

REPORTER.

Wednesday, June 5, 1844.

For President in 1844,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Electors for President and Vice President.

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| Wesley M. Chandler, } Senatorial.
Asa Dinwiddie, } | 13. George F. Lehman.
14. Nath'l B. Eldred.
15. M. N. Irvine.
16. James Woodburn.
17. Hugh Montgomery.
18. Isaac Ankney.
19. John Matthews.
20. William Patterson.
21. Andrew Burke.
22. John M'Gill.
23. Christian Meyers.
24. Robert Orr. |
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- George F. Lehman.
 - Christian Kneass.
 - William H. Smith.
 - John Hill, (Phila.)
 - Samuel E. Leech.
 - Samuel Camp.
 - Jesse Sharpe.
 - N. W. Sample.
 - Wm. Heidenrich.
 - Conrad Shimer.
 - Stephen Baldy.
 - Jonah Brewster.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
HON. HENRY A. MÜHLENBURG,
OF BERKS.

For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,
OF CHESTER.

NOMINATIONS.—We have but bare room to give to our readers this week the nominations of the Democratic Convention for President and V. President.

Native Americans.

The Bradford Argus, in its two last numbers, has made and reiterated an outrage upon public decency by most foul vituperation of the fair fame of David Wilmot Esq. and by entire perversion of the recent resolutions of the Democratic Association. The first is a covert attack (for assassins are only brave in the dark,) but covert merely against legal responsibility, (for they too dare face the disarmed,) while an adjuvant "Q in a corner" guides the dagger to its heart-thrust. We had supposed that the old stereotype slanders of "bloat-face" &c. were worn out; but as they are to be revived, to save the cost of a new plate, we would now suggest that this stale slang be set to music, to give it new charms, and turned over to the Clay club choristers of whose grace and utility the Argus-man has such a marvellous fancy, since "no club is complete without one." This would pleasantly shift the responsibility. Besides these songs might help to fill up the blank caused by the omission of "Matty Van" ditties in a new edition of "the book with the yaller kiver," grown so suddenly out of date.

In the absence of Mr. Wilmot we may speak his due. He fulfils the relations of a neighbor and citizen to the satisfaction of all thus connected with him. We know him in no other, subject to just remark; we can dream of none, subjecting him to public rebuke. He is a candidate for no office; he comes before the public in no way except to give his views to his fellow-citizens when called for; and these he would be a poor democrat not to hold open to fair criticism, which can only be made a pretext for foul-mouthed slander by the basely-depraved. In this case, the "lower deep" has been reached; for the falsification of his remarks seems to have been a mere step-stone down to the atrocious calumny of private character. We shall proceed to give the tenor of Mr. W.'s remarks and to vindicate the spirit of the resolutions, with the bare observation that the riots of Philadelphia were in no wise the direct subject of either, and without any attempt to meet, specifically, the worldwide digressions from truth as to both; for we have no patience with such low-fellow manners, and perhaps could not command moderation to speak of aspersions so false in fact and malevolent in motive; yet as disgusting in the execution, if possible, as calumnious in their conception. If we sought for an epithet to brand the infamous calumniator we could but ask the writer of the Argus to catch the echo of his own voice as he reads that name, and to note how weak it is to the thunders of conscience it should waken, syllabing ever the same—**"INFAMOUS CALUMNIATOR!"**

After the evening was far spent in the address of Mr. Allen, who was the "prominent man of the meeting," as the Argus terms it, Mr. Wilmot prefaced the resolutions we published last week (with a misprint, by the way of North for Native Americans) with brief remarks chiefly to this point; that, as set forth therein, the Native American Association is hostile to the principles of the Declaration of Independence anti-republican &c.;

that it is contrary to the hospitality of our laws; calculated to excite ill-blood between native and naturalized citizens who have by law equal rights; that riot and bloodshed, as in Philadelphia, are the legitimate and inevitable fruits of such invidious distinctions, specially when introduced into partisan politics; that this combination had assumed a political organization, and that all its political importance is due to the countenance given it and success achieved with it by the whigs in New York; and that all efforts to introduce this question into the politics of the day ought to be frowned down at once; for where is the security—if you are made the victim to-day of the accident of your birth-place and the conscientiousness of your religion, that I shall not fall to-morrow for my native home which I can not help and my sacred religion dearer a thousand-fold than life.—This, dwelling upon scenes like those of Philadelphia as the certain catastrophe of the unholy union of such a question with partisan politics, was the whole spirit and extent of Mr. W.'s remarks, without imputing at all, directly, the deplorable riots of the city to any party, which we know he refused, privately, to do; as publicly he no way did, the Argus-man to the contrary notwithstanding.

The "Native American Association" is one which, scattered through nearly all the states and dotting the Union in all the principal towns, with a head in Washington, is capable of immense injury to the Republic. As samples of its principles we quote now merely a resolution of the N. Y. Association; viz:—"We do solemnly resolve to oppose the election or appointment of any but American citizens to office, and henceforward to use our united efforts and unsparing zeal to procure such an alteration in the naturalization laws as shall exclude from the right of suffrage all foreigners who come into this country after such law has passed"—and an extract from an address of the Louisiana Association published with much solemnity of form, saying—"It is indeed by their labor, and by that only, that foreigners render any service to the United States; and it is the first prerogative of the American people to confine them to this, their only proper vocation in our country." Such are the proclaimed principles of an Association with which "the whig party openly and manifestly identified themselves in the recent charter election of New York" when the Democrats gave their candidate for Mayor some 20,000 votes, near the party strength; the whigs, theirs, some 5,000—those who scorned a coalition—while the whigs and "Native Americans" together gained the day over both. If this be not identification, for "all useful purposes," we mistake the term;—and this was the first movement which gave them importance as a political party, and was speedily imitated in Philadelphia, or its Liberties, but with an ill-success which engendered feelings for a very different contest.

But we wish to show fully the hospitality breathed throughout our institutions for the stranger within our gates; premising that it ill becomes us who almost are but few removes from a foreign stock, the migration of whose fathers hither was to find for themselves and found for others an asylum from the religious and political despotisms of the old world, now to close our hearts & our ports upon the miseries of the unblest of the earth, while the boundless fields of the West offer the rich deposits of ages to the uses of labor. Nor is such inhospitality less opposed to the spirit in which our Government was founded and the form of all the fundamental laws of our country. The Continental Congress, fourteen months before the Declaration of Independence, published an address to the people of Ireland, in which, after expressing the regret of the colonies that their commercial non-intercourse with Great Britain must affect Ireland which "had done them no wrong," they say: "It gave us, however, some consolation to reflect that should it occasion you much distress, the fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty and, in time, [noble prophecy!] from oppression also; an asylum in which thousands of your countrymen have found hospitality, peace and affluence, and become united to us by all the ties of consanguinity, mutual interest, and affection." "The Declaration of Independence itself (be it immortal!) assigns as the 8th "act which may define a tyrant" in the King of Great Britain that "he has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of

foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands;" and to carry out the declared inalienable right of man to the "pursuit of happiness," wherever it may lead him in his honest vocations, the constitution enumerates 4th among the powers of Congress this, "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." &c. Congress has accordingly passed various laws whose tendency to ameliorate the condition of aliens is known in the reduction of the term of naturalization from fourteen to five years. Naturalized citizens become eligible in time to any station in the general government except the two first offices. By the constitutions of the several states no restriction whatever is placed on naturalized citizens as electors, unless in Rhode Island—nor is their qualification for legislative functions distinguished in any way from that of Native Americans except in Maine and Georgia; the former requiring Assemblymen and Senators to have been five years citizens of the U. S., and the latter limiting seven years for the H. R. and nine for the Senate. We should add that in three states, of which ours is one, Assemblymen are required to have been "citizens and inhabitants of the state" three years, and Senators a year or two more; though in our plain view this could not operate any discrimination; but we leave that to professional opinions or adjudications. We will notice here the State-constitutional provisions which appear more lenient than the national naturalization laws, omitting qualifications not pertinent to this inquiry. Massachusetts, by her constitution of 1779-80, made "every male inhabitant of one year's residence an elector & eligible to the H. R." and to remove all doubts concerning the word "inhabitant" in this constitution every person shall be considered as an inhabitant (for the purpose of electing or being elected into "any office or place within this state) in that town, district, or plantation where he dwelleth, or hath his home." In 1821 an amendment was made, as to electors only, substituting the word citizen for inhabitant. The constitution of New Hampshire of '92 gives "every male inhabitant excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request," the right of voting, and qualifies inhabitants of two years residence for the H. R., with the same clause defining the word "inhabitant" above quoted from the constitution of Massachusetts; and this constitution remains unamended. The constitution of North Carolina, which is contemporary with our independence, makes "all freemen" of one year's residence electors and eligible to either branch of the Legislature. It has this remarkable provision, the only one containing the word citizen:

"Every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land, or other real estate; and after one year's residence be deemed a free citizen."

The constitution of Vermont provides that "every man" with the qualifications of age, one year's residence, good character, and the oath of allegiance, "shall be entitled to all the privileges of a freeman; and borrows from North Carolina the liberal article above cited, with this alteration, that every person after one year's residence in the state, "shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of this state, except that he shall not be capable of being elected governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, councillor, or representative in assembly, until after two years' residence." The charter of Rhode Island, granted by Charles II., under which its government was administered until lately, made the governor and members of the "general assembly" eligible by "the major part of the freemen." We learn from the Public Ledger that under the constitution of the Algerines, "free negroes are allowed to vote—naturalized citizens are not, unless they own freeholds." In New Jersey, an attempt made in the convention now sitting, to prohibit naturalized citizens of the U. S. resident there, from voting until a certain period after their naturalization, was recently voted down. Their constitution, two days older than our Declaration, entitles "all inhabitants" worth fifty pounds proclamation money to vote, according to which ladies formerly exercised the right, until the men in the legislature, (for luckily the constitution, tho' it admitted "any inhabitant" to the council or assembly, provided that he should possess a certain amount of property)

put an end to female rights and family jars, *quoad hoc*, by a declaratory resolution informing the world that "all inhabitants" of New Jersey were not women. Maryland had the same provision (making "all freemen" of one year's residence electors and eligible to the H. R.) as North Carolina, which appears to have copied from the former; but an amendment of 1802 substituted the words "free white male citizen." Tennessee, like these states, declares "every freeman" after six months' residence entitled to vote, and after three years eligible to either house of Assembly. Ohio and Illinois entitle "all white male inhabitants" to vote; the former state after one year's residence, the latter, six months.

As to the highest office in the gift of the people of the states, that of governor, three only require unqualifiedly, by the fundamental law, native-born citizens, viz: Maine, New York and Virginia, and two, Missouri and Alabama, admit only native citizens, or citizens at the formation of their separate governments, with the broad provision in Alabama that "any white male person" resident therein at the adoption of the constitution, 1819, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit, any provision to the contrary notwithstanding. Illinois requires 20 years citizenship; Mississippi 20; Delaware, Georgia and Ohio 12; South Carolina and Indiana 10; and the rest of the states from no years, as Connecticut, up to 7, in Pennsylvania alone. Massachusetts and New Hampshire require an "inhabitant" (with the constitutional explanation before given) of 7 years. Maryland and North Carolina a 5 years' resident; Vermont one of 4; and the clauses as to freeholds before-cited, show that in the two last named states, for all constitutional prohibition, aliens are eligible to their first offices.

An act of the Virginia Legislature of 1779, contains this emphatic declaration:—

"All men have a natural right to relinquish the country in which birth or other accidents may have thrown them, and to seek subsistence and happiness wherever they may be able, or may hope to find them."

Such is the welcome of our land to the family of man—a land proclaimed by our National Convention of 1840, as always by Democrats, the "asylum of the oppressed of every nation."—Thus do we cherish, (in the words of Jefferson, consecrated by their incorporation into one of the text-books of our political faith, the Kentucky Resolutions of '99,) "the friendly strangers, to whom the mild spirit of our country and its law had pledged hospitality and protection." And shall the small-souled "Native American" (Heaven save the mark!) stretch out one finger of the clenched hand, which should be as open as our hearts towards the oppressed, to point to this land and say:—

"Not there will weary stranger halt,
To bless 'the sacred bread and salt."
We must defer the subject to our next.

TO THE POSTMASTER AT BERWICK.—But few Postmasters seem to understand their duty in regard to newspapers remaining in their office. For instance, we lately received a paper from the Berwick Post Office, with the very pleasing intelligence marked on the margin that "this paper has not been taken out of the Office for some time." For the information of this Postmaster, we append the law in regard to this matter.

"In every instance in which newspapers that come to the office, are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, deputy postmasters will give immediate notice of it to the publishers, adding the reason if known, why the papers are not taken out."

And the Supreme Court has decided that Postmasters neglecting thus to give notice are liable for the subscription price of the paper.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamer Emerald which left N. York on Sunday with 120 passengers, for Poughkeepsie, met with a serious accident off Gov. Kemble's residence at Cold Spring. It seems that a crank gave way, and while her crew were arranging the rest of the machinery, she drifted on to a sharp rock, called the Brother, which caused her to leak. Boats from the shore succeeded in saving the passengers and baggage before she went down.

COAL MINES DISCOVERED.—The Pittsburg Age of Saturday says that the late storm in Mercer county, Pa., in blowing down a very large quantity of timber, has opened some ten or twenty coal pits, showing veins to have existed which had also remained unknown for half a century.

HENRY CLAY'S TREACHERY.—Below we give a letter from General Jackson, in reference to the whig declaration that he had written a letter to Gen. Hamilton recanting the charge of bargain and sale made against Henry Clay, in electing John Quincy Adams President:

A CARD.

To the editors of the Nashville Union: GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to various newspaper articles referring to a letter said to have been written by me to Gen. Hamilton, recanting the charge of bargain made against Mr. Clay when he voted for Mr. Adams in 1825.

To put an end to all such rumors, I feel it to be due to myself to state, that I have no recollection of ever having written such a letter, and do not believe there is a letter from me to Gen. Hamilton, or any one else, that will bear such a construction. Of the charges brought against both Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay at that time, I formed my opinion as the country at large did— from facts and circumstances that were indisputable and conclusive; and, I may add, that this opinion has undergone no change.

If Gen. Hamilton, or any one else, has a letter from me on this subject, which the friends of Mr. Clay desire to be made public, all they have to do is to apply to him for it. As for myself, I have no secrets, and do not fear the publication of all that I have ever written on this or any other subject.—Signed.

ANDREW JACKSON.

HERMITAGE, May 3, 1844.

Commenting upon the above, the Union says:—It perfectly establishes the falsehood of every allegation and insinuation that General Jackson had ever written such a letter, or changed any opinion which he had ever formed on the subject.—The card, however, needs no commentary—it is plain and explicit, and opens the doors wide for the admission of any fact General Hamilton or the whigs may have in their power to disclose. Will Mr. Clay dare to give the same permission in regard to all the letters—one in particular—which he wrote to the present editor of the Gloke, pending the same presidential election? We are fully satisfied that he will not dare to give such permission.

INJURED BY LIGHTNING.—The house of Mr. George Keeler, in Montrose, was struck by lightning on Saturday, 25th ult. The Democrat, in relating the accident says:—"The damage done was however comparatively trifling, inasmuch as from appearances the electric fluid seems to have passed through the house in all directions. At the moment of the shock, a flame burst through the stove-pipe hole in the chimney into the room where Mrs. K. was sitting, and the fluid thence probably passed out at the open door. Mrs. K. though receiving a severe shock similar in its effect to that received from an electric machine, was not injured. The house is affected as by a violent and powerful concussion in the inner side which jarred and wrenched it in its every part."

HORSE STEALING.—We learn from Bloomsburg Democrat, that on Friday evening, the 2d ult., two valuable horses, and a saddle and bridle were stolen from the stable of Mr. Alexander Crivelling, of that township. Upon their being missed the next morning, suspicion fell upon an Irishman, calling himself Patrick Hutchison, but whose real name is supposed to be Grady, who was prowling about the neighborhood the day previous, pursuit was made, and he was traced through Wilkesbarre, and caught on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, 25 miles beyond, on the Easton turnpike, snugly stowed away in bed at a tavern. The horses and thief were returned to the county on Monday, and the thief deposited in the county jail, to await the orders of the Court, at the August term to take a journey to Philadelphia in company with the Sheriff.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. KING, and lady, two aged persons, from Canisteo, Steuben Co., N. Y., were upset while passing through the street, opposite Raynsford's, and severely injured on Thursday last. Mr. King was badly bruised, and Mrs. King had her arm broken near the shoulder.

NOR BAD.—The Boston Post says that the name of Frelenghuysen answers a sort of chloride-of-lime purpose on the Clay ticket.

DEMOCRATS! remember the meeting in the township, near Mrs. Scott's on Saturday evening next.

BISHOP HUGHES.—This gentleman has addressed a letter to James Hamilton, Mayor of New York city, lately published, which is published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, and comprises four columns of that paper. It was written upon receiving a note from a young "Native American," saying he had provided himself with a "card" by which Bishop H. was to be "the dust." It is a calm but powerful written letter.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Mr. Deane's bill, providing for the holding of the Presidential Election, on the 1st day all over the country, passed the House on Wednesday last, by yeas 141 to nays 24. If the Senate oblige the strong sentiment of the people in favor of this desirable measure, the will soon become a law. It is intended to take effect at the ensuing presidential election.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—A letter received at Independence, Missouri, from the mountains, states that at various times during the past winter, the Sioux Indians made inroads upon the Pawnee Indians, killing in their encounters eighty of the Pawnees, taking away them prisoners, and destroying several hundred lodges. Only three of the Sioux Indians were killed.

A PRIMITIVE METHODIST minister who had been preaching at New Haven since August last, and who carries the name of Rev. Mr. Raine, has been expelled from his church, for the reason two girls, who had been domesticating his family. He has eloped, leaving wife and several children in New Haven.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—The part of the interior of St. Augustine Church untouched by the flames, a portion of the inscription upon the altar. The words, "THE LORD SHALL REMAIN UPON THE BURNT AND BLACKENED WALL, almost as clear and legible as the day they were placed there.

TIOGA COUNTY.—A meeting of Democracy of Tioga was held at Wellsboro' on the 21st ult. Hon. Jos. Brewster presided. Resolutions favor of Van Buren and Muhlenburg against the Annexation, for the free Tariff, and against the sale of the M. Line was passed.

THE RIOTERS.—It is said that Governor has no authority to promise for the payment of rewards. This, perhaps, correct, as a special law has to be passed at the last session providing compensation for the arrest of the Norristown Bridge burners.

ERRATA.—A most provoking error occurred in the communication "WHITEHEAD," in the last Reporter. In the 23d line from the bottom, the word engaged, insert, "in the building of cells? If more than a due portion of them were thus engaged."

N. Y. & ERIC RAILROAD.—We are glad to learn that strong hopes are entertained for the speedy completion of this important work. The New York Express says, that within a few days a movement has been made likely to insure its success.

BRADFORD COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the above company to be held on the 8th day of July next for the purpose of dissolving the company should all the members be agreed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.—The publishers of the Baltimore Standard are entitled to our kindest thanks for furnishing us with the proceedings of the Conventions held in Baltimore.

'TRAININ' DAY.—By the order of the Brigade Inspector, the "Bloody 15th" will parade on the 29th of June, to make the usual military display—walking canes, broomsticks, &c.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—An alligator, some five feet long was lately captured in New Orleans, within a square of the St. Charles Hotel.

ON DIT.—It is stated in letters from Washington, that Hon. N. P. Tammage has been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and declined.

THE PROFITS OF MANUFACTURING.—The Bartlett, Mass., Mills have divided eight per cent. for six months, making sixteen for the year. This does not look like a "losing business."

DEAD.—Mr. Gadsby the well known hotel keeper in Washington city is dead.