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Select Poetry.

From Peterson's Magazine.
Twilight Musings.
BY MARY L. MEANY.
Hush! 'tis the sweet and holy hour of eve—
Let no rude accent break the silence round:
The lily rock and tree, and lowly flower,
Deep stillness reigns—a quietude profound.
The last sweet bird has ceased its tuneful voice—
And fluttered down into its peaceful nest;
The balmy breeze scarce wakes a fiftal whisper,
Among the trees that shade the still lake's breast.
This is the hour for souls to hold communion,
The loved and lost—we feel their presence here—
Not as in days gone by, a transient union,
To be alloyed, perchance, by doubt or fear.
No, for within the spirit's rapt recesses,
Each dear one hath a sacred place assigned;
Alone when joys or sorrows, when trouble presses
To them we turn a soothing hand to find.
No parting pangs disturb that blissful moment—
No careless word can sever the bright chain,
That links the heart to them it loves in Heaven,
Where Hope still whispers, "Ye shall meet again!"

Miscellaneous.

Revolutionary Adventure.
The leading events of the war of Independence are familiar to every American; but many incidents, full of interest and adventure, yet remain to be disclosed. There are those yet living who remember the following story.
The American authorities found much difficulty in disposing of their prisoners. They had no posts near the city for the purpose; and they could suggest no better means for securing them, than to place them under a guard in a thickly settled part of the country, where the inhabitants were most decidedly hostile to the English. The town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, was one of those selected for this purpose. The prisoners were confined in barracks, enclosed with a stockade and vigilantly guarded. But in spite of all precautions, they often disappeared in an unaccountable manner and nothing was heard of them till they had returned to their place in the British army. Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads, and told of fortune-tellers, peddlers, and such characters who had been sent at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency; but whether man or spirit was the conspirator, the mystery was unknown.
When this became known to Washington, he sent General Hazen to take this officer, after exhausting all resources, resorted to stratagem. He was convinced that, as the nearest British post was more than a hundred miles distant, the prisoners must be aided by Americans; but where the suspicion should fall, he could not even conjecture; the reproach of Toryism being almost unknown in that region. Having been trained to military exigencies of this kind, in a distinguished career as colonel in the British army, his plan was formed at once, and he communicated it to an officer of his own, upon whose talent he relied for its successful execution. This was Captain Lee, whose age and ability fully justified the selection.
The secret plan concerted between them was this. It was to be given out that Lee was absent on furlough or command. He, meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and, having provided himself with information as to the state of his quarters, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the soldiers, and join them in a plan of escape. How well Captain Lee executed his part may be inferred from the fact that when he had disappeared, and placed himself among the prisoners, his own officers and soldiers saw him every day without the least suspicion. The person to whom I am indebted for most of these particulars was the lieutenant of the prisoners, and familiar with Lee; but though compelled to see him often in the discharge of his duty, he never penetrated the disguise. Well it was for Lee that his disguise was so complete, as he had his associates suspected his purpose to betray them, his history would have been embraced in the proverb, "dead men tell no tales."
For many days he remained in this situation, making no discovery whatever. He thought he perceived, at different times, signs of intelligence between the prisoners, and an old woman who was allowed to bring fruit for sale within the enclosure, and was thought to be deaf and half-witted, and was that she had no object of suspicion. It was known that her son had been disgraced and punished in the American army, but she had never betrayed any malice on that account, and no one dreamed that she could have had the power to do injury if she possessed the will.
Lee watched her closely, but saw nothing to confirm his suspicions. Her dwelling was about a mile distant, in a wild retreat, where she shared her miserable quarters with a dog and cat, the former of which mounted guard over her mansion, while the latter occasionally superstitious fears which were equally peculiar in keeping visitors away.
One dark, stormy night in autumn, he was lying awake at midnight, meditating on the enterprise he had undertaken, which though in the beginning it had recommended itself to his romantic disposition, had now lost all its charms. It was one of those tempests, which in our climate so often hang upon the path of the departing year. His commotions slept soundly, but the sound of the building to its foundation, and three heavy splashes of rain against the window, which coincided with the state of his mind, to keep him awake. All at once the door was gently opened, and a figure moved stealthily into the room. It was too dark to observe its motions narrowly, but he could see that it stopped towards one of the sleepers, who immediately rose next it approached him and laid down on the bed. Lee immediately started up, and saw the figure then allowed a slight gleam from a dark lattice to pass over his face, and as he did so, whispered impudently, "not the man—but come!" It then occurred to Lee that this was the opportunity he desired.

The unknown whispered to him to keep his place till another man was called; but just at that moment some noise disturbed him, and, making a sign to Lee to follow, he moved stealthily out of the room.
They found the door of the house unbarred, and a small part of the fence removed, where they passed out without molestation; the sentry had retired to a shelter where he thought he could guard his post without suffering from the rain; but Lee saw that his conditions put themselves in jeopardy to send him if he should happen to address them. Just within the fence appeared a stooping figure, wrapped in a red cloak, and supporting itself with a large stick, which Lee perceived at once could be no other than the old fruit woman. But the most profound silence was observed; a man came out of a thicket at a little distance, and joined them, the whole party moved on under the guidance of the old woman. At first they frequently stopped to talk, but Lee saw that the sentry, who he called "well," the sentry answered, and now with more confidence than before.
They soon came near to her cottage, under an overhanging bank, where a bright light was shining out from a little window upon the wet and dripping logs that hung near it. The dog received them graciously, and they entered. A table was spread with some coarse provisions upon it, and a large jug, which one of the soldiers was about to seize, when the man who conducted them withheld him. "No," said he, "we must first proceed to business." He then went to a small chest, from which he returned with what seemed to have been, originally, a Bible; the cover was worn to a mahogany color and spherical form. "While they were doing this, Lee had time to examine his companion's one of whom was a large, quiet looking soldier; the other, a short, stout man, with much the aspect of a villain. They examined him in turn, and Lee had been obliged formerly to punish the man, but the soldiers, however, insisted on deferring this measure till they had finished some slight acquaintance with the contents of the jug, and expressed their sentiments on the subject rather by action than words. In this they were joined by Lee, who by this time had begun to contemplate the danger of his enterprise in a new and unpleasant point of view. If he were to be compelled to accompany his party to New York, his disguise could at once be detected, and it was certain that he would be hanged as a spy. He had supposed, beforehand, that he should have no difficulty in escaping at any moment; but he saw that their conductor had prepared arms for them, which they were to use in taking the life of any one who should attempt to leave them—and then the oath. He might possibly have released himself from his obligations, when it became necessary for the interests of his country; but no honorable man can bear to be driven to an emergency, in which he would violate an oath, however reluctantly it was taken. He felt that there was no other way, when there came a heavy shower, as if something falling against the sides of the house, their conductor, drawing a pistol, declared to him that if he saw the least attempt to injure Captain Lee, or any conduct which would lead him to suspect that his disguise was discovered, he would that moment shoot him through the head. The soldier put his hand upon his knife with an ominous scowl upon his conductor, but seeing that he had to do with some one who was likely to be as cool as his own, he restrained himself and began to arrange some rubbish to serve him for a bed. The soldier followed his example, and their guide withdrew, locking the door after him.
The next night they went on as usual, but the manner of their conductor showed that there was no more danger than before; in fact, he explained to the party, that they were now not far from the Delaware, and hoped to reach it before midnight. They occasionally heard the report of a musket, which seemed to indicate that some movement was going on in the country, and it was not long before they saw a gleam of broad clear light before them, such as is reflected from calm waters even in the darkest night. They moved up to it with deep silence; there were various emotions in their breasts; Lee was hoping for an opportunity to escape from an enterprise which was growing too serious, and the principal objects of which were already answered; the others were anxious lest some accident might have happened to the boat on which they depended for crossing the stream.
When they came to the bank there were no traces of a boat on the water. The conductor stood still for a moment in dismay; but, recollecting himself he said it was possible it might have been secured lower down the stream, and, forgetting every thing else, he directed the larger soldier to accompany him, and giving a pistol to the other, he whispered, "If the rebel officer attempts to betray you, shoot him; if not, you will not, for your own sake, make any noise to show where we are." In the same instant they departed, and Lee was left alone with the ruffian.
He had before suspected that the fellow knew him, and now doubts were changed to certainty at once. Dark as it was, it seemed as if he flashed from his eyes, now that he felt that revenge was in his power. Lee was as brave as any officer in the army, but he was unarmed, and though he was strong, his adversary was still more powerful. While he stood, uncertain what to do, the fellow seemed enjoying the prospect of revenge as he looked upon him with a steady eye. Though the officer stood with appearance unmoved, the heat rolled in heavy drops from his brow. He soon took his resolution, and springing to his adversary with the intention of wresting the pistol from his hand; but the other was upon his guard, and aimed with some precision, that had the pistol been charged with a bullet, that moment would have been his last. But it seemed that the conductor had trusted to the sight of his weapons to render the use of them unnecessary, and therefore loaded them only with powder; as it was, the shock threw Lee to the ground; but fortunately as the fellow dropped the pistol,

it fell where Lee could reach it, and as his adversary stooped, and was drawing his knife from his bosom, Lee was able to give him a stunning blow. He immediately threw himself upon the ground, and a long and bloody struggle began; they were so nearly matched in strength and advantage, that neither dared unloose his hold for the sake of grasping the knife; the blood gushed from their mouths, and the combat would have probably ended in favor of the assassin when steps and voices were heard advancing, and they found themselves in the hands of a party of countrymen, who were armed for the occasion, and were scolding the banks of the river. They were forced to turn apart, but so exhausted and more than half dead, they could make any explanation, and they submitted quietly to the disposal of their captors.
The party of armed countrymen, though they had succeeded in their attempt, and were sufficiently triumphant on the occasion, were sorely perplexed to determine how to dispose of their prisoners. After some discussion, one of them proposed to throw the prisoners into the Delaware, and the other proposed to send them to the nearest magistrate. They accordingly proceeded with their prisoners to the mansion, and called on him to take them into his charge. A window was lately thrown upon the justed put forth his might, caught head, and with more wrath than became his dignity, ordered them out of his house, and required that they should be confined in the jail, which he wished them in the warmest place which occurred to his imagination. However resistance was in vain; he was compelled to see; and as soon as the prisoners were brought to the jail, he took them to the jail, and placed them in the prison at Philadelphia. Lee proved the opportunity to take the old gentleman aside, and told him who he was and why he was thus disguised; the justice only interrupted him with the benediction, "Most good!" When he had finished, the magistrate told him that his story was very well made, and told in a manner very creditable to his address, and that he should give it all the weight which it seemed to require. Lee's remonstrances were unavailing, and he remained in the jail, and was taken to Gen. Lincoln, informing him of his condition. The General received it as less distressing in the morning, and immediately sent one of his aids to the jail. That officer could not believe his eyes when he saw Captain Lee. His uniform, worn out when he assumed it, was now hanging in rags about him, and he had not been shaved for a fortnight; he wished, very naturally, to improve his appearance before presenting himself before the Secretary of War; but the orders were peremptory to bring him as he was. The General loved a joke, but he was not disposed to be deceived by the report of his own captain; and he and Lord did he laugh that day.
Address of the State Central Committee.
To the People of the State:
The Central Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, in March last, have thought it their duty to address you on the present aspect of political affairs. The opinions of the Democratic party and of Democratic policy (we scarcely know at this moment by what to call them) have, for purposes connected with the approaching election, made another of those sudden changes which have so often been observed in the political character of our leaders and their whole list of public measures. One after the other their principles have been condemned by the public voice and abandoned by themselves. A National Bank, which they once threatened to establish, they have now denounced so fiercely, as no longer to be the subject and best mode of keeping and disbursing the public revenues. Their former policy of non-interference with their full consent, to the infamy of the day. We hear no more from them about expanding the veto power from the constitution. The thunders of alarm against the annexation of Texas are silent. Their exhortations of the Mexican war and the barren State of California are no longer heard. "The tariff of 1842" is cried from the banners and omitted in their speeches. They seem to be ashamed (as certainly they ought to be) of their professions that the country would be ruined and the treasury bankrupt by the tariff of 1842! Even the Catholics of the last administration have retired to the quiet shades of obscurity, content to gaze their plunders in silence, without deprecating the means by which it was acquired.
It might naturally be supposed, from such unflinching circumstances that these politicians would cease their war upon the party of the people, when their formerly avowed principles and measures were thus abandoned. After keeping the country in a domination for many years, by contending for admission into the Union, which they now tacitly admit to be either false or hopeless, it would seem that dissolution was the only thing left for them. But the natural enemies of republicanism and equality can never be idle. The interested and ambitious demagogue will never quit his trade. They can at least get local offices by stirring up strife among the people, and this they seem ready to do, as passing events abundantly verify.
We do not deny that the masses of the party opposed to us are honest, sound and true-hearted citizens, who deserve nothing but the honor and interests of their country and be promoted and perpetuated. Their sincere prejudices against the Democracy, or their long habits of obedience to party discipline which keeps them where they are; but we confidently trust that the time has now come when they will break the trammels which have heretofore bound them, and join the Democratic party in a cordial support of the laws and the Constitution.
Previous to the last Presidential election, the organs, orators and leaders of the party, being calling itself Whigs, had exhausted their list of party doctrines. Every one had been selected against them. But they are seldom at a loss for some temporary substitute, and on that occasion they betook themselves to a most disreputable expedient. They exerted all their power and influence to excite the anger, hatred and jealousy of the Catholics and naturalized voters against the Democratic party and its candidates. Immediately upon Gen. Pierce's nomination, they denounced him as a bigoted Protestant, who, if elected, would use his power to prevent Catho-

lics from having their just rights. A restriction in the Constitution of New Hampshire against this sect of people, was charged on him as a high political offence. Certificates from Catholics in his own neighborhood, declaring that he was hostile to them flooded the country—and the sanctity of the country office was violated for the purpose of circulating these documents along with the religious papers read by persons of that faith. On the other hand, Gen. Scott was held up as a man for whom Catholics, above all others, ought to vote. If he was not a member of that church himself, it was urged that his family were, and that his daughter had, with his consent, gone into a convent. Never before was so bold and shameless an effort made to rouse religious prejudices for a political purpose. Sensible men of all parties, sects and classes, were deeply offended at this unblushing system of endeavoring to carry an election by sectarian appeals.
Still more humiliating than this, if possible, was the flattery bestowed upon their adopted President. From the aged and distinguished soldier who was their candidate for President, down to the most obscure and inefficient of their speakers and writers, all were permitted to carry out the pure and holy mission of propagating the gospel and diffusing a sound morality among men.
Let not then, fellow citizens, the sealed fountain of religious controversy be opened to deluge with bitter waters this happy country. Let not then the unmitigated evils of religious feuds be scattered broad cast over the land, to be more loathsome than the lice and frogs of Egypt. Let us not be divided in political matters, by reason of a diversity of opinions on religious subjects, where no differences can exist in the eye of the law on such subjects, and where all sects and denominations are alike protected. Let us live together in amity and love, with no sectarian, bigoted or intolerant views upon subjects about which men never could and never can think alike; each conceding to the other the right to consult his own conscience in matters of religion, because such concession secures his own right to do likewise.
Let us avoid the contracted view of human nature which denies the privileges of citizens to those who have been born on foreign soil. How few of us, but can trace our lineage, not only to our fathers, but to the light of day, and the blue waters of the Atlantic. And how it grates upon the American ear to hear it announced as having recently been done by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, that a distinction, marked and manifest, is to be made among the people of that city, not by reason of inequality in intelligence or true worth, but by the reason of the accident of birth. The adopted citizen is no longer to be considered an equal but an inferior. He can pay taxes, enjoy the rights of citizenship, and be rich by his labor his adopted country; and still need, defend her flag, her honor, her interests, on the field of battle, but he must not enjoy the emoluments of office, nor even exercise positions of public trust, or even exercise the right of suffrage except through the intervention of a native-born citizen. He has cast his lot among us, made his home in our midst, and by all the ties which the love of country can entwine around the human heart, but yet according to this modern doctrine, he belongs to a proscribed, degraded caste.
We have for long, long years invited the oppressed of every clime to our shores, and extended to them the hand of fellowship, offered them the protection of the broad shield of our constitution, to secure them in the rights and immunities of American citizens; but all this is now to be changed, a new standard is to be erected outside of and beyond the constitutional law, and higher than the fundamental law of the land, the great charter is to be treated as a dead letter, so far as it recognizes the equality before the law of adopted with native born citizens, and a power alien to the constitution and laws of the land is to be hereafter the rule of action.
It was assigned among the reasons of declaring our independence, and breaking off our allegiance to the British crown, that George III. had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, that he had obstructed the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and that he had refused to pass laws to encourage their migration hither.
If such were considered among the reasons sufficient to risk a doubtful and bloody war, how much greater magnitude are those now presented for the consideration of all liberal minded men. The offence of George III. was at least an open one. He had refused to pass laws to encourage the migration of foreigners. But the new policy is a species of deception unworthy of the American character. We have our constitution, as it is, we make no alteration in our naturalization laws, we invite on the faith of these guarantees, to be seen and read of all men, that they should leave their homes, renounce allegiance to their native land, and swear allegiance to our own government, when we mean that the inducements thus held out are mere cunning devices intended to deceive. For it is not proposed by those who adhere to the strange dogma, concocted by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, to change the policy of this nation, by altering the conditions on which the people of other countries are to be received, and adopted as citizens, but a much more dangerous and unjust ground is assumed. It is proposed to take from citizens the civil rights which they have already acquired under the constitution, by organizing a power to substitute a policy not recognized in any law of this country, that hereafter no man born out of the country shall hold a civil office, nor be eligible to the government—no matter that he has come here upon the faith of the laws of the land, no matter how good his character, how effecting his abilities; how through his education; or how numerous his virtues—no matter how devoted his attachments to the constitution; nor how orthodox his religion—no matter though he has suffered and bled for his adopted country. With such we are to have no political communion—we must not listen to their advice nor employ them in the public service. The standard of honesty and integrity is to be enlarged—and the circumstances of birth, and birth alone must decide who shall fill the offices of the government.
Here is a disfranchisement of the most obnoxious character. The alien and edition laws were passed under the administration of the elder Adams in the height of the insurrection in foreign land, or professing any par-

ticular religious faith, shall be excluded from the rights, privileges and immunities of an American citizen! Thanks to the spirit of the age and an overruling and ever wise Providence, the idea of the rights of conscience has eventually prevailed and been permanently established, and peace has been introduced among men under the sanction of our government, and laws of subjects, which had long led to cruel and bloody wars.
We are not defending the tenets of any particular sect, but the rights of all to enjoy their own peculiar views without molestation, without proscription and persecution. In this lies the safety of all, for the powerful of to-day may be the weak of to-morrow. The same oppressions and cruelties, visited by a dominant religious sect upon their weaker brethren, which have been the most frequent returned upon themselves with a tenfold fury in the ebbs and flows of party and political feeling, if such questions are to be tolerated in all political discussions. The poisoned chalice may be returned to the lips of those who would force others to drink the hemlock. We feel right sure, that the adversaries of the past in the history of mankind, will not be lost upon the good sense of the American people, and that all religious persuasions may be permitted to carry out the pure and holy mission of propagating the gospel and diffusing a sound morality among men.
Let not then, fellow citizens, the sealed fountain of religious controversy be opened to deluge with bitter waters this happy country. Let not then the unmitigated evils of religious feuds be scattered broad cast over the land, to be more loathsome than the lice and frogs of Egypt. Let us not be divided in political matters, by reason of a diversity of opinions on religious subjects, where no differences can exist in the eye of the law on such subjects, and where all sects and denominations are alike protected. Let us live together in amity and love, with no sectarian, bigoted or intolerant views upon subjects about which men never could and never can think alike; each conceding to the other the right to consult his own conscience in matters of religion, because such concession secures his own right to do likewise.
Let us avoid the contracted view of human nature which denies the privileges of citizens to those who have been born on foreign soil. How few of us, but can trace our lineage, not only to our fathers, but to the light of day, and the blue waters of the Atlantic. And how it grates upon the American ear to hear it announced as having recently been done by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, that a distinction, marked and manifest, is to be made among the people of that city, not by reason of inequality in intelligence or true worth, but by the reason of the accident of birth. The adopted citizen is no longer to be considered an equal but an inferior. He can pay taxes, enjoy the rights of citizenship, and be rich by his labor his adopted country; and still need, defend her flag, her honor, her interests, on the field of battle, but he must not enjoy the emoluments of office, nor even exercise positions of public trust, or even exercise the right of suffrage except through the intervention of a native-born citizen. He has cast his lot among us, made his home in our midst, and by all the ties which the love of country can entwine around the human heart, but yet according to this modern doctrine, he belongs to a proscribed, degraded caste.
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If such were considered among the reasons sufficient to risk a doubtful and bloody war, how much greater magnitude are those now presented for the consideration of all liberal minded men. The offence of George III. was at least an open one. He had refused to pass laws to encourage the migration of foreigners. But the new policy is a species of deception unworthy of the American character. We have our constitution, as it is, we make no alteration in our naturalization laws, we invite on the faith of these guarantees, to be seen and read of all men, that they should leave their homes, renounce allegiance to their native land, and swear allegiance to our own government, when we mean that the inducements thus held out are mere cunning devices intended to deceive. For it is not proposed by those who adhere to the strange dogma, concocted by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, to change the policy of this nation, by altering the conditions on which the people of other countries are to be received, and adopted as citizens, but a much more dangerous and unjust ground is assumed. It is proposed to take from citizens the civil rights which they have already acquired under the constitution, by organizing a power to substitute a policy not recognized in any law of this country, that hereafter no man born out of the country shall hold a civil office, nor be eligible to the government—no matter that he has come here upon the faith of the laws of the land, no matter how good his character, how effecting his abilities; how through his education; or how numerous his virtues—no matter how devoted his attachments to the constitution; nor how orthodox his religion—no matter though he has suffered and bled for his adopted country. With such we are to have no political communion—we must not listen to their advice nor employ them in the public service. The standard of honesty and integrity is to be enlarged—and the circumstances of birth, and birth alone must decide who shall fill the offices of the government.
Here is a disfranchisement of the most obnoxious character. The alien and edition laws were passed under the administration of the elder Adams in the height of the insurrection in foreign land, or professing any par-

ticular religious faith, shall be excluded from the rights, privileges and immunities of an American citizen! Thanks to the spirit of the age and an overruling and ever wise Providence, the idea of the rights of conscience has eventually prevailed and been permanently established, and peace has been introduced among men under the sanction of our government, and laws of subjects, which had long led to cruel and bloody wars.
We are not defending the tenets of any particular sect, but the rights of all to enjoy their own peculiar views without molestation, without proscription and persecution. In this lies the safety of all, for the powerful of to-day may be the weak of to-morrow. The same oppressions and cruelties, visited by a dominant religious sect upon their weaker brethren, which have been the most frequent returned upon themselves with a tenfold fury in the ebbs and flows of party and political feeling, if such questions are to be tolerated in all political discussions. The poisoned chalice may be returned to the lips of those who would force others to drink the hemlock. We feel right sure, that the adversaries of the past in the history of mankind, will not be lost upon the good sense of the American people, and that all religious persuasions may be permitted to carry out the pure and holy mission of propagating the gospel and diffusing a sound morality among men.
Let not then, fellow citizens, the sealed fountain of religious controversy be opened to deluge with bitter waters this happy country. Let not then the unmitigated evils of religious feuds be scattered broad cast over the land, to be more loathsome than the lice and frogs of Egypt. Let us not be divided in political matters, by reason of a diversity of opinions on religious subjects, where no differences can exist in the eye of the law on such subjects, and where all sects and denominations are alike protected. Let us live together in amity and love, with no sectarian, bigoted or intolerant views upon subjects about which men never could and never can think alike; each conceding to the other the right to consult his own conscience in matters of religion, because such concession secures his own right to do likewise.
Let us avoid the contracted view of human nature which denies the privileges of citizens to those who have been born on foreign soil. How few of us, but can trace our lineage, not only to our fathers, but to the light of day, and the blue waters of the Atlantic. And how it grates upon the American ear to hear it announced as having recently been done by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, that a distinction, marked and manifest, is to be made among the people of that city, not by reason of inequality in intelligence or true worth, but by the reason of the accident of birth. The adopted citizen is no longer to be considered an equal but an inferior. He can pay taxes, enjoy the rights of citizenship, and be rich by his labor his adopted country; and still need, defend her flag, her honor, her interests, on the field of battle, but he must not enjoy the emoluments of office, nor even exercise positions of public trust, or even exercise the right of suffrage except through the intervention of a native-born citizen. He has cast his lot among us, made his home in our midst, and by all the ties which the love of country can entwine around the human heart, but yet according to this modern doctrine, he belongs to a proscribed, degraded caste.
We have for long, long years invited the oppressed of every clime to our shores, and extended to them the hand of fellowship, offered them the protection of the broad shield of our constitution, to secure them in the rights and immunities of American citizens; but all this is now to be changed, a new standard is to be erected outside of and beyond the constitutional law, and higher than the fundamental law of the land, the great charter is to be treated as a dead letter, so far as it recognizes the equality before the law of adopted with native born citizens, and a power alien to the constitution and laws of the land is to be hereafter the rule of action.
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