AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON. Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JULY 28, 1859.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT. Of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE. Of Franklin County.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

Agreeably to notice the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county met at the hotel of D. Martin, in Carlisle, on the 16th inst., when the following proceedings were had: Resolved. That the Democratic voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships, are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding borough or township elections, on Saturday, the 6th of August next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward, borough or township, to meet in County Convention, in Carlisle, on Monday the 8th day of August next, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be supported at the ensu ing election. Said election will be held in the rough of Carlisle and Mechanicsburg. between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock. P. M.; in the boroughs of Shippensburg and Newville, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, and in all the other districts between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock. Resolved. That it be hereby recommended to the Convention to adjourn at or before half past 12 o'clock, to enable the delegates to return

to transact the business with open doors and to vote for candidates viva voce. JACOB WOLF, Chairman, AB'M. LAMBERTON. Sec'y.

The United Brethren will hold a Camp Meeting, one mile west of Hockersville, near the Walnut Bottom Road, commencing on the 9th of August.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

On our first page will be fond a well written Biographical sketch of the character and servi-South, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We wish it understood, however, that in publishing a brief history of his quaintance. life and services, we have not committed our. self or our paper on the subject of the Presidency, nor do we intend to. It is right and with those whose names have been mentioned in dent of the United States. Beyond question, Gen. LANE possesses the elements of popularity in an eminent degree, and should he be the choice of the National Convention, Pennsylvania will go for him with a rush.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE .- We publish to-day, and ask for it a careful perusal from every reader, another Address from the Demoeratic State Committee. The subject to which it is principally devoted-Expatriation and Natur dization-is one that has recently been much agitated, and the views of the Democracy there-Republicanism. The Committee present it fairly and clearly, and treat it with marked ability. And in doing so, the hypocrisy and dishonesty of Opposition leaders and presses receive a pro per exposure and just condemnation. To all complished Chairman, and the Democratic party of the State.

SALE OF CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.—Eight hundred thousand dollars worth family in a neighboring State. of the old stock of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, which was owned by citizens of Philadelphia, was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Gompany last week. As every share of this stock has a vote, its new owners will have conthe Cumberland Valley, and of course will require our forwarding men to run their freight cars to Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Central instead of the Lebanon Valley, as they do at present. It is supposed that new officers will be selected to manage the Cumberland Valley road, and new energy employed in conducting it. The sale of this stock to the parties we have named, appears to give general satisfaction their advantage.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS .- The fervid and almost intolerable heat that characterizes this month, in this latitude, is calculated not only "to take the starch out of a fellow," but to make him sigh for "a lodge in some vast wilderness." Governed by this feeling, we paid a visit to the favorite retreat, Carlisle White Sulpher Springs, a few days since, and were delighted with the arrangements and nesday night, a large bank barn on one of the accommodations. These Springs, which are located near the base of the Blue Mountain. four miles from Carlisle, are highly impregnated with sulpher, and the water has been frequently recommended by physicians. The or fifteen tons of hay, and a carriage and harbuildings are large, substantial, well ventilated, and well located, and the hundreds of young shade trees that were planted some five or six years since, are growing beautifully, and form a delightful grove. The present proprietors. Messrs. Owen, CLENDENIN and VISHER, are admirably calculated for the position they occupy, and are assiduous in their at entions to those who visit them. Certainly these Springs only want to be known to be well patronized, for a more delightful, healthy place of resort, cannot be found in Pennsylvania. We are surprised they are not more resorted to by city folks, for we feel satisfied, as at present conducted, they offer, greater inducements than are generally her application for a divorce from her husband, found at watering places Let our city friends. if they desire real enjoyment and comfort, pay a visit to the Carlisle White Sulpher Springs, and our word for it they will not regret it .-Though a visit to this secluded spot might, and undoubtedly does, assuage the "stings" of old Sol's scorching beams, still it must not be presumed that this is the only recompense for the trouble of going there-oh, no! far from it.-The palate, 100, can be tickled here, and that land, had his collar bone broken, and his head day, Mrs. George W. Potter, of Pottsville, Pa., not only with a "straw"-(in a glass of some favorite beverage)-but by the eating of some of those unapproachable "waffles and chickens" which daily appear on and disappear from the table set by the popular and highly esteemed proprietors.

The Black Republicans of Minnesota have nominated Alexander Ramsey as their candidate fo Governor.

Peace! --- Peace !--- Peace ! !

The steamer North Briton brings the imporant news that peace has been declared between rance and Austria. The Emperor Napoleon campaign. The Emperor of Austria preserves whole civilized world will rejoice that peace has more than three months since war was declared, and within that short period the Allied armics have repulsed the Austrians in every engagement, and finally wrested from her iron grasp a province which she has misgoverned for more than a century. The history of war scarcely records a more brilliant chapter than this campaign in Italy.

A fearful insurrection of the negroes of the villages surrounding Puerto Cabello, is Venezuela, broke out on the 15th of June They assassinated Goiquaza, a judge in the vicinity, and murdered four other peaceable citizens. Afterwards they advanced with a force of two hundred and fifty men to attack Puerto Cabello, but were repulsed by the troops stationed at that place. Since that time they have committed a number of outrages in the vicinity; and at last accounts it was feared home the same day.

Resolved, That the Convention be requested that they would yet return in sufficient numbers to successfully attack Puerto Cabello. The rising is said to be not a political movenent, but a question of blacks and whites.

Miss Mary C. Zecher, of Lancaster, died' on Monday of last week, under peculiarly afflicting circumstances. The Union says that ter, both in a political and financial point of on the 7th inst., whilst engaged in looking af. view. ter some poultry on her father's premises, as she jumped from an elevation, one of her feet struck a tenpenny nail in a board lying on the ces of Gen. JOSEPH LANE, the distinguished Sen- but penetrated through the foot. Inflamation ator from the new State of Oregon. Gen. and lock jaw ensued, and after lingering several LANE, it is well known, has been favorably days her sufferings terminated in death on Monmentioned in numerous States, North and day. Miss Z. was in full vigor of life and health when the accident occurred. She was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed her ac

DEATH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN. - The Af rica brings intelligence of the death of Oscar. proper that the people should be made familiar King of Sweden, at the age of sixty years. He was born on the 4th of July, 1799. He was a connection with the exalted position of Presi- much better and more prudent monarch than some who have made much more noise in the world, and was beloved by his people. For several years past, the government has been in the hands of his son, Prince Charles, who now succeeds his father, under the title of Charles

A Utah correspondent of the New York Times notices the remarkable fact that the institution of polygamy is becoming unpopular among the Mormons since the accession of the recent large emigration from the States; and that Brigham Young is beset with applications on, greatly misrepresented by Know-Nothing for bills of divorce. In consequence of this state of affairs, the "Prophet" has issued orders to suspend the ceremony of "sealing."

THE HARRISBURG ELOPEMENT .- D. Burton Williams, late local editor of the Harrisburg we say, read this Address. It is creditable Patriot and Union, is the name of the man who alke to the Committee and its talented and ac- cloped on the morning of the 5th inst.. with a hitherto respectable young lady of that town with whom he had been in clandestine intercourse for some time. Williams has a wife and

BROTHER BRIGHAM LECTURING HIS PEOPLE. -Brigham Young tells the "saints" some seious truths. He said in a late sermon : "Many of you will exchange your last bushel of wheat trol of, and will hereafter manage the affairs of with the stores for ribbens and gew-gaws, when paper, must have invented it. you really need it for bread. And with shame facedness I say it, some will take the last peck of grain to the distillery to buy whisky, and then beg their bread."

to our people, and we doubt not it will prove to and killed a drover, who was on the train com- ing party, and returning home in the noon, acing east. The name of the deceased was Henderson; he was on his way cast from his home n Indiana with a drove. It is supposed that he was caught in the darkness, between the age." two trains, and not being able to make his es cape, was knocked down by the advancing

> FIRES FROM LIGHTNING .- Adams county has suffered severely from lightning. On Wedfarms of Wm. Jenkins, Esq., near Lilly's dam. was thus destroyed. The barn of Mr. Joseph Rebert, in Franklin township, was also destroyed by lightning, with 748 dozen of wheat, ten ness. The loss is about one thousand dollars -no insurance.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. -On Friday ast, Mr. I. N. Nichols, a contractor on the Lackawana & Bloomsburg Railroad on the part of the extension between Rupert and Catawissa, in attempting to spring on the cars while in notion, missed the step and was run over before they could be checked. His both limbs were severed from his body. He lived a few

Mrs. Horace Fry, of Philadelphia, lately brought so prominently before the public by has gone to Europe with her father.

BATHING .- At this season, when school-boys have holiday, and therefore are inclined to amuse themselves by paddling in the water, or by swimming, it would be well for parents and guardians to exercise a supervision over the ju- Circus, was killed on the 1st instant, at White

ACCIDENT .- Mr. A. Martin, of New Cumber

Enough of the Chinese Sugar Cane has neen raised in Iowa this season to make one millions gallons of syrup.

DEAD.—Dr. Andrew Porter, died suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought, he would not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and, it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the boy, and it is thought not suddenly at Cape May, body of the body at Cape May, but not suddenly at Cape May, but not s probably dic.

Late from Europe.

Arrival of the steamer Africa-Hostilitics Suspended! - Armistic agreed upon - Hopes for Peace, &c.

The steamer Africa brings the very important telegraphs to the Empress that peace has been news that an armistice of fifteen days had been signed upon the basis that the Italian Confede- agreed upon between the Atlies and the Austri- as circums racy shall be under the honorary Presidency of ans, proposals to that effect having proceeded the Pope, (which is apparently, in this case, a from the French. This is doubtless for the new name for an empty honor.) and that Aus: purpose of affording an opportunity for the retria concedes her right in Lombardy to the newal of peace negotiations between the bellig- dom which we are prepared to maintain in our Emperor of the French, who transfers thom to events. The Allies, after the series of brilli at intercourse with foreign States, as a part of our the King of Sardinia, in compliance with the assurances given at the commencement of the demand nothing less than the fulfilment of the object declared at the commencement of the Venice, but she will form an integral part of war, viz: the absolute freedom of Italy from an uniform rule of naturalization, and the sevthe Italian confederation. The news was received with acclamations at Paris, and the my has been overmatched by the French, and stayed the fearful ravages of war. It is not likely to retrieve its losses by prolonging the war, may be persuaded to yield to terms position to offer terms gracefully to her discomfited enemy, and if the latter refuses to make ate and bloody engagements.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Peace! Peace: Peace!

FOUR DAYS LATER. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITAIN.

DIGHLY IMPORTANT!

ITALY INDEPENDENT.

FATHER POINT. BELOW QUEBEC, JULY 24. The steamship North Briton, from Liverpoo

been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained. The steamship Anglo Saxon from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst. The advices by the North Briton are four days later than those furnished by the sceamer

Africa, and are of a highly important charac-A treaty of peace between Austria and France and Sardinia had already been concluded. The

provisions of the treaty are briefly as follows: An Italian confederation is to be formed unground, which not only perforated the shoe der the Honorary Pres dency of the Pope of But penetrated through the foot. Inflamation Rome—Austria concedes Lombardy to France.

Austria retains her right of rule over Venice. The steamer left Liverpool before the effect of the news had time to be developed.

The Paris Moniteur explains the circumstan ces attending the armistice, and says the great entral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents, offering mediation, but was rather unsuccessfut until the French ficet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and a conflict before Verona was imminent, when Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the that code. Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing, the armistice was concluded. The two Emperors had an interview on the

11th, at Villa Franca. The following is a copy of the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress Eugene, announcing that peace had been concluded upon: VALLEGIO, July 11.

A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself on the fol-The Italian confederacy is to be under the

onorary Pres dency of the Pope.
The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights n Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Surdinia: . It must be borne in mind, however, that in-The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, dependently of the tie or duty of allegiance, and really distinct from it, there is and always NAPOLEON.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN PARIS. The dispatch of the Emperor announcing the

ies of Wisconsin, it is said there are three canlidates for the Legislature : J. M. Root, Demo-

We don't believe a word of it. Such a concatentation of fortuitous coincidences as is contained in those names never occurred. Some reprobate editor who had nothing to put in his

The rattlesnakes are making increasing inroads upon domestic appearances and peace. We have already had to record some of a peculiar nature. Here is another: "Miss Sarah KILLED BY THE CARS. - On Wednesday night | H. Dyer was bitten by a rattlesnake last Satura week, about 11 o'clock, the fast line going day two weeks, near Morgan, Calhoun county west, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when Ga. from the effects of which she died on the passing one of the mountain stations, ran over following day. She had been out with a fishcidentally stepped upon the monster. She suf fered intensely, but most of the time unconsciously. The lady was just eighteen years of

> St. Louis is a lively place. The body of an unknown man was found in that city, on Wednesday night, who was stabled in twenty Wood, wife of a well known daguerreotypist, committed suicide by taking poison, and there were two attempts at murder, and several rob.

There were 28 fires in Baltimore, Md. on Monday of last week, and a loss of propert thereby to the amount of about \$40,000.

Mr. Hiram Jones, a young and well-to-de farmer in Rye, N. H., formerly an extensive trader in Portsmouth, terminated his life by cutleaves a wite and one child.

Muster in Worcester, there were over 400 grog- ing with the native ci iz n. He is neither in a eries in full blast, where liquor was sold open y, in utter defiance of the authorities and the

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided that it is incumbent on owners of He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these mills, factories, tanneries, &c., situated on laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to streams, to keep the dust, shavings, tan, bark, abide by the consequences. If they are admin &c., out of the same. Any deposit of these. renders them amenable for damages. CIRCUS PROPRIETOR KILLED .- Mr. Leonard.

one of the proprietors of H. Buckley & Co.'s Spring, Florida, by Lewis Hogans. During a severe thunder storm the other

a nicce of the Hon. George M. Dallas.

ADDRESS

of the DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania:

We now proceed to present to you, as briefly

tained, as the State Committee believe, by the

Democracy of the State and of the Nation; re

ances will permit, the views enter

specting the rights of our naturalized citizens, and those principles of natural justice and free Constitution, authorizing Congress to establish happens now, that the state of war in which several of the leading nations of Europe have become involved, and which may possibly em-brace in its unhappy circle the whole of that thus early in the campaign, rather than have continent before peace shall be re estab ished. heavier conditions thrust upon him after anoth- has imparted, for obvious reasons, an immedi er series of bloody disasters. France is in a ate and most important significance to all those questions depending on the principle of the right of expatriation, as we understand it in this naturalized subject of a foreign country, he country, and which, in connection with our act peace, Italy will be the theatre of more desper- of Naturalization, are not only extremely intersting to our citizens by adoption, but directly concern the dignity, power and international consequence of our Government. It is true that many or all of the Governments of Europe have made provision in some mode or other. for the naturalization of foreigners, by which they are invested with a portion or all of the appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested. their native adoption, but, nevertheless, these great care should be taken in their application, same Governments, almost, without exception, either openly affirm or tacitly maintain the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, absolute or lenounced the idea of perpetual allegiance as on the 13th inst. and bound for Quebec has unworthy the era in which we live, and as inconsistent with and inimical to the generous principles of our Government, and it is well mown that on one occasion we successfully resisted its application at the cannon's mouth. In the same spirit, the Imperial or Monarchical Governments of Europe, still more or less sub-servient to od Feudal influences, regard expatriation as a matter of grace from the Government to the subject, not as a matter of right in the subject, and of course as being subordinate to their claim of perpenual al egiance. We, on the contrary, regard expatriation as a natural and indispensable right, like the right to enjoy the sunshine or to breathe the air; we believe it to be superior to allegiance, and that it can Napoleon, in Turin, grants those possessions to only be limited or modified, postponed or in been disposed to treat naturalization as being no more than a mere municipal regulation. which each nation might make for its own par ticular interests or convenience, operative with-in its own jurisdiction, but which did not warrant anything to be done for a naturalized sub-

perpetual allegiance as conflicting equally with a naturalized subject of another country, shou'd justice and reason. must be in the necessity of the case, as the very cement of any organized political society, endued with sovereignty, a certain contract beconclusion of peace was bulletined in Paris on tween the Government and its subjects or citi-the 12th, when the French fund immediately zens. Under this contract, the Government to persons and property, to preserve order, to guarantee civil and political rights, and to de fend the nation against its foreign enemies, and the subject or citizen for his own part engages crat; Robert Hogg, Free Soil, and T. H. Dye, to obey the laws and pay to the Government Whig. So, on the election day, it will be Root, Hog, or Die" with the voters.—Ex. an actual subsisting debt or, obligation in the law which one may attempt to evade or escape by expatriation may be hereafter the subject of diplomatic controversy between the Government of the Union and foreign States, but it is certain, that while the United States, so long as the Government remains in the hands of the Democracy, will permit no insulting visitation of the claim of perpetual allegiance on our adopted citizens, or any political distinctions to be drawn in principle between native and naturalized citizens at home or abroad, no act of natu ralization, whether of an American citizen by a

regard the act of naturalization as placing the

naturalized citizen in all respects, except in the

one Constitutional reservation of ine ligibility

and honor, as that occupied by the native born

citizen—as in point of fact inducting a man;

hitherto for the period of probation required by

the law, an inhabitant or resident in the land.

into full and perfect citizenship under a Govern-

laws, can release either from an actual-not constructive-existing debt, penalty or obliga tion under the contract referred to governments and their citizens or subjects, in curred and owing at the time of expatriation, and unpaid at the moment of a voluntary return to the jurisdiction of the deserted country But there is no need to occupy your attention further with any observation of our own on this topic. It is, fortunately, in our power to lay before you an extract from a dispatch

addressed to our Minister at Berlin, from the Department of State, by order of President Buplaces, robbed, and then thrown as a stinking chanan, and which, relating as it does to a carcass in an open field. The same day, Mrs. practical case, has been most carefully prepard. It presents the true American position a manner so clear at once in statement and satisfactory in argument, as to be well nigh beyond cavil:

Extract of a Despatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at

Berlin, dated July 8, 1859. "The question then arises, what righ's do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the r ghts, priv leges and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, ting his throat with a razor, on Saturday, the "no person except a natural born citizen, is 9th inst. He was about 31 years old, and eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and af ter the date of his naturalization, both at home If it is stated that at the recent Fireman's and abroad, is placed upon the very same footbetter or worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign ountry, for the purpose of advancing his for tune or promoting his happiness, he is whilst there bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives istered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government have It was certainly appropriate, too, that the par-To do this would be to violate the right To protect our cicizens against the application and expel from our shores the unfortunate per-of this principle of universal law, in its full ex- sons who had fled hither for refuge—which actent, we have treaties with several nations se- quired Louisiana and the month of the Mississeverely cut, by being thrown from a buggy, a was so much scared by the thunder and lightseverely cut, by being thrown from a buggy, a was so much scared by the thunder and lightseverely cut, by being thrown from a buggy, a was so much scared by the thunder and lightseverely cut, by being thrown from a buggy, a was so much scared by the thunder and lightresiding abroad from some of the onerous duthat there were foreigners on those fertile lands, no such treaty exists, and an American citizen citizens—which has always encouraged emigra

A drunken fellow named Floyd is on tri-

The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should be choose to return to his native coun try. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he

is responsible for it in the same manner as the native American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr Jackson, then our Charge d'Affaires to Vienna when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred by the transgressor, if found with-in its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If rily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment teet him against his responsibility to the Uni- the Greeks when they brings us gifts. ted States, or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an

especially to our naturalized citizens. ment a foreigner becomes naturalized. his allegi ance to his native country is severed forever .qualified, on the part of an alleged subject to He experiences a new political birth. A broad he Government under which he happens to be and impassable line separates him from his naborn. In opposition to this, the people and tive country. He is no more responsible for Government of the United States have always 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 illegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation 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 for Fillmore, (Know-Nothing.) The proof years and his have been bound to perform military service -

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 so dier or sailor were to desert from our ment which proclaims expatriation to be a nate army or mays, for which offence he is liable to ural right, and which disaffirms the doctine of a severe punishment, and, after having become

return to the United States, it would be a sin gular defence for him to make that he was ab solved from crime because after its commission he had become a subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that govern-ment to interpose in his behalf for any such Britam, in several of the States-I might men tion Pennsylvania in particular-the militiaservice, 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 possible to im agine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these ex amples to show more cearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisall the varying circumstances which may at tend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be ufficient to guide your conduct.

It is to be deep y regretted that German gov rnments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be bester, far bester, for them considering the comparatively small number of foreign government, or of a foreigner by our heir native subjects who return to their doninions 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 na-tive country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of n advan age so trifling to such governments hey should involve themselves in serious diffi culties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of his kind are main'y confined to the German States-and especially that the laws of Great

Britain do not authorize any compulsory mili ary service whatever." This perspicuous despatch is an official ex ression attered by the government of the Unied States, under the auspices of a Democrati Administration. It announces the law of the question as it is understood and felt by our people, and its tone is as temperate as its language is firm. I am willing to admit that it is somewhat in advance of the position held by receding administrations, but we must remem er such has has been the wonderful progress of the United States in population, wearth and power, that but a few years have intervened since, from the character of a third, or at best, second-rate nation, our great republican Confederacy has sprung to the first place among the sovereignties of the world. The influence of our country is now greater than ever before -its vast intellectual and physical capacities are well known abroad—and it's ems a fit time and fit occasion in the particular case at issue, if ever, to make the declaration which has now

been sent to an European Court. Thus it is, fellow citizens, of Pennsylvania, and thus it has always been, that the true spirit of our free American institutions has been reflected in the noble history of the Democratic party, and thus it is that the record of the De mocracy is preserved in its purity and strength. no right to interfere authoritatively in his be- ty which reduced the probationary term of natstatute book the "alten law," indicating a setvolved in trouble with nearly the whole world. | tled purpose on the part of its friends to harrass ties required from their own subjects. Where who, by the terms of the treaty, would become al at Lunenburg, Va., for shooting a boy of for violating any municipal law whatever of the hand -which made the flag of the Union the country of his temporary residence, he is just protection of adopted citizens in 1812, in many seven years old, because he refused to pick up as liable to be tried and punished for his offence a bloody and glorious victory by land and sea-

human rights. Demagogueism is said to be the leading vice of tepublican institutions. A ways in search of political capital, it never looks to see wheth of political capital, it never looks to see wheth or pointed captual consistent with itself. This dis graceful fact has been recently illustrated by the shameless course of the two Opposition factions. Not content with grossly misrepresentions. Not content with grossly misrepresentions. Not content with grossly misrepresentions. e Clerc-a mere semi-official business note of and the mouthing editorials of a few few lines, stating a fact by way of cautioning his correspondent, and not intended as a political text in the discussion of a principle, as is bigoted hostility to the naturalized citizens may be seen in the ruins of churches destroyed by one of our native or naturalized citizens were to fire, and in the mouldering remains of hundreds expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws.

State or National, and afterwards become a duty as freemen at the ballot box, have endeavering of the senseless resolutions of the Opposition Convention of the Sh of June last but in the senseless resolutions of the senseless resolutions of the Sh of June last but in the sensele expose himself to punishment by the commist of victims from New Orleans to St. Louis, denaturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not hardinged to contend, upon voluntal class of our fellow citizens by pretending a new fligate caucus sat Black Republicans and Know adopted citizen exclaim in view of this sudden

But as a further proof of the hollow hearted bypocrisy which has marked the meretricions lisplay you have witnessed, you will permit us person of foreign birth sha'l be entitled to vote. ted States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified according to the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth." The language of this amendation and the control of the control ment speaks for itself, and requires no explanation or comment. Before it could be subpunish him for an offence, this must have been mitted to the vote of the people of the State, the zens, or more dangerous to them, as a prece-committed whilst he was a subject and owed law required that it should be acted on and dent, than this male volent discrimination against passed by two successive Legislatures. Accordingly this was done. It is an undisputed fact stitution It must have been of such a character that he that four-fifths of each Chamber of these two with all their abundant professions, that the might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure: A future liabili crats, nor Americans, but Black Republicans. maintained silence at the outrage. In any event, serve in the army will not be sufficient; The vote of Massachusetts at the Presidential it must be plain that, not to meet such hundred and five thousand votes for Fremont. Black Republican,) twenty nine thousand for

Buchanan. (Democrat.) and twenty thousand only be limited or moduled, position and father's family when but twelve years of age and pattern ally existing debt, penalty or obligation due to the law, civil or criminal, at the period of emigration. The Governments of Europe have all come a man shight then be seized and comparation. the throughout the intervening election by their sufrages. The immoral not been spared, he would to say illegal effect of this extraordinary amend. ment is two fold. It first discriminates against They had a jug of whiskey. After supper they To submit to such a principle would be to make the naturalized citizens by setting them apart an odious distinction between our naturalized as a class among white men, unworthy to parject, in contravention of the international code and native citizens. For this reason, in my ticipate in elections with them, or in the active ject, in contravention of the international code of Europe, perpetual a legiance being a part of that code. On the other hand, with a larger comprehension of civilization and liberty, we comprehension of civilization and liberty, we comprehension of civilization and liberty, we comprehension of the international code of the period of two cleft with an axe in two or three places. The with all the forms of the naturalization law, Rooke were, on Wednesday night, committed to to such of them as "were full citizens of the United States. In the sec jail, to await their trial. time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of and respectability of naturalized citizens, an ex. | Each charged the quarrel with Hagerman. to the Presidency or Vice Presidency on the actual descrition or a refusal to enter into the cessively insulting demonstration in favor of upon the other. Honeyman is about 57 years same footing, and in the same degree of rights army after having been regularly drufted and negro equality with the native born and negro superiority to the foreign-born.

For while the naturalized citizen is prohibited

from voting, although a perfect citizen in the sense of the Constitution of the United States, negroes in Massachusetts, are not simply per mitted to vote, but are eagerly courted to assume the budge of electoral power. Not only this, but more. While every white man, no matter how long he may have resided in this act should be construed as to prevent persons country—no matter how immense his fortune or heavy the amount of tax he pays, or large his family, who may be made a full citizen of the United States to day, or who was even made so on the tenth of last November or at any time since, cannol role before or at the next Presidenreason. Again, during the last war with Great lial election in the State of Massachuschts-a negro who has run away or been stolen from Mary-land or any other slave holding State, and who vice, was exposed to a severe penalty if he did next November, and remains there, may proceed not obey the draft and muster himself into the to the polls and assert then and there his political equality with the native born, and his political superiority to every citizen, naturalized with in two years, who may happen by fixed resi dence, or otherwise, to be within the limits of that Commonwealth. And is it not apparent that if the Black Republican party of Mas setts has altered the fundamental law of the States. State, by the introduction of a clause restrain ing naturalized citizens from voting for two years after naturalization, that they may here after, on the same principle, extend the period diction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee of restriction to five, ten, fifteen or twenty years. Some other State, unless this unconsti utional and oppressive movement be at once resisted and subdued, may next amend its Contitution with a restrictive provision in duration of time still more offensive, until, to all intents of time still more offensive, until, to all intents and purposes, should the example be followed queror of Magenta, and kissed-him repeatedly by others, the old Native American doctrine of amidst the londest cheers I ever heard. The twenty-one years' residence before naturaliza-tion may be established in all or a majority of the States of the Union. It must be confessed that this is a grave question occurring here in her pretty features. And so they both entered the United States, under the American Plag itself, in which every naturalized citizen is interested either in respect to his honor or his franchise. There is consequently no cause for sur-prise in the circumstance that the newspapers and politicians of the opposition have so strenuously endeavored, by their impudent and silly effusions regarding General Cass' brief note to Mr. Le Clerc, to divert the popular attention from a case like this, the dread responsibility of which they cannot escape, in which, by a deliberate and solemn act of Government, they have placed the naturalized citizen, not merely in a

> out to negroes, and by which they have inaugu ated a policy that, if fully developed, would ead substantially to the disfranchisement of all uture emigrants. It does not admit of doubt that many worthy nen among the adopted citizens have been se duced from the protecting ranks of the Democratic party by some of the shallow humanita-rian theories broached by the Black Republican wing of the Opposition. They should now be satisfied that all this rigmarole and rant concern ing "freedom and human rights," and the "irepressible conflict between the slave-holding nd non slaveholding States of the Union, until all shall become free or all shall become slave, means the political inferiority to white native born men and to negroes, of other white men who are citizens by choice and law in this coun

osition of political inferiority to white men,

This is not the first occasion upon which Black Republicanism has manifested its disposition to insult and to outrage the foreign bo citizens. No doubt all remember that, in the year 1856 the Know-Nothing or Afferican Republican Party of that day, met in Philadelphia o nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that their Convention, or Council, proved a failure, because of non agreement among its members from the North and South, about what was called the 12th Section. It will not and cannot be denied that what is now the Black Republican faction throughout ty which reduced the probationary term of nat-uralization from FOURTEEN years, as it was du-ting the administration of the administration of the present leaders half. To do this would be to violate the right triangular to a sum dependent nation to legislate within its ring the administration of the elder Adams, to in this faction were delegates. Their names can territories. If this government were to Five under Jefferson—which botted from the carreasily be found and clourly identified. The platform submitted contained the most coward. large proportion of the members of the Convention came directly from the secret midnight by the Superintendent of Comm concluves. And yet neither the attempt to vio-late the dearest interests of citizens on the ground of religion in some cases, and of hirthplace in others, nor the companionship of Know Nothing conspirators, then embarrassed the now tender consciences of our Black Republican chilanthropists. But you will remember that his American-Republican Convention broke up and that contained the negro question, of course, August. departure, and he should voluntarily return un- Know-Nothing usurpation in the mire-and was a German question, there was an Irish July 28, 1859-36

der the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of quished for the offe tion of the Opposition party, under whatever name it may have chosen to appear for the nonce,

er directly or by fair implication, this Know. newspapers amount to little or nothing. Let the proper political party organs speak out helr condemnation of this brutal wrong? You have seen that in the Northwest, after an exciting onite p'am upon its face—the factions of the Opposition, whose oppressive, tyrannical and two, the Native American element has been two, the Native American element has been in the Black Republican organization, and have class of our fellow citizens by pretending a new born zeal in their welfare. Welf may each Nothings, "cheek by jowl," every Black Rebass. Nothings, "cheek by jowl," every Black Repub-lican trying to fancy himself a Know Nothing, naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much tess could be appeal to the government of his adopted country to produce the government of his adopted country to In nothing except not to repudiate the Mass chusetts usurpation, and in sinking what little principle they ever possessed into the unmean-ing compromises of an unprincipled coaliditie. But we have already, icliow-citizens, hisje to call your particular notice to the recent amendment of the Constitution of the State of than filled our allotted space. In fearlessly, and Anssachusetts, a State wholly and hopelessly so far successfully, supporting the principles of the Constitution, the Democratic party has been from pure Americanism.) providing that "No and is now the true friend and support of the and is now the true friend and support of the rights and interests of the naturalized citizens. nor shall be eligible to office, unless he shall li they, or any portion of them, no matter what have resided within the jurisdiction of the Unitheir race or religion, will persist in listening It may be truthfully asserted that nothing has ever been done in this country more insulting over been done in this country more insulting to the patriotism and honor of naturalized chi them by the restrictive amendment of the Conof Massachusetts; and it is strange, election in 1856 was, in round numbers, one sternly and at once, is to invite aggression and

ROBERT TYLER, Chairman. By Instruction of Committee

MURDER IN KANAWHA COUNTY .-- A murder was perpetrated on the 5th inst., near the head of George's Creek, in Kanawha county, Virgin. ia, at the house of John Honeyman. Stephen were all drunk; a general quarrel ensued, and Hagerman got ki led. Hagerman's skull was

old, Rooke is 40 odd-both have bad characters. The deceased was penceful in his habits

OATS .-- At its last, session our Legislature passed an Act to reduce the standard weight of outs from thirty-two, to thirty pounds per bushfrom selling and buying oats by a measure.

DEATH FROM LOCK JAW. - An interesting tle son of Mr. Samuel Herst, died from leck Jaw, in Get: yaburg, on Monday of last week.

BEDFORD SPRINGS .- There are now several hundred visitors at Bedford Springs, and the

Hon. James L. Gillis, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a special agent to the Pawnee Indians, with a view of arranging all matsachu. ters of difference between them and the United

> PRETTY INCIDENT .- As Marshal M'Mahon entered Milan, a little girl of five years of age, dressed in white, presented him with a bounct nearly as big as herself. He raised her upward and placed her standing before him on the saddie. "The child," says a letter, "threw her little arm around the sun burnt head of the con-Marshal seemed delighted with the child, and fondled her most tenderly, looking frequently at Milan, amidst a shower of boquets and applause."

At a meeting of the Cumberland Fite Company, held on the 16th inst., the following resolutions were adouted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be tendered to Mossrs. M. Minnich, E. D. Quigley, J. S. Main, L. Parker and L. Minnich, for their exertions in collecting monies for the purchase of the Hose Carriage at Philadelphia, for the fise

of the Cumberland Fire Company.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company by tendered to Mr. J. T. Wallace, and the members of the Phila. Hose and Steam Fire Company No. 1, for their kind treatment of the Committee while in the city. Also to the Washington Fire Company at Mechanicsburg, for the presentation of three beautiful boquets. Also to the members of the Union and Good Will Fire Companying and French Visit 1971 Companies, and Empire Hook and Ladder Com pany, for escorting us to our Hose House on its

Resolved, That these resolutions by signed by the officers and published in the county papers. RETER SPAHR, Pres't. Pro. Tem. P. Quigley, Sect'y.

Married.

On the 21st inst., in the Frankford Church. by the Rev. F. W. Kremer, of Lebanon, Rev. John Ault. Pastor of the Sulpher Springs Chapel, to Miss L. BELLA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Waggoner, of Frankford township.

County Treasurer. A T the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the

Democratic County Convention.

LEVI K. DONAVIN. Shippensb'g. July 28, 1859.

Teachers Wanted.

carr easily be found and clearly identified. The platform submitted contained the most coward ly and violent attacks on the patriotism and civil rights of the whole body of naturalized citizens. A large proportion of the members of the Con- at 10 o'clock A M where they will be examat 10 o'ctock A. M., where they will be exam-JOHN DONER, Sect'y.
July 28, 1859—3t*

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Silver Spring township, wish to employ thirteen teachers for the ensuing session, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Applicants will meet at Hognes n confusion on the 12th section of the platform, town, for examination, on Saturday, the 6th of

J. O. ECKELS, Sectly-