty if he did not obey the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then returned to Pennsylvania, is it posble to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresce all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise: but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide

your conduct. It is to be deeply regretted that German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better, far better, for them, considering the comparatively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German States—and especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever.

Letter From Hon. Daniel E. Sickles NEW YORK, July 20.

The Herald of to-day contains a letter to the editor from Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, in ministration at the North, who avow extreme which he corrects a statement made in that paper yesterday, regarding the recent event in his domestic relations. "The reconciliation." he says, "was my own act without conprive the government whose laws he had vio- sultation with any relative, connection, friend lated of the power to enforce their execution. or adviser. Whatever blame, if any, belongs The very same principle, and no other, is aptomatically to the step, should fall upon me! I am prepaplicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, red to defend what I have done before the only tribunal I recognize as having the slighttry. In that case, if he had committed an est claim to jurisdiction over the subject-my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am he is responsible for it in the same manner | not aware of any statute or code of morals which makes it infamous to forgive a woman, nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. | how near and dear to us, and I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me when speaking of Tousig's case, "every na- the repudiation of my wife, when I think it tion, whenever its laws are violated by any | right to forgive her and restore her to my one owing obedience to them, whether he be confidence, and protection. If I ever failed a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict to comprehend the utterly desolate position the penalties incurred by the trangressor, if of an offending, though penitent woman, the found within its jurisdiction." This princi- hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities clear conscience the best law; honesty the ple is too well established to admit of serious of danger, to which she is doomed, when pro-

nunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child, and I have rescued the mother of my child, and although it is very sad for me to incur the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me that if I am the first man to say to the world that an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the chesteles in my noth the good reof all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just. "There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affection, which

enough in the almost universal howl of de-

can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and father, is to be fatal to my professional, political and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success and social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition, and so long as I do nothing worse than to reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first mpression from a few.

"But in the end men think for themselves. and if I know the human heart-in sunshine and storm, I have sounded nearly all its depths -then I may reassure those who look with reluctant foreboding upon my future, to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows, while to those worthy groups here and there who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies they will be as serviceable to him as his friends. In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive, may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment in public or private upon this sad history, and that is to aim all their arrows at my breast, and for the sake of my innocent child to spare her yet youthful mother while she seeks in sorrow and contrition, the mercy and the pardon of Him to whom sooner or later we must all appeal."

Extraordinary Exhibition --- A Man of Leather.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer.]

An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodeon on Thursday evening last. A young man by the name of James Stevens had advertised that he mould do many worderful things in that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the wall, &c., which astounding exploits he proceeded to exhibit at the appointed hour, in he presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the medical faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned professors, who were invited to the stand that the practised. He began by sticking a handful of pins, up to the head, in his s, then drove an awl through the middle his wrist into a chair; drove a knifethrough the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the flesh exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his check, the blade protruding through his mouth. In all this but little blood was

He also offered to drive a knife through each leg and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed. About the whole procedure there was no sort of humbug, as the eyes of divers gentlemen, who were would be a singular defence for him to make and any "unbelieving Thomas" had an opupon the stand, were steadily fixed upon him, portunity to touch the knife blade on the opposite side to that into which it had been thrust, of the leg, wrist or hand: He used a few galvanic rings about his person, which was probably more for show than anything else, as they could effect nothing. Mr. Stevens looks to be not more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. Before closing, he proposed to operate in a similar manner upon any one of the audience, agreeing to forfeit \$1,000 if he inflicted pain. This, however, was prudently declined. We saw this man of leather early yesterday morning, looking as fresh and whole, as though knife or nailhad never penetrated his elastic body.

Southern Sentiment.

We are glad to see that several influential Southern papers are becoming fully alive to the absurdity of enacting a slave code, and the injustice and folly of the demand that property in slaves in the Territories should be placed upon any higher or more sacred basis than any other kind of property. Thus the Mobile Register says:

"The true doctrine is to regard and treat slaves as property, and afford them all the protection by law to which any other species of property is entitled. The 'theory' that is in our opinion 'untenable' is to discriminate between this and other kinds of property.-There is no warrant for the distinction thatwe can find, in the Constitution or elsewhere. We see no more claim to call upon Congress to make a 'slave code' for the Territories than to make a 'horse code,' and if Congress were' to make forty thousand such codes, there would be neither slaves nor horses in the Territories if the people did not want them there, and if the people did want them, there would be no occasion for any such Congressional code. This is just one of those stubborn facts that are proof against philology, casuistry, or logic. The dispute is about nothing, and will come to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention meet the people of America will find this out. Let the politicians look out, for, as Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, says, it will be dangerous to stand on the outside platform when the cars are in motion."

With the exception of a few noisy ultraists at the South, and the sycophants of the Addoctrines mainly to prove by some sort of logical hocus-pocus that those who have rebuked the treacheries of the President to the pledges of 1856 are traitors to the Democratic party, a sound and healthy sentiment prevails almost everywhere in the Democratic ranks, and a soon as it casts from itself the incubus of Buchananism and emphatically reaffirms its old principles, Democracy will once more become a giant power in the nation.

A young man, aged 25 years, by the name of Otto Hame, a native of Berlin in Prussia, who was for some time a resident of Patterson, N.J., some three months since left for Berlin to take possession of property worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000 left by an uncle, and on the second day of his arrival he was put into the army.

The Bible Union has purchased \$12,-000 worth, or 120,000 copies of the New Tes-