

The Lancaster Journal

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR DEMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOI. IX.

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1859.

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NOT ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

BY JOHN FIERSON.

"To fall on the battle field, fighting for my dear country, that would not be hard."—THE STRONGMAN.

Oh, no!—let me lie Not on a field of battle when I die!

Let not the iron tread of war's chariot pass o'er my head; Nor let the reeking knife, That I have drawn against a brother's life, Be in my hand when death's

Thunders roll, and tramples me beneath His heavy squadrons' tread; Or gory fells of his cannon's

From such a dying bed, Though 'er it float the stripes of white and red, And the ball gleam bright, The clareted spear upon the spear's wings, To sparkle in my sight,

'Tis never let my spirit take its flight! I know that beauty's eye, And sunshine beams on the lifted lance: I know that I have seen the

And people shout till the welkin rung, Who on the margin of the Trojans' camp, I know that I have seen the

Have some of these lips I've seen, The one at Lexington, and the one at York, Where the first blood was shed, And to my country's independence led:

And others, who have seen the "Baltimore" at Baltimore, And others, who have seen the "Merrimack" at sea, And others, who have seen the

That look upon the ocean's sea, And which the waves of the Gulf of Salamis, That sound of earth, that sound of sea, That sound of earth, that sound of sea,

Such honors grace the bed, I know, when the warrior says his head, And hears, as life ebb out, The conquered dying and the conqueror's shout, Hit as his eye, the soldier's

What is a column of a mound to him? What to the parting soul, The dew that glistens on the roll of drums? No, let me die Where the blue waves bend o'er me lovingly, As I go by my stern, my white hair, And from my forehead dries The death-damp from the helmet and the sky, Seen waiting to receive My soul to their dear friends? Or let me leave The world, and the world's

My wife, my children, my dear friends are gathered, And the calm voice of prayer, And the world, and the world's

With kindred spirits—who have blessed The human heart, and the human soul, By labors, cares, and sorrows of his good.

In my dying hour, When riches, fame and honor have no power To stir my lips to turn aside the cup, Or let me draw the sword of the past!

Let me, my soul, run back, With peace and joy, my earthly track, And see that I have done my duty, And that I have done my duty, And that I have done my duty,

Already I have seen, in my vision's deeds, Already I have seen, in my vision's deeds, Already I have seen, in my vision's deeds,

Or granite pile says "his heroic ground," Where my remains repose, Still will I hope to see my country—that those

Whom I have loved, the fatherless, My sword and shield, my sword and shield, My sword and shield, my sword and shield,

With the poor prisoner, and the poorest slave, And breathe an honest prayer, That they may like him whose bones are mouldering

INTERESTS OR CONVENIENCE, OPERATIVE WITHIN

its own jurisdiction, which did not warrant anything to be done for a naturalized subject, in contravention of the international code of Europe, perpetual allegiance being a part of that code. On the other hand, with a larger comprehension of civilization and liberty, we regard the act of naturalization as placing the naturalized citizen in all respects, excepting in the one Constitutional reservation of ineligibility to the Presidency or Vice Presidency, on the same footing, and in the same degree of rights and honor, as that occupied by the native-born citizen—as in point of fact inducing 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 Government which proclaims expatriation to be a natural right, and which disaffirms the doctrine of perpetual allegiance as conflicting equally with justice and reason.

It must be borne in mind, however, that independently of the tie of duty of allegiance, and really distinct from it, there is and always must be in the necessity of the case, as the very essence of any organized political society ended with sovereignty, a certain contract between the Government and its subjects or citizens. Under this contract, the Government engages, among other things, to give protection to persons and property, to preserve order, to guarantee civil and political rights, and to defend the nation against its foreign enemies, and the subject or citizen for his own part engages to obey the laws and pay to the Government whatever debt or penalty the judgment of the law may justly demand of him. What may be 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 U. S. States, so long as the Government remains in the hands of the Democracy, will permit no resulting violation 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 naturalization *whether of an American citizen by a foreign government, or of a foreigner by our laws*, can release either from an actual—not constructive—existing debt, penalty, or obligation under the contract referred to between all governments and their citizens or subjects, incurred 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 observations 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 Buchanan, and which, relating as it does to a practical case, has been most carefully prepared.— It presents the true American position in a manner at once so clear in statement and satisfactory in argument, as to be well nigh beyond cavil:

[Here follows the dispatch from Gen. Cass to the U. S. Minister at Berlin, dated July 3, 1859, which was published in The Intelligencer two weeks ago.]

This perspicuous dispatch is an official expression uttered by the government of the United States, under the auspices of a Democratic 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 preceding Administrations; but we must remember such has been the wonderful progress of the United States in population, wealth and power, that but a few years have intervened since, from the character of a third, or at best, second-rate nation, our great Republic 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 seems 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 Democracy is preserved in its purity and strength. It was certainly appropriate, too, that the party which reduced the probationary term of naturalization from FOURTEEN years, as it was during the administration of the elder Adams, to FIVE under Jefferson— which blotted from the statute book the "alien law," indicating a settled purpose on the part of its friends to harass and expel from our shores the unfortunate persons who had fled hither for refuge— which acquired Louisiana and the mouth of the Mississippi, notwithstanding the cry of Opposition that there were foreigners on the soil, and who, by the terms of the treaty, would become citizens— which has always encouraged emigration and territorial extension with the same hand— which made the flag of the Union the protection of adopted citizens in 1812, in many a bloody and glorious victory by land and sea— which quelled the fanatical insurrection of 1814, and trampled the insupportable insignia of a Know-Nothing usurpation in the wire— and whose terrible wrath will yet teach the Black-Republican proscriptions of Massachusetts how perilous a thing it is to dare to trifle with the rights of liberty in our country— no one can deny, in fine, how singularly appropriate it is that this same Democratic party should have assumed the initiation of a new idea in the gradual and sure solution of the great problem of human rights.

Demagogues is said to be the leading vice of republican institutions. Always in search of political capital, it never looks to see whether it is even consistent with itself. This disgraceful fact has been recently illustrated by the shameless course of the two Opposition factions. Not content with grossly misrepresenting the meaning of General Cass' letter to Mr. Le Clerc—a mere semi-official business note of a 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 quite plain upon its face—the factions of the Opposition, whose oppressive, tyrannical and bigoted

HOSTILITY TO THE NATURALIZED CITIZENS MAY

be seen in the ruins of churches destroyed by fire, and in the mouldering remains of hundreds of victims from New Orleans to St. Louis, deprived of life while endeavoring to fulfill their duty as freemen at the ballot box, have endeavored to patronize this despised and ill-treated class of our fellow citizens by pretending a new-born zeal in their welfare. Well may each adopted citizen exclaim in view of this sudden manifestation of friendship, as did the Trojan of old, "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes!"—I fear the Greeks when they bring us gifts.

But as further proof of the hollow-hearted hypocrisy which has marked the meretricious display we have witnessed, notice to the recent amendments of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, a State wholly and hopelessly given to Black Republicanism, (as distinguished from pure Americanism,) providing that "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United 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 the amendment speaks for itself, and requires no explanation or comment. Before it could be substituted to a vote of the people of the State, the law required that it should be acted on and passed by two successive Legislatures. Accordingly this was done. It is an undisputed fact that four-fifths of each Chamber of the two successive Legislatures, were neither Democrats, nor Americans, but Black Republicans. The vote of Massachusetts at the Presidential election in 1856 was, in round numbers, one hundred and five thousand votes for Fremont (Black Republican), twenty-nine thousand for Buchanan, (Democrat), and twenty thousand for Fillmore (Know-Nothing). The proof is therefore incontrovertible that this measure, originating with the Black Republicans, passed through two successive legislatures in which that party was predominant, and that it was finally consummated at the popular election by their suffrages. The immoral, not to say illegal effect of this extraordinary amendment is two-fold. It first discriminates against the naturalized citizens by setting them apart as a class among white men, unworthy to participate in elections with them, or in the active affairs of government, for the period of two years after they have become, in compliance with the terms of the naturalization law, full citizens of the United States. It secondly places, in derogation of the rights and respectability of naturalized citizens, an excessively insulting demonstration in favor of 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 permitted to vote, but are eagerly courted to assume the badge of electoral power. Not only this, but more. While every white man, no matter how long he may have resided in this country—no matter how immense his fortune or heavy the amount of his taxes, or large his family, who may not be 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, cannot vote before or at the next Presidential election in the State of Massachusetts—a negro who has run away or been stolen from Maryland or any other slave holding State, and who flees into Massachusetts before the first day of next November, and remains there, may proceed to the polls and assert there his political equality with the native-born, and his political superiority to every citizen of the United States, who may happen by fixed residence, or otherwise, to be within the limits of that Commonwealth. And it is not apparent that if the Black Republican party of Massachusetts has altered the fundamental law of the State, by the introduction of a clause restraining naturalized citizens from voting for two years after naturalization, that they may hereafter, on the same principle, extend the period of restriction to five, ten, fifteen or twenty years? Some other State, unless this unconstitutional and oppressive movement be at once resisted and subdued, may next amend its Constitution with a restrictive provision in duration of time still more offensive, until, to all intents and purposes, should the example be followed by others, the old Native American doctrine of twenty-one years' residence before naturalization, 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 the United States, under the American flag itself, in which every naturalized citizen is interested either in respect to his honor or his franchise. There is consequently no cause for surprise 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, and which, by a deliberate and solemn act of Government, they have placed the naturalized citizen, not merely in a position of political inferiority to white men, but to negroes, and by which they have inaugurated a policy that, if fully developed, would lead substantially to the disfranchisement of all future emigrants.

It does not admit of doubt that many worthy men among the adopted citizens have been a-dunned from the protecting ranks of the Democratic party by some of the shallow humanitarian theories broached by the Black Republican wing of the Opposition. They should now be satisfied that all this rignarole and rant concerning "freedom and human rights," and the "irrepressible conflict between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union, until all shall become free, or all shall become slaves," means the political inferiority to white native-born men and negroes, of other white men who are citizens by choice and law in this country.

This is not the first occasion upon which Black Republicanism has manifested its disposition to insult and to outrage the foreign born citizens. No doubt all remember that, in the year 1856 the Know-Nothing or American Republican party of that day, met in Philadelphia to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and that their Con-

VENTION, OR NATIONAL 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 the North and West was largely represented in that Convention. Many of the present leaders in this faction were delegates. Their names can easily be found and clearly identified. The platform submitted contained the most cowardly and violent attacks on the patriotism and civil rights of the whole body of naturalized citizens. A large proportion of the members of the Convention came directly from the secret midnight convocations. And yet neither the attempt to violate the dearest interests of citizens on the ground of religion in some cases, and of birthplace in others, nor the companionship of Know-Nothing conspirators, Black Republicanism, (as distinguished from pure Americanism,) providing that "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United 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 the amendment speaks for itself, and requires no explanation or comment. Before it could be substituted to a vote of the people of the State, the law required that it should be acted on and passed by two successive Legislatures. Accordingly this was done. 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the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Lancaster, Pa., do hereby order that the

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