

would be paralyzed, and that they could not expect the penalty. I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may be sufficient to guide your conduct.

"It is to be deeply regretted that German Governments evince so much tenacity 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 most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad mistake for them, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so distant as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German States—and especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever."

This patriotic despatch is an official expression uttered by the government of the United States, under the auspices of a Democratic Administration. It announces the law of the question as it is understood and felt by our people, and its tone is as temperate as its language is firm. I am willing to admit that it is somewhat in advance of the position held by preceding administrations, but we must remember that such has been the wonderful progress of the United States in the past few years, and that in a few years have intervened since, from the character of a third, or at best, a second-rate nation, our great Republic has sprung to the first place among the sovereignties of the world. The influence of our country is now greater than ever before—its vast intellectual and physical capacities are well known almost everywhere, and it seems a fit time and fit occasion in the particular case at issue; if ever, to make the declaration which has now been sent to an European court.

Thus it is, fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, and thus it has always been, that the true spirit of our free American institutions has been reflected in the noble history of the Democratic party, and thus it is that the record of the Democracy is preserved in its purity and strength. It was certainly appropriate, too, that the party which reduced the probationary term of naturalization from fourteen years, as it was during the administration of the elder Adams, to five under Jefferson—which blotched from the statute book the alien law, indicating a just and proper purpose on the part of its friends to harass and expel from our shores the unfortunate persons who had fled hither for refuge—which acquired Louisiana and the mouth of the Mississippi, notwithstanding the cry of the Opposition that there were foreigners on those fertile lands, who, by the term of the treaty, would have now been tested at all his signposts and rant concerning "freedom and human rights," and the "irrepressible conflict" between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States of the Union, until all shall become free or all shall become slave," means the political inferiority to white native-born and men to negroes, of other white men who are citizens by choice and law in this country.

This is not the first occasion upon which Black Republicanism has manifested its disposition to insult and outrage the foreign-born citizens. No doubt all remember that, in the year of 1856 the Know-Nothingism, a party which would have now been tested at all his signposts and rant concerning "freedom and human rights," and the "irrepressible conflict" between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States of the Union, until all shall become free or all shall become slave," means the political inferiority to white native-born and men to negroes, of other white men who are citizens by choice and law in this country.

It was my intention to return to Montrose in the Fall, and my departure from the midst of esteemed friends and the pleasant field of my efforts for the past two years was taken with the regret and indignation of my School, the Board of Trustees, and on me by the citizens of Montrose, which I would have felt to be due to them, had I contemplated a prolonged absence from the place.

Knowing, as you do, the very pleasant relations which existed between the Board of Trustees, the School and myself, and witnessing, as you doubtless often have done, the repeated kindness bestowed on me by the citizens of Montrose, it will not be difficult for you to understand that I came to the determination, (with your consent,) to make this my home for a time, with great reluctance, and only after becoming fully convinced that duty to myself and the profession to which I have committed my abilities, demanded that I should do so.

It is hereby given, that in pursuance of the act of Assembly, the following persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and have been admitted to the County of Susquehanna, for License to keep a Tavern in said County.

of the United States, negroes in Massachusetts are not simply permitted to vote, but are eagerly courted to assume the badge of electoral power. Not only this, but more. While every white man, no matter how long he may have resided in this country—no matter how immense his fortune or heavy the amount of tax he pays, or large his family, who may be made a full citizen of the United States to-day, or who even made so on the tenth of last November or at any time since, cannot vote before or at the next Presidential election in the State of Massachusetts.

A negro who has run away or been stolen from Maryland or any other slave holding State, and who flees into Massachusetts before the first day of next November, and remains there, may proceed to the polls and assert there his political equality with the native-born, and his political superiority to every citizen, naturalized within two years, who may happen, by fixed residence, or otherwise, to be within the limits of that Commonwealth. And it is not apparent that if the Black Republican party of Massachusetts has altered the fundamental law of the State, by the introduction of a clause restraining naturalized citizens from voting for two years after naturalization, that they may hereafter, on the same principle, extend the period of restriction to five, ten, fifteen or twenty years. Some other States, unless this uncommodious and oppressive movement be once resisted and subdued, may amend their Constitution with a restrictive provision in duration still more offensive, until, so all intents and purposes should the example be followed by others, the old Native American doctrine of twenty-one years' residence before naturalization, may be established in all or a majority of the States of the Union. It must be confessed that this question occurring here in the United States, under the American flag itself, in which every naturalized citizen is interested either in respect to his honor or his franchise. There is consequently no cause for surprise in the circumstances that the newspapers and politicians of the Opposition have so strenuously endeavored to excite the passions and sully the character of General Cass's brief notice to Mr. E. C. Clegg, to divert the popular attention from a case like this, the dread responsibility of which they cannot escape, in which, by a deliberate and toleant act of Government, they have placed the naturalized citizen, not merely in a position of political inferiority to white men, but to negroes, and by Democratic party, and thus it is that the record of the Democracy is preserved in its purity and strength. It was certainly appropriate, too, that the party which reduced the probationary term of naturalization from fourteen years, as it was during the administration of the elder Adams, to five under Jefferson—which blotched from the statute book the alien law, indicating a just and proper purpose on the part of its friends to harass and expel from our shores the unfortunate persons who had fled hither for refuge—which acquired Louisiana and the mouth of the Mississippi, notwithstanding the cry of the Opposition that there were foreigners on those fertile lands, who, by the term of the treaty, would have now been tested at all his signposts and rant concerning "freedom and human rights," and the "irrepressible conflict" between the slave-holding and non-slaveholding States of the Union, until all shall become free or all shall become slave," means the political inferiority to white native-born and men to negroes, of other white men who are citizens by choice and law in this country.

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than this malevolent discrimination against them by the restrictive amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts; and it is strange, with all their abundant professions, that the "People's party" of Pennsylvania should have maintained silence at the outrage. In any event, it must be plain that, not to meet such a net sternly and at once, is to invite aggression and contempt.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.
A. J. GERBITION, Editor.
MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.
Thursday, August 4, 1859.
\$1.50 Per Annum in Advance.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philad'a.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, Franklin.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, Franklin.

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A TRUTHFUL JOURNAL.—The Chester County Times, an organ of the Kansas screamers, in a recent number regales its readers with the statement that fifty Democrats had been imprisoned at Leavenworth, K. T. for illegal voting, at the last election. If the Times had a proper regard for truth, it might inform its readers that the story was a pure falsehood, manufactured by its party for effect, and that the Kansas papers had long ago shown it to be such. Still we do not wish to reflect severely upon the Times; it is perhaps, as truthful as an Abolition organ can be, and is, in fact, but a few months behind the times in giving news items to its readers.

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PREMIUM LIST OF THE Susquehanna Agricultural Society.

For largest quantity of butter per cow from any number of cows, \$3.00. 2d best, 2.00. 3d best, 1.00. 4th best, 50c. 5th best, 25c. 6th best, 10c. 7th best, 5c. 8th best, 2c. 9th best, 1c. 10th best, 50c. 11th best, 25c. 12th best, 10c. 13th best, 5c. 14th best, 2c. 15th best, 1c. 16th best, 50c. 17th best, 25c. 18th best, 10c. 19th best, 5c. 20th best, 2c. 21st best, 1c. 22nd best, 50c. 23rd best, 25c. 24th best, 10c. 25th best, 5c. 26th best, 2c. 27th best, 1c. 28th best, 50c. 29th best, 25c. 30th best, 10c. 31st best, 5c. 32nd best, 2c. 33rd best, 1c. 34th best, 50c. 35th best, 25c. 36th best, 10c. 37th best, 5c. 38th best, 2c. 39th best, 1c. 40th best, 50c. 41st best, 25c. 42nd best, 10c. 43rd best, 5c. 44th best, 2c. 45th best, 1c. 46th best, 50c. 47th best, 25c. 48th best, 10c. 49th best, 5c. 50th best, 2c. 51st best, 1c. 52nd best, 50c. 53rd best, 25c. 54th best, 10c. 55th best, 5c. 56th best, 2c. 57th best, 1c. 58th best, 50c. 59th best, 25c. 60th best, 10c. 61st best, 5c. 62nd best, 2c. 63rd best, 1c. 64th best, 50c. 65th best, 25c. 66th best, 10c. 67th best, 5c. 68th best, 2c. 69th best, 1c. 70th best, 50c. 71st best, 25c. 72nd best, 10c. 73rd best, 5c. 74th best, 2c. 75th best, 1c. 76th best, 50c. 77th best, 25c. 78th best, 10c. 79th best, 5c. 80th best, 2c. 81st best, 1c. 82nd best, 50c. 83rd best, 25c. 84th best, 10c. 85th best, 5c. 86th best, 2c. 87th best, 1c. 88th best, 50c. 89th best, 25c. 90th best, 10c. 91st best, 5c. 92nd best, 2c. 93rd best, 1c. 94th best, 50c. 95th best, 25c. 96th best, 10c. 97th best, 5c. 98th best, 2c. 99th best, 1c. 100th best, 50c.

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A CARD.—Dr. TRAYER of the Binghamton Water-Cure, will be at Susquehanna Depot (Nichols Hotel) on the 5th of each month during the Spring and Summer for consultation. Invalids will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Patients received at all times at his establishment in Binghamton, N. Y., where every comfort and convenience may be found for the successful treatment of INVALIDS. [M.]

MISS. In Auburn, Susquehanna County, on the 9th ult., EMILY MADALINE, daughter of Eli N. and Julia Bacon, aged nineteen years. The subject of the above notice, left the home of her father in Nicholson, this county, the week before her death, on a visit to her sister. After a brief illness, and even before a messenger could summon and obtain the attendance of the physician present, at her bedside—she died.—North Branch Democrat.

MISS. In Montrose, May 24, 1859, of Consumption, Mr. AUGUSTINE W. CARRIER, in the 7th year of his age. Mr. Carrier was one of the early pioneers of Susquehanna County, having moved into the western wilderness when a very young man. He was an exemplary christian, a good neighbor, and a kind husband and father, universally respected by all who knew him.

LOST. Between Silver Lake and Binghamton, on the Hawley Turnpike, a black Traveling Bag, containing a Gold Pocket and Chain, two Daguerotypes in a case, and various articles of clothing. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Jewelry Store of C. G. Starr, 35 Court Street, Binghamton, or at the store of Timothy Sullivan, 112 E. Second Street, Silver Lake, July 30, 1859.

HIGH SCHOOL. At Dimock, Susquehanna County Pa. The High School will be opened on the 1st of October, 1859, to contain two terms of twelve weeks, each.

MADE THE OLD THINGS NEW! NEW ARTICLES for sale in Susquehanna County only at the Montrose Book Store.

THE above reward will be paid for the return of a set of English Runners, which were lost between Susquehanna Depot and Tanners, on the evening of July 2d. They will be left at W. K. Hatch's or returned to me, when the reward will be paid and no questions asked. [M.]

ADVERTISEMENTS. A. N. BULLARD, Montrose, July 25th, 1859.

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