selves up as a foreign-State, if they so liked, stitution, or that he has at any time deser and deny the jurisdiction of the United ted his rigid official obligations, by coinciding States. But Congress, when establishing a with the prejudices, or peculiar interests of Government in the Territory, cannot impart any section, of States North South East for authority to do, by feeble territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot undertake to perform under the Constitution, and can citizens, because we have been and are connever renture to undertake, except in flagrant scientiously indignant at the course of misursurphtion of power not delegated but reserved to the States.

We are opposed, however, to the introducslave or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government. bellion in the shape of resistance to acts of any other legitimate act done in and by virof the Constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal put it down, not so much for the sake of slave, or any other kind of property, or even the invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, as looking to the necessity of its own preservation. But before the happening of any such act of nullifica-tion, or rebellion, and at the time of organi-zing a Territorial Government, the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory; whereas the docintervention would trine of Congressional the fundamental principle of the equality of the States. We are distinctly opposed to any compulsory relinquishment, in the name of equatter sovereignts, of the rights of Penn-sylvania, as one of the sovereign proprietors of all the public domain or territorial property of the United States, and we will occupy, without any change of opinion, the ground held by the following resolution of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, to wit:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the le gal and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squafters in a new Territory to abolish Negro Slavery; or to prevent the introduction of Slave property into the Territory, by the incompetent agency of a Territorial Legislature, and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of Severeignty, by the people of a Territory in the formation of a State Constitution with or without domestic slavery, as they may determine. In the meantime, the citizens of each and every State being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds of property with them into the Territory, and while in a territorial condition they and their property are all equally protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision - We thus stand on the sure foundation of the Constitution and the law, which sternly and justly deny the arbitrary power of one set of settlers to confiscate the property of another tween settlers, by which the settlers are kept undgment of the people.

We had intended calling your attention, ret. We thus avoid, too, those contests bebulence, with murder, rapine, burnings and all kinds of violent acts, throughout their entire territorial existence, and to the prejudice of their best interest, and of the peace and harmony of the States of the Union.

ratio litely meen than Imp roam and Prothe elevation of her most distinguished statesman to the Presidency. This illustrious citizen, her choice and that of the country, for the first office of the Republic, was elected after a doubtful and dangerous contest, as the candidate of the National Democracy of the Union, over the nominee of a sectional movement, suddenly springing into its calan itous existence on a single fanatical idea avowedly confined in its operations to one moiety of the Confederacy, and in its reck less disregard of the Constitution seeming to indicate as its proximate design, the total ruin of the country, - Having sustained himself, during the period which has elapsed since he entered on the duties of the Presi dency, against the most extraordinary oppoeition that any Chief Magistrate over yet oncountered and survived, the Administration of James Bucharan stands now above the impotent reach of its enemies, strongly entrenched in the confidence and respect of the conservative masses of the Nation. Inducted into his great office as the chosen representative of law, of union, and the true princi ples of the Government, he has, in his official conduct, fully justified the confident expectation of a large majority of those whose votes were given to him. The foreign policy of the Administration has not been merely satisfactory; it has been so eminently succeasful that it is agreed, almost by common consent, that the country never before filled a position so enviable in the estimation of foreign States. Although opposed most earnestly and indefatigably throughout; and in many instances meanly, treacherously and vindictively by his opponents, he has consummated measures in the direction of the diplomacy of the government that stamp his administration with the seal of imperishable honor. The Paragnay expedition, notwithstanding its failure was so confidently pre-dicted by the claurerous organs of the Opposition, was attended, nevertheless, with the fullest success. The treaty with Japan open ing new ports to our present and furure trade with that crowded empire; the treaty with China, by whose careful provisions, besides covering the entire ground of commercial advantages, the light of Christianity, for the first time is permitted to shine, among the. heathen millions of the Chicese world; the consummate skill and judgement, with which in the face of some seesing difficulties and surprising complications, the Central American questions have been managed, now just on the eve, apparently, of producing their well nigh invaluable fruits; but above all the final settlement of the Right-of-Search question with Great Britain, clearly on Americau principles; ail make up a chapter of history which, if it should contain an account of nothing else of note, would secure for President Buchanan's Administration a prominent and glorious place in our annals.

When we turn to Mr. Buchanan's domestic Administration, so far from its affording reasonable cause of complaint, it deserves the heartiest commendation of every citizen who scorns the petty, personal, paltry pointies of the hour, who admires the conception and practice of real statesmanship, and who deests the miserable evacious and distionest expedients of office-seeking politicians. While the President may have offended, in some instances, the morbid sentiments of particular localities, we aver that no one, who speaks se-

ethaps, would have the right to set them- sonal popularity at the expense of the Con

estation and vitoperation adopted her

the Opposition cas the electioneering trick of a party, against a great and venerable tion of any provision particularly protecting man, the purity of whose private life or pub lic conduct, cannot really be questioned by But if a Territory attempts nulffication or re- Besides, we wish to declare that, if to their discredit others may forget it, we always re-Congress, or to judicial decisions in their member that James Buchanan is a Pennsyl-proper logical and legal consequences, or to vanian born and bred; that his fame as a vanian born and bred; that his fame as a statesman, while serving with the highest reputation in the most responsible trusts under the Government is in enerably a next of Government should at once interpose and our State glory; and that by force of his virtues and splendid abilities, he is the first and only Pennsylvanian to whom the nation personal right of citizens that may be thereby has accorded the Chief Magistracy of the

When he assumed office it is well known to us, and to all, that two important Territories of the United States were in a condition of revolt and civil war. We need not point out the fact that both these Territories are now at peace with themselves and bedience to the Government: It is in every one's recollection, too, how angry and perilous was the excitement prevailing both North assume the reverse. In fine, we are disposed and South on the subject of negro slavery—
to maintain on this question and at all times, an excitement constantly fanned into a flam. an excitement constantly fanned into a flame by "Kansas shricking" inventions and other sensation appliances of the same sort, until patriotic men began to fear the worst, and to turn pale with apprehension. It it is due to doubt not, as meet the views of every life President to say that he has restrained the crat. Do not fail to read the address. wild and victous spirit of faction with a strong hand-moderate in its grasp, though strong until, at last, the whole Judiciary of the land, Federal and State-at Washington, in Obio, in Georgia, in South Carolina and elsewhere, may be seen coming to the rescue of the Government; while in the august pres ence of the Courts, the storm of political viclence begins sensible to subside, common sense begins everywhere to master unreason, and the victorious presence of the law be gins to conquer the hydra of license and dis-

> In the year 1857, a commercial and financial revulsion, everwhelming as it was sudden, swept over the country, threatening not only private but public solvency. No one will think of holding the President in any way respon sible for this extensive and disastrous conrulsion of business and credit. But we believe that we have a right to insist that all proper acknowledgment should be enade for he sagacity, prudence and tact characterizing the proceedings of the Administration, by means of which the government was taken through an unexpected crisis of profound tion of its credit, and without any addition to the taxes, or permanent increase of the public

We might say much more, and equally to the purpose, in defense of the President and tually drafted into service, in which case he his Administration from the sourcilous gossip is of course properly subject to the penalties and slanderous attacks of those who degrade themselves and the press, by resorting to subject to the sober investigation and serious

fellow-citizens, to other topics; to offer some suggestions in reply to the misrepresentations made by the Opposition of Gen. Cass' recent letter to Mr. Hofer, and to refer to and denounce, in appropriate language, the present amendment of the Constitute ine Opposition there, being at once, as it is, a deadly insult to every naturalized citizen of the United-States and an excessive demonstration in fa-ROBERT TYLER,

Chairman in behalf of the Committee JOHN G. FREIZE. John Hodgson, Secretaries. JACOB TERNEY, N.P. FEITERMAN,

MARIETROM VERIFIED. Of late years, even he existence of the Maelstrom on the coast of Norway has been doubted. The ancient account of its terrible power were doubtless. fabulous, but the Maelstrom doubtless exists, and is sometimes dangerous. M. Hagerup, minister of the Norwegian marine, has recently given a reliable account of it, in reply to me questions from a correspondent of the Boston Recorder. The vast whirl is caused by the setting in and out of the tides beween Lofoden and Mosken, and is most At flood and ebb tide it disappears for about half an hour, but begins again with the moving of the waters. Large vessels may pass over it safely in serene weather, but in a storm it is perilous to the largest craft. Small in the Maelstrom do not, as was once supcomed, draw vessels under the water, but by their, violence they fill them with water or dash them upon the neighboring shoals. M. Hagerop says:

In winter it not unfequently happens that tivation of Literature, Art, and Humor. at sea a bank of clouds show a west storm; with heavy sea, to be prevailing there, while farther in on the coast, the clear air shows that on the inside of the West-tjord (west side of Lofoden) the wind blows from the and, and sets out through the tjord from the east. In such cases, especially, an approach to the Macistrom is in the highest degree dangerous, for the stream and under current from opposite directions work there together to make the whole passage one single boiling cauldron. At such times appear the mighty whirls which have given it the name of Maelstrom, (i. e. the whirling or grinding stream,) and in which no craft whatever can hold its course. For a steamer it is, then, quite inadvisable to attempt the passage of the Maelstrom during a winter storm, and for a sailing yessel it may also be bad enough in time of summer, should there fall a calm or a light wind, whereby the power of the stream becomes greater than that of the wind, leaving the ressel no longer under command.".

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association is to meet at West Chester, in Chester county, on the 2nd of August next, at ten o'clock, a. m. Persons attending the meeting can go and veturn by paying fare one way upon any of the Pennsylvania Railroads.

Three of the members of Congress elected to the next House of Representatives have died, viz.: T. L. Harris, in the 6th district of Hinois, Cyrus Spinck, in the 14th district of Obio, and Wm O. Goode, in the 4th district of Virginia. Messia. Goode and Harris were Jacob Street, New York.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA. Thursday, July 21, 1859. \$1.50 Per Annua in Advance

FOR AUDITOR GENERALS RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Panida TOR SUBVEYOR OF MERALS JOHN ROWE Franklin.

Democratic County Committees The members of the Democratic County com ne memors of the Democratic County committee are requested to meet at the Keystone
Hotel in the horough of Montrose on Saturday
the 23d of July at 2 o'clock P M.

All the members of the committee are ean
nestly requested to be present.

The following named persons compose the
com. H. Hill, D. Buffun, N. West, F. M. Witlims 10 Buffun, N. West, R. West, R. West, R. West, R. West, R. We

The following named persons esmissic the com. H. Hill, D. Bullard, N. West, F. M. Williams, J. O. Bullard, Harrison Finn, Michael Kane, I. A. Maine, C. C. Church, S. D. Turrell, Stanley Turrell, M. C. Sutton, C. S. Gilbert, C. N. Miller, L. Norton, Ira Carponter, A. Tilden, R. Hill, O. S. Beebe, E. S. Brown, J. Brazle, J. B. Chalker, N. Camp, A. N. Bullard, T. Boyle, L. Westfall, Geo. Snyder, T. Murphy, W. B. Handrick, G. Curtis, C. Stoddard.

A. N. Bullard, Chairman, Montrose, July 11th 1859, 2w

Montrose, July 11th, 1859. 2w Geo. A. Chase, editor of the Bradford Her ild, has been appointed Postmaster at Towan-

da, vice H. B. McKean, Eag., resigned. We publish the address of the Demo cratic State Committee to-day, and ask out readers to carefully read it .. It is ably written, and enunciates sound doctrines, such, we doubt not, as meet the views of every Demo-

We have received during the past week, reports of Fourth of July celebrations their publication, especially at this late day, would hardly be of sufficient interest to justify the large space they would all occupy, and we prefer not inserting a part to the exclusion of the others.

Judging by the reports, the day was well spent, and most, if not all, of the doings" were highly creditable to the participants, and did honor to the occasion.

The Naturalization Question. We call especial attention to the despatch

rom the State Department to our Prussian Minister, in regard to the right of expatriation. The views of the President and Cabinet, as therein set forth recognize the doctrine of the full and unqualified right of expatriation, and declares the naturalized citizen entitled to equal protection with the naembarrassment, without the least deprecia- tive born. Under this doctrine the naturalized citizen can return to the land of his nativity with perfect safety, unless he belonged to the army at the time of leaving, or had been acfor desertion, if again found within the propsuch contemptible devices, so certain to be er jurisdiction. This doctrine agrees with exposed-but we forbear, leaving the whole the letter of Mr. Casa, to our Prussian Minister in May, as well as the Cass-Hofer letter of a recent date:

Canal Daninges.

In accordance with the act of Assembly, Thos. Johnson, E.q., of this county, Stephen Torry, Esq., of Wayne, and Hon. Thos. White. President Judges of the contiguous districts. to assess the damages caused by the location and construction of the North Branch For of the pet Republican doctrine of negro Canal. The line extends through the counequality, or rather shall we say of negro ties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, superiority. But we feel that we have al. Luzerne, Wyoming, and Bradford. The claims determine for themselves whether slavery foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in ready sufficiently occupied your attention, for damage must be filed prior to August 1st. shall or shall not exist within their limits. Mr. White has declined accepting the appointment, and we have not yet learned that the vacancy has been filled.

So far as the appointment of ex-Sheriff Johnson, of this county, is concerned, the Judges were decidedly fortunate in their selection. Mr. Johnson is one of our stanneh. upright farmers, of excellent judgment, and not a man to be influenced by any parties interested. We learn that the selection was made without solicitation from Mr. Johnson,

or any of his friends. KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. The fifty fourth volume of this excellent periodical begins with the July number. It is edited by Louis Gaylord Clark, and Dr. James O. Noves. iolent half way between ebb and flood tide. The publisher announces that "the Magazine has never before been in so prosperous a condilion. Under the management inaugurated with the 52d volume, a higher price is paid for original contributions than by almost any. coats are not safe near it at the time of its other American periodical, while the press strongest action in any weather. The whirls and the numerous friends of the Magazine in all parts of the country are generously aiding in bringing it more prominently before the resding public. As beretofore, the pages of the Knickerbocker will be devoted to the cul-

In addition to the above attractions, a com plete history of the Knickerbocker, with remnences of the contributors whose fame is so intimately associated with its pages, will also be a feature of the present volume.

Terms : Three dollars a year, in advance, or wenty-five cents a number, postage prepaid by the Publisher to say part of the United

Club rates. Subscribers paying their own postage, twenty-four cents per year, at the Offce where the Magazine is received. Two copies one year, \$5,00, three copies, \$6,00. The Knickerbocker is furnished to clergymen teachers, postmasters, and all periodicals and journals, at the club rate of \$2 a year. Any ne wishing the Magazine at the low rate has only to send three names and \$6. Subscriptions begin with the January, or any subsequent number.

All communications connected with the business department of the Knickerbocker should be addressed to John. A. Gray, 16 & 18 Jacob Street. All articles designed for the body of the Magazine should be directed to Dr. James O. Noves; those for the Edit. or's Table to Louis Gaylord Clark

Agents are wanted in every part of the country. Back numbers and volumes on hand. Address John A. Gray, publisher, 16 & 18

The Opposition.

It is a work of curiosity to trace the history of the anti-Democratic party of the country, through the multiplicity of changes which it has undergone during the past seventy years. We present some of the various names which they bare annually honored themselves with. They are not all; the history of the country is scarcely voluminous enough to record them fully, but they are sufficient for the present:

In-1707-Conventional Monarchists. In 1798 Black Cockaders. In 1808, Anti-Jefferson Impressment Men. In 1811 British Bank Men. In 1812 Peace and Submission Men.

In 1813 Blue Lights. In 1814 Hartford Conventionists. In 1810 Washington Society Men. In 1818 No Party Men. In 1820 Federal Republicans In 1826 National Republicans. In 1828 Auti-Masons.

In 1834 Anti-Mason Whigs. In 1837 Conservatives. In 1839 Independent Democratic Whigs. In 1840 Log Cabin and Hard Cider Men. In 1844 Coon Men.

In 1847 Submissionists In 1848 No-Party Party. In 1852 Fugitive Slave Law Supporters. In 1854 Know Nothings and Anti Nebras

In 1856 Americans and Republicans. In 1857 American Republicans. In 1858 People's Party and Plug Uglies. In 1859 Opposition.

Their present name is the most appropriate they have ever worn. They are "opposition," and always will be. They never can be the party in power, but will always be found outthey are now, so will they ever be-the op- be contested by those who in the Ninetcenth from several towns in the county, but think position-opposed to the administration with. Century are still devoted to the aucient foundal out reference to whether it be right or wrong: and, as in the past, so will it be in the future, that while Democracy is always right, opposition to it cannot but be wrong.

OUTRAGEOUS CRUELTY.—If the following conferring upon Congress the power "to esstory from the Troy Budget be true, then that tablish a uniform rule of naturalization." Incity holds one of the most heartless wretches deed it was one of the grievances alleged in existence, and the people of Troy, by permitting such an act, generally a set of spiritof Independence that he "eudeavored to preess creatures, not worthy the name of hu-

husband, in a fit of jealousy, something more than a year ago, procured a cage complete of that instrument, to hold out inducements iron, into which he compelled his wife to ento foreigners to abandon their native land, stand erect within it, she is never permitted Government and become citizens of the tion of the parties is such, that we are persua- vinced of the absolute and unconditional shall not fail to do so within a day or two, un-less in the meantime, we find the lady quiet the commencement of the Federal Govern-

There are many similar cases in this town and vicinity; in fact the practice has grown into a fashion, to such an extent that community silently sanctions the cruelty of the

It might have been added that the cages selected by the victims themselves, with apparent resignation to their fate.
President Polk's Views

On Popular Sovereignty are very plainly

This view corresponds with those of Clay, eral than our own toward foreigners. Cass, Dickiuson, Bright, Webster, Phillips, Cooper, King, Downs, Mangum, Bell, and bim naturalization? I answer, all the rights, the session of '49.50, said:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the act-of Congress in forming territorial stitution; "no person except a natural born governments for each newly acquired domain, citizen is eligible to the office of President" to refrain from all legislation on the sublong as it retains the territorial form of government, leaving it to the people of such terri-tory, when they have attained to such a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of idence in a foreign country for the purpose allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

THE Cleveland, Ohlo, Journal, a Black Republican Know Nothing paper, says : "We unhesitatingly aver that seven-tenths

of the foreigners in our land, are not as intelligent as the full blooded African of our State -we will not include the part blood." Such is the feeling and sentiment of the

Opposition party generally, North and South, To do this would be to violate the right of and they act it out whenever and wherever they have the power. They have done no in Massachusetts, by their two year amendment to the constitution of the State, and they attempted it in New Jersey, New York, and in other States.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles lins become reconciled with his wife, and is now living in securing exemption to American citizens marital relations with her, as before the death when residing abroad from some of the oner of the late Philip Barton Key. In taking this remarkable step, Sickles has alienated bimself from many, if not all those personal can citizen has committed a crime or incurand other friends and sympathisers who devo- red a penalty for violating any muncipal law tedly adhered to him during his recent im- whatever of the country of his temporary prisonment and trial.

or with some of the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited another friend who was present, and on his their execution. positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time, and be withdraw. It is said that be has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the resump

If the trial of Sickles for the murder of Rey could be had again, public opinion, as well as judge and jury, could not fail to find him now, more than eyer, deserves

From the Constitution. The Naturalization Question.

So inuchimisapprehension prevails in refence to the views of the Administration on

the United States who is a native of Hanover ment would not for a moment listen to such and who, when she left his untive country, was neither in actual service in the Hanover lan army nor had been drafted to serve in it, great care should be taken in their applicabut who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, tion, especially to our naturalized citizens been deprived of his liberty and compelled. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized

The intervention of our Government have forever. He experiences a new political birth. Berlin in relation to the case refered to. we are persuaded that it will meet the full

Country. Extract of a Dispatch from the Department of State to the Minster of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8th, 1859.

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government that a man is bound to remain forever in the counexercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recogside, snarling at the Democracy inside. As nize the right of expatriation. This can only law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last Century. The Constitution of the United States re-

cognize the natural right of expatriation, by vent the population of these States-for that "We have for some time been cognizant of tion of foreigners, refusing to pass others to a persistent piece of civelty towards a lady encourage their migration thither," dec., we. of the first respectability in this city, and The Constitution thus clearly recognizes the whom we hoped ere now to find relieved by principle of expatriation in the strongest manthe interference of friends. It appears that her ner. It would have been inconsistent in itself, ter, and although it is impossible for her to to renounce their allegiance to their native to leave it except at night. The social posi- United States, if they had not been conded not to mention names at present, but right of expatriation. Congress have uninaturalization" nearly seventy years ago.

There has since been no period in our histo ry when laws for this purpose did not exist, though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien in order come a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he supports the Constitution of are generally inade of brass hoops, which are the United States, and at the same time, he kept for sale everywhere and are frequently is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or name, the prince, potentate, State or sov-reignty whereof he was before a citizen.

expressed in the following extract from his and the consequent recognition of the prinast annual message:

"The people of the Territories, when assemUnited States. There is not a country in bled in convention to form State constitutions, Europe, I believe, at this moment, where the will possess the sole and exclusive power to law does not authorize the naturalization of duct. these countries this law is more

The question then arises, what rights do others, who, in a written report, made during privileges and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen in their full extent, with the single qualification, that under the Con-With this exception the naturalized citizen ject of Slavery in the territory acquired, so, from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his resof advancing his fortune or promating his happiness, he is while there bound to obey its muncipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open, and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit toward himself and toward Schlottenbeck. He is a master chimny-sweep, native subjects, this Government has no right to interfere authoratively in his behalf. in this country, and for half a century has an independent nation to legislate within its own territories.

If this Government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trou-ble with nearly the whole world. To protect onr citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treatles with several nations ous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists, and an Ameriresidence, he is just as liable to be tried and The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. punished for the offense as as though he had Sickles was consummated while Mr. Sickles resided in it from the day of his birth. If was residing at the house of a friend on the this has not been done before his departure Bloomingdale Road, about half a mile from | and he should voluntarily return under the the former house of Mr. S, which, for some same jurisdiction, he may be tried and puntime past, Mrs. S. has occupied, either alone ished for the offense, upon principles of universal law. Under such circumstances no person would think of contending that an inby the repeated absence of Mr. E., at unnaual termediate residence in his own country for hours, and when he came in very early one years would deprive the Government whose morning, he was interrogated by the host and laws he had violated of the power to enforce The very same principle and no other is

applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should be choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an off ense against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the tion of conjugal relations between himself native American citizen to whom I have re-and Mrs. Sickles. ferred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Halifax, prepared those who were aware of his Mr. Jackson, then our Charge d'Affairs to declining state for the event. Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's, case, "evguilty and consign him to the fate which he any one owing obesience to them whether ery nation, whenever its laws are violated by be be sitizen or stranger, has a right to inflict ad by at least two thousand people. His hon-the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, or, A.S. Wilson, of the Mifflin district, twolve riously and truthfully can point his finger to a single case to which he has not endeavored, according to his best containing, to rie diests the laws he was sworn to maintain and by the Republican State Contention, wholly one of the Maine Liquor Law" plank.

A Deputy Shoriff of Lycoming county, Fa. It found willing in incurred upon the transgressor, as incurred upon the transgressor, and Light to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, and Light to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, and Lycoming county, Fa. It found willing incurred upon the transgressor, and Lycoming county, Fa. Agricultural College, at Oyid, Seneca county, Williamsport Press, recently. Mr. Platt was the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, wholly one controversy. It one of our native or protein.

The Portland (Ma.) Argus mentions on the last Congress.

A Deputy Shoriff of Lycoming county, Fa. It found willing incurred upon the transgressor, it found willing incurred upon the transgressor, and Lycoming county, Fa. Agricultural College, at Oyid, Seneca county, Williamsport Press, recently. Mr. Platt was one controversy. It one of our native or protein ignores the Maine Liquor Law" plank.

Three thousand persons were present.

The pridate of the last Congress.

A Deputy Shoriff of Lycoming county, Fa. It found willing incurred upon the transgressor, It found willing incurred upon the transgressor, It found williams incurred upon the transgressor, It found williams incurred upon the transgressor, It found williams incurred upon the transgressor.

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The Portland (Ma.) Argus mentions of the penalties incurred upon the transgressor.

The Portland (Ma.) Argus mentions of the penalties incurred u if found willing its invisition." This print members of the Clinton, bar, and the members of twices, and lay a complete week, burying being is too well established to admit of serie from the Clearfield bar, and the members of twices, and lay a complete week, burying beus to railized citizens, were to expose himself to funeral. Hon Simon Cameron, the father of dred bogs. Two hundred of the number punishment by the commission of an offence Mrs. Burnside, and all the Judge's relatives were killed; and a great many more injured.—
sgainst any of our laws, State or National, and were present.

afterward become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the har-dibood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization while these principles cannot be contested

ing thus become pecessary, the whole subject A broad and impassible line separates bim shal McMahon's corps, the first brigade of its of the rights of naturalized citizens has reference from his native country. He is not more resecond division, had 40 officers and 700 men celved the renewed and enreful consideration sponsible for anything he may say or do, or killed and wounded out of the 4,000 men of the President, and his views, as well as character, than if he had been born in the counts of the action seem to show that, as far ant subject, will be found in the following United States. Should he return to his naextract which we are permitted to make from two country, he returns as an American citi- brunt of the battle was probably borne by a dispatch transmitted a few days ago from zen, and in no other character. In order to the Imperial Guard and Marshal Neil's and the Department of State to our Minister at entitle his original Government to punish him Marshal Baraguay d'Hiller's corps. It now Serlin in relation to the case refered to.

It is impossible to add anything to the ted while he was a subject and owed allegistrength and clearness of this statement; and suce to that Government. The offense must killed and about the same number wounded have been complete before his expatriation, concurrence of every reflecting man in the It must have been of such a character that eient; 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 confend that a boy brought to this country from a foreign country with his fathers family when but 12 try of his birth, and that he has no right to Sear of age and naturalized here, who should afterward visit the country of his birth when be had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service. To submit to such ciple would be to make an odious distinction netween our naturalized and native citizens For this reason, in my dispatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Ho fer of the 14th ultimo, I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army, or actually called into it" at the time they left of the isles made but two meals a day; a Prussia. That is, to the case as actual desertion or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it | nence. Wood, earthenware, or osier supplied by the Government to which at the time they

wed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these case presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a sellier or a sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offense he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it. would be a singular defense for him to make that he was absolved from his crime because after its commission, he had become a subjecof another Government. It would be still more strange were that Government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Brittain, in ment. They established a uniform rule of reveral of the States-I might mention Pennsylvania in particular-the militia man who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not obey the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then returned to Pennsylvania, is it possible

to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and these examples to snow inore clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoveian jurisdiction in such cases. It is imposs ble to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide your con-

It is to be deeply regretted that the Gernan Government on this subject. It would be better, far better, for them, considering the comparatively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be the most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their are men of sterling worth and integrity, and visit, they are, of course, amenable like other do not pretend to doubt their admirable qual-American citizens. It would be a sad misfortone if, for the sake of an advantage so tri fling to such Governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a counry so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortu-nate that serious difficulties of this kind are confined mainly to the German States and especially that the laws of Great Brittain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever.

AT Markheidenfelt, a village situated on the river Main, in Bavaria, there lives a man sixty-eight years of age, named Johannes a vocation more honorable in Germany than given personal attention to his business s now living with his third wife, and on the 10th of June last his thirty-sixth child was christened at the parish church. By his first consort he had seven; by his second, eleven, and by his third eighteen children-of whom half are girls, and one-half boys. A few families so prolific would supply a nation with all the soldiery required: for its defence, and laborers to perform its necessary agriculture and manufacturing.

HARRISBURG, July 15 .- The Governor to lay appointed Hon. James Gamble, former mber of Congress from the Centre District, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Hon. James Burnside, deceased.

RICHMOND, July 15 .- Messrs, O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett met this morning in North Carolina. Mr. Avlett shot at Mr. Wise vithout offect, and the latter fired up into the

Mr. Aylett withdrew his challenge and asked for a reconciliation, which Mr. Wise

refused. The difficulty graw out of a late controver y between the Enquirer and Examiner, on the subject of intervention and non-intervenion,

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE On the after noon of the 12th Rufus Choste, one of America's most brilliant sons, died at Halifar, His health had been for some time in a very feeble condition, and the circumstances which necessitated his removal from a berth in to European steamer to temporary lodgings at citizens in the vicinity of the Brighton House

THE funeral of Judge Burnside took place at Bellefonts on the 8d inst, and was attendthe Bellefonte bar, were in attendance at the meath the rolling upwards of twenty four hun-

The Losses of Solferino. The French Government has not yet pub-

shed any estimate of the losses at Bolfermo. The Paris correspondent of The Times says this question that we smbrace the opporturailieved him from the punishment due to his
nity furnished by a practical case which has
crime, much less would be appeal to the Gov
recently arisen in the kingdom of Hanover to
small the kingdom of Hanover to
him against his adopted country to protect
having lost 6,000 to 7,000 mep, Marshal Mc
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less naturalized citizen of the lers nearly 5,000; and Marshal Canrobert's 1,000, and the remaining causalities baving occurred in the special corps and the artille ry. These estimates to not seem to bear any marks of exaggreration, and it is to be observed that a Paris correspondent of The Nord, i journal extremely desirous to diminish the his allegiance to his native country is severed. losses of the French and magnify those of forever. He experiences a new political birth. the Austrians, says that one trigade of Maras the French troops were concerned, the appears, that the Sardinian bulletin did not may that the Piedmontess had 1,000 men but that they had about 1,000 men killed and wounded. The ununth of this statement he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liable severity by which the Sardinian troops bility to serve in the army will not be suffi-were engaged, and the French simi-official journal says, that among the killed were three Piedmontese general officers—Generals Mollard, Perrier and Arnaldi. The Austrian Government has not yet published any statement of the losses of its army, but an account current at Vienna affirms that at least 4,000 men were killed and that Gen. Greschal was killed, 7 or 8 general officers being wounded. some ptivate letters mention that many of the prisoners made by the French were Italians, who shouted "Viva l'Italia," and the probability that they were describers rather than prisoners is increased by the fact that disaffection and desertion seem to have become alarmingly prevalent in several Indian regiments which have been removed fram Italy to other parts of the Austrian empire.

> THE MIDDLE AGES .- A "History of Progress in Great Britain"—just published gives some curious statistics. The early inhabitants slight breakfast in the forenoon, and a sup-per which atoned for their matutinal abstithe dishes, and horns or shells the drinking vessels at the primitive repasts of wood staine or skin-clad diners. Agriculture has flour isheded and faded, much in the same way from Queen Boadicea to Queen Victoria. In one respect the middle ages, people showed themselves more dainty than their descendants. In 1300 the King was petitioned to stop the smoke by prehibiting the burning of coal. Burning sea coal was at one time capital offense, and in the reign of Edward I. a man was executed for it.

Relics.- Among the relies shown at Madam Tousand's Rooms, in Portland Square, London, are the original knife and handle used in the decapitation of Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI., the duke of Orleans, and Robespierre: the Imperial carriage of Napolean, taken from the geld of Waterloo; and the carriago used by the caged Emperor at St. Ho-lena; The coat wore by Nelson at the bodle of the Nile; a piece of the Cloth of Gold from the field of that name; the shirt worn by Henry IV. of France, when stabled by Ravaillack, with the blood stains still distinct-a relie for which Charles X. offered two handred guineas, &c.

ONE of the best photographers in Encope took a bank note for 5000 franks on the bank of France, and photographed one so much like it that the bank's judges, the photographer himself, and in fact all who have seen the two, are unable to distinguish which from tother. The bank considers such success rather dangerous.

As it should be.

The Pittsburgh Post known as anti Le compton, while Lecompton was unsettled, says it has "never known more popular nominations made by any political organization than those of Messrs. Which and Rows, the candidates of the Democratic party for Auditor General and Surveyor General of the Commonwealth. Even our enemics concede that they ifications for a faithful and intelligent discharged of the duties apportaining to the offices. "Our information from almost every part of the State, confirms us in the belief that the Democracy (notwithstanding their unfortu-nate disagreement about a by gone and defunct issue) are a unit in support of Messra. WRIGHT and Rows, and they will receive the full party vote, if not more, at the October

This is as it should be. There is no occaion whatever for division in the Democratio party of Pennsylvania, at this time. On the contrary, there are considerations of the highest public and party importance which should and will bring into cordial and efficient cooperation all who have heretofore acted, or desire hereafter to not with the party. The candidates nominated are eminently werthy and deserving of the earnest and hearty support of every Democratic voter in the State, and union now will prepare all for united and harmonious action in the great national contest of 1860.

LETTER EXVELORES.—The improvement in the construction of stamped envelopes ordered by the Postmaster General consists in the combination of black lines with the ordinary letter envelope in such a manner as to render them visible only when the face and back of the envelope are pressed by the hand at the time of superscription; and the pressure being removed, or the letter inserted, the lines disappear. This is effected by ruling with printers ink the inside of the under wing; which is first folded. Over this the side wings are folded, preventing the lines from showing through the back. It involves a very slight change in the construction of the envelope. The under wing of the new envelope approaches nearer the form of a parallelogram than that of the one now in use, while the side wings extend lower down. When all the wings are folded, the lines; are completely masked, and when the letter is inserted, baffle the most critical inspection to discover them. Those who do not wish to avail themselves of the lines can put in the letter first; those who wish them che write the superscription whilst the lotter is drying.

FALL OF PORK IN CINCINNATI. Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning the were startled from their slumbers, by a - tremendous crashing, accompanied by cries more unearthly than had ever been heard before, even in that part of the Porkopolis Hast ening from their beds, they soon found that the immense hog pens attached to the White Mills Distillery, owned by Mr. George Coon,