



**DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL**  
RICHARD WHITE, EDITOR  
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors  
EBENSBURG.  
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Public Sale by John McCoy, he has also received a large stock of Dry goods, &c., at Layle's old stand in Jefferson. Give him a call.

John Dougherty has received a large assortment of clothing, which he will sell cheap.  
Dissolution, by Murray, Zahn & Co. The Books are in the hands of James Murray for settlement.

We learn by the Philadelphia Argus, of Tuesday, the 21st inst., that his excellency Wm. Bigler, and Hon. Lynn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States have been sojourning at the Merchants' Hotel.

**GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.**—We are in receipt of the December number of Graham's Magazine. This number is far ahead of any of the former numbers, both in reading matter and the richness and beauty of its plates.

**THE WESTERN PRESS.**—We neglected last week to notice this sprightly paper, which is published in Mercer, Pa. It is neatly printed, and ably edited by Onslow & McKnight.

**The Exhibition.**  
We very seldom speak of travelling exhibitions, but where praise is due we are willing to award it. The exhibition of J. W. Buloup's Diornamas, Pyrie Fires, &c., on Saturday and Monday evenings, gave general satisfaction. The scenes were really beautiful, and the lecture highly instructive. Mr. J. W. Conroy, the manager has all the qualifications of a gentleman, and wherever he goes will certainly have the respect of the audience.

**Left for the West.**

A number of our citizens have left us for the purpose of seeking new homes in the great West, and others for the purpose of seeing the promised land. Mr. Robert Carmon and family left some days ago, with the well wishes of our entire community. The large number of persons assembled to witness his departure, gave strong evidence of the esteem in which he was held in this place, in which he has so long resided, and of their regret at his departure.

James Rodgers, C. T. Roberts, Evan D. Evans, Richard Evans, W. Lloyd, Henry Myers and Henry Blocherhoff, have also left us, bound for Kansas, where we hope they may succeed in securing a happy home.

**Melancholy Accident.**

We publish in another column an account of a melancholy accident which happened near Cincinnati in Ohio, by which several persons lost their lives, and others were seriously injured.  
Among the killed, was our young friend Nathaniel Jones of this vicinity, and who was well known in this community. He was much esteemed by his acquaintances for his kind and amiable disposition, and moral worth. He has suddenly been cut down in the prime of life, whilst in enjoyment of good health, and promising many years of usefulness. His remains were brought to the residence of his parents near this place on Tuesday last, from whence they were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people.

**Gen. Wm. R. Smith.**

This gentleman spent a day or two with us last week, and was very kindly greeted by our citizens. It is known that the General is preparing a history of the State of Wisconsin; two volumes of which will appear during the coming winter; the work has been prepared at the instance and under the authority of the government of the State of Wisconsin, and is intended to be elaborate and comprehensive; embracing all the details of the early settlement of that Territory, the formation of the State government, and admission into the Union, together with much statistical information, &c. The government of Wisconsin has not a good example, and have been fortunate in securing the services of Gen. Smith, whose well known literary abilities, and extensive and intimate acquaintance with everything connected with Wisconsin, give every warrant that the work will be a valuable acquisition to American Libraries.

**Brewery for Sale.**

We most respectfully call the attention of our readers to the advertisement for the sale of the Brewery of Kennedy, who advertises that the property is in a very fine Foot of Piano No. 4, exceeding well situated location; in fact among its advantages, is that it occupies a spot of the purest Sand Stone, whereby falling believe is the best adapted to brewing; we persons wishing to engage in the business would do well to call and examine the property.

**Scullin's Parties.**

That portion of the community who delight in music and dances, will have a fine opportunity to enjoy both during the coming week.  
Major Moffett, of the Walton House, has made arrangements to entertain any given amount of the natives, on next Wednesday, being the 29th inst; the Major is deserving and doubt will be extensively patronized.

**Gov. Schuyler's Party.**

from Putnam and New York.—The officials us to state that the Schuyler counties enable error at the recent State vote thrown for Gov. scattering or imperfect. Notes:—

Clark 157,124  
Seymour 156,061  
Ulman 32,098  
Bronson 2,941  
Total vote for Governor, 469,674

**EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.**—The Nacogdoches Convention, of the 31st ult., says: Emigrant families are seen daily in our streets. They seem well provided with the necessaries of life, and bear the evidence of good living. A majority of those we have seen, this season, have negro property with them.

**Suffering in Nebraska.**

A gentleman recently returned from the far West, informs the New York Mirror, that there is already much suffering among the Nebraska emigrants for the necessities of life; and that the coming winter threatens to prove fatal to a large portion of the settlers. Without houses to live in—without markets (if they had money) to supply them food, and with no fish and very little game, the poor emigrants who have gone out there under the lead of Anti-Slavery fanatics, must hurry home or die for want of food. In most cases these poor squatters have not money enough to pay their way back to their comfortable New England homes, for which they are now sadly sighing. Will our Abolition philanthropists who have been instrumental in getting up this exodus, provide some miraculous manner to save their deluded victims from starvation?

**Appointments by the Canal Board.**

We have the following from the Harrisburg Herald of the 17th. The Canal Commissioners met at Harrisburg this week, for the purpose of making appointments of Supervisors, Collectors, Weigh Masters, &c., on the various lines of canals and railroads. We subjoin a list of the appointments made up to yesterday afternoon:

- SUPERVISORS.**  
Eastern Division—Weldman Forster.  
Lower Western Division—John M. Orr, Upper.  
Lower Juniata Division—W. W. Wilson, Upper.  
Hagerstown " " J. D. Leat.  
Susquehanna " " James Dillenbach.  
Dokers " " David Evans.  
Eastern Branch " " J. B. McMicken.  
Lower North Branch—G. W. Leech.  
**SUPERINTENDENTS OF MOTIVE POWER.**  
Columbia Railroad—J. B. Baker.  
Portage Railroad—John Ross.  
**WEIGH MASTERS.**  
Pittsburg—Wm. M. Stewart.  
Johnstown Lock—J. K. Gregg.  
Harrisburg Lock—John Burkholder.  
Hollidaysburg Lock—J. R. Hard.  
**WEIGH SCALERS—Geo. Potts.**  
Northumberland—Wm. Elliott.  
Columbia—James Maher.  
Philadelphia—John C. Maxwell, H. S. Leech, Assant.  
Easton—Hiram Yard, W. S. Abbe, Assistant.  
Lancaster—W. King.  
Beach Haven—F. M'Brice, E. D. Cartwright, Assistant.  
**COLLECTORS.**  
Pittsburg—P. Baker.  
Freeport—C. G. Snowden.  
Johnstown—P. F. Gibbons.  
Hollidaysburg—James P. Hoover.  
Huntingdon—Thomas Jackson.  
Lewistown—Anderson G. Harvey.  
Newport—H. A. Zollinger.  
Harrisburg—James L. Reilly.  
Portsmouth—Joseph Livermore.  
Columbia—J. S. Lightner.  
Lancaster—E. P. Smith.  
Parksburg—Major McVeigh.  
Paoli—Robert Lavery.  
Philadelphia—John T. Smith.  
Bristol—Robert Patterson.  
New Hope—E. K. Soliday.  
Easton—Daniel H. Neiman.  
Liverpool—J. M. Baum.  
Northumberland—J. H. Zimmerman.  
Williamsport—John Fintz.  
**CARGO INSPECTORS.**  
Columbia—C. Carson.  
Johnstown—J. C. Barret.  
Philadelphia—J. Hunter.  
Bristol—D. Willard.  
Hollidaysburg—D. Delo.  
Pittsburg—Thomas S. Rowley.

**Removal of the State Capitol.**

The Pennsylvania, alluding to and endorsing the paragraph that recently appeared in the columns of the Inquirer, in reference to a suitable dwelling for the Governor, reviews the proposition to remove the State Capitol to Philadelphia, and enforces its view with this language:—  
"While speaking upon this subject, we cannot omit to call attention to a proposition which was pending in the House last session, for the removal of the Capitol to this city.—We have good reasons for believing that the bill had been introduced at an earlier period, it would have passed, upon the condition that the city would provide the necessary buildings, free of expense to the State. Whatever reasons led to the removal of the seat of government into the interior, they are now dissipated, and a very general desire prevails everywhere, that it should be brought back again. We do not know whether the proposition will be brought forward at the next session, but we hope it will, for we regard its consummation of the highest importance to the public and to the State itself. It would prove to be a reformatory measure in more ways than one, and all must agree that this is very desirable. Practically, this city is the centre of the State, and there is not a man elected to the Legislature, nor will there be one for years to come, who would not spend a session in this city, than one in Harrisburg."  
**Getting Their Eyes Opened.**  
The French and English are beginning to discover that the process of crossing out the Russian Bear is not going to be done so easily. One entire season has passed over, and still no impression has been made upon the enemy. Fleets greater than England ever assembled in hostile array before an adversary, have been unable to accomplish any decided act which brings England nearer to her object—to put a stop to the territorial progress of Russia. The London Times of a recent date, in speaking of their want of success, says:—  
"We require an allied army of two hundred thousand men in the East, and it is vain longer to deny the fact, or endeavor to give a more favorable coloring to the position we are really in. France can supply her contingent, and England must find her moiety. We were in hopes that diplomacy, backed by the formidable warlike demonstration on the part of the two greatest military and naval powers of Europe, would have brought the Czar to some equitable terms. This vision has now passed away, and the idea of playing at war any longer must be totally exploded."  
"The troops stationed in our colonies must be brought home, and the defence of our distant possessions left to the loyalty and patriotism of our colonists. Recruits must be obtained, and no means of offence or defence left longer to take care of themselves. All that is now being done is well enough as far as it goes. But the Ottoman dominions have still to be protected, and the blood of civilization has to be avenged. We can no more think of retiring from the field while these duties remain to be performed and crowned with victory, than we could think of abandoning our homes and hearths to a Russian invader. Experience has already shown us the nature of the present contest really is, and to neglect another day to prepare for what has to follow, would be highly criminal. One hundred thousand British troops, and the same number of French must *come qui count*, be sent to the East without delay. With the fall of Sebastopol our present intense anxiety may cease, but with that event the war must be considered as only just commencing."

**Military Display at West Point.**

WEST POINT, Oct. 27.  
Yesterday the grounds of the Military Academy presented an animated aspect. It would seem that the few lines in the Tribune of last week concerning the new army drill excited some attention. Several military chiefs, as Gen's Sanford, Ward and Edwards, from Boston, with their staffs, and numerous other officers from the vicinity, Col Burnett, of the New York Dry Dock, &c., all numbering over sixty, came to West Point to observe and form an idea of this new improvement and to get a sight of the celebrated *Minié Rifle*, as was produced to them.  
All were amazed at the quickness, precision and ease of the evolutions. It was a perfectly new sight to them. The deploying in long lines and concentrating them; the forming of groups against an attack of cavalry; the winding in a circle, the forming of a square for the same defensive purpose. All the manoeuvring was done in a truly martial style, being, moreover, enlivened by the burning of a great number of cartridges, the cadets keeping up a steady fire, which completed this warlike pageant and clever reproduction of the celebrated *Chasseurs de Vincennes*.

**BANKS FAILED.**

**Look Out for the Shinplaster.**  
For the information of our readers we give the following list of Banks that failed during the past week:—  
The City Bank of Columbus, Ohio;  
The Bank of Greenville, Ohio;  
The Farmers' Bank of Chicago, Illinois;  
The Exchange Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.;  
The Farmers' Joint Stock Bank, Canada;  
The Canal Bank, Cleveland, Ohio;  
The Woodbury Bank, Connecticut;  
The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Chicago;  
The Phoenix Bank, Chicago, Ill.;  
The Du Page County Bank, Illinois;  
The Bank of Naperville, Ill.;  
The Bank of Ottawa, do;  
The Bank of Carthage, N. Y.;  
Farmers' Bank, Saratoga county, N. Y.;  
Lewis County Bank, N. Y.;  
Eighth Avenue Bank, City of New York;  
Kinderhook, do do;  
Suffolk, do do;  
Island City, do do;  
Empire City, do do;  
Ellsworth, do do;  
Bank of Hallowell, Maine;  
**All Indiana Free Banks! All Tennessee Banks!**

**NOT BANKABLE.**

All Kentucky Banks! except the Bank of Kentucky and Branches.  
All Ohio Banks! except State Bank of Ohio and Branches.  
All Virginia Banks! except North-western Bank and Branches.

**LATER FROM TEXAS.**

By the arrival of the steamship Perseverance, Capt. Place, at New Orleans, from Galveston, we have four days later news from Texas.

Our latest dates are: San Antonio, 26; Austin, 4th, and Galveston 9th inst.

The San Antonio Ledger, of the 21, has an account of another murder and outrage committed by Indians. The Ledger says:—  
On last Sunday evening, Mr. St. Williams, living on the Medina, about fourteen miles from this city, was cruelly butchered by a party of six Indians. It seems that he had gone from his house for water, and soon after his wife hearing him shout for assistance, ran to the spot and found that the cruel work had been done—her husband was killed. The Indians then came to the house, robbed it of its contents, and carried off their three children.

They left the house a short distance and sat down to enjoy a feast served up with the most shocking cruelty. Mrs. Williams followed them, and by entreaty succeeded in getting from them her two youngest children. The other, a little girl, they would not give up, but carried off with them, and is still a captive among them. They also drove off the horses of Mr. Williams. Mrs. Williams started off for a neighbor's house, almost without grief, scarcely knowing where or for what she was going. After wandering about, lost and bewildered, for the whole of Sunday night, about daylight she came up to the house of Mr. Caruthers.

Several citizens of the neighborhood started off immediately in pursuit. We have not yet heard whether or not it is likely that the Indians would be taken, but would rather think that they will make their escape.

The news reached San Antonio on Monday the 30th, when a company of fifteen or twenty regulars under the command of Captain Calhoun, was sent in pursuit of the Indians. The party started on the evening of the 1st inst.

They followed them sixty or seventy miles, when they concluded it was useless to go farther, and gave up the pursuit. The Indians were Comanches, instead of Apaches, as first reported. In their flight, they did not fail to cut out their ruling propensity—that of stealing. They stole several horses from the settlement about Quabi. Mr. Montell, a gentleman from the Bandera, reports that a corresponding party of Comanches passed the Bandera Pass about ten days since. They were undoubtedly the party who committed the depredations, as they took the same trail back.

We learn from the Austin State Times, that five companies of Rangers were mustered into the service of the State on the 3d inst. We learn from the State Gazette that the Rangers will be sent to Fort Martin, Scott, and Fort Worth, to await the orders of Gen. Smith, and upon these will depend their future service or disbanding. The Gazette says the Rangers are fine men, from every part of the State, and well mounted and equipped.

**The Fall of a Church in New London, Ohio.**

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Saturday, contains the following particulars of the lamentable accident which occurred on Thursday last, as already briefly reported by telegraph:—  
The accident, we learn, was caused by the giving way of the scaffolding about the steeple, the heavy timbers of which were being lifted to their place. The scaffolding, and a mass of weighty building material, and several men, went down with a crash among a large number of persons standing on the ground. Two men, Robert and Nathaniel Jones, as mentioned yesterday, were killed at once. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, John C. Jones, Esq., a prominent and estimable citizen, died of his injuries. He was a Trustee and Deacon of a Church, the head of a large family, a stirring business man, and, for a country gentleman, widely known. The following are the names of the wounded:—  
Almer Francis, John Davis, John W. Jones, Evan Evans, Elias Williamson, Edward Jones, Thomas Jones, James Scott, Wm. Atherton and Jacob Phillips.

Yesterday morning it was thought Mr. Atherton was dying. He is an extensive and excellent farmer, and most valuable man.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Williamson, Thomas Jones and Scott, are all thrifty mechanics—the others farmers. The body of Nathaniel Jones has been brought to this city, and will be sent by express to Ebensburg, Pa., where his relatives reside. His head was utterly crushed by the falling timbers. Two or three of the wounded will, it is thought, have to undergo amputation. The quiet country neighborhood, visited by this peculiarly shocking calamity, is now as one house of mourning.

**New Rifle Drill at West Point.**

A large number of officers made a visit to the United States Military Academy at West Point last week, to witness the performance of the corps of cadets, in a light infantry and rifle drill, very similar to that now used by the celebrated *Chasseurs de Vincennes*.  
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hardee, of the United States Dragoons, under the direction of the Secretary of War, has recently compiled a work, making a very essential change in the evolutions of that truly American arm of the service.  
It will be recollected that this drill had its origin in this country before the revolutionary war—that it was systematized during that momentous struggle, and that its efficiency was especially demonstrated under the gallant Colonel Morgan, at Saratoga, and throughout the war.  
The attention of France and England was then called to the utility of the rifle and the drill; and England especially had reason to realize the importance of establishing it as one of the arms of her service, from the severe losses her troops had experienced whenever they met the deadly rifle of the Yankee.  
The Tirailleurs of France had their origin also about that time, and if we mistake not, Switzerland and other countries soon followed in organizing rifle corps.  
From time to time, improvements have been made in the rifle, the shape of the ball, and the system of drill. The French deserve great credit for the improvements they have recently made in the latter two, and the system now about to be presented to the people of the United States, combining, as it does, all the important and useful improvements made in that arm of the service, may be said to be as near perfection as can be obtained.

**SUMMARY OF NEWS.**

The Legislature of this State will assemble in Harrisburg on the first Tuesday in January, and the inauguration of the Governor will take place on the third Tuesday of the same month.

The house of Wm. S. Smith, in the valley of Warrior's Mark, Huntington county, was burned on Wednesday of last week, and his youngest child *stayed in the flames*. His family were absent at a neighbor's house, and had left the child asleep.

A movement has been made in New Castle, Lawrence County, to organize a company for emigrating to Kansas, in the Spring. Some citizens who have returned from an excursion to that territory, give such glowing accounts of the country, that quite a fever has been got up in favor of moving thither. They advise all emigrants, however, not to set out before Spring.

Hon. James A. Campbell, of Ohio, has just returned from Kansas territory, and he confirms the opinion of every sensible northern man that it will undoubtedly be a free State. He is a free soil Whig. Kansas is nearly three times as large as Ohio.

A destructive fire broke out in Monroe, Susquehanna county, early on Friday morning, 16th inst., which consumed nearly half the town. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Lost Treasure.—We understand that the treasure (\$153,000) shipped by Page, Bacon & Co., on the Yankee Blade, was insured at \$17 per ounce, so that the house will lose only \$5,000 by the accident. It is thought that the speed will never be recovered.

The number of persons on board the New Era at the time of her wreck, nearly all of whom were Germans, was 425. The loss of 40 by cholera, on the passage, left an aggregate of 385 persons, passengers, officers and crew, when the vessel struck. The number saved is but 163.—The number of lives lost is 222.

Five hundred recruits for the United States Army, were obtained during the month of October just passed—the offers of 1,288 being rejected for various causes. This result shows the capital working of the new army pay law, the description of men enlisted under it being much more satisfactory than heretofore.

A letter from San Francisco states that an effort was then in progress, to induce the large wheat-growers of that State to charter a dipper ship, and load her with 50,000 bushels of wheat and barley, for New York. Many of the Farmers had already come into the arrangement, and agreed to ship about 25 per cent. of their crops. The freight would be about 50 cents per bushel.

MORMONS IN KANSAS.—A Mormon settlement is being made in Kansas. About 2,000 families go out in charge of Elder Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve, to a point about 100 miles west of the town of Kansas.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—The Windham Bank of Windham, Conn., was robbed on the night of the 17th inst., of twenty-two thousand dollars.—This is the most extensive depredation of this character that has occurred for a long time.

New London, November 19.—George Bliss, sheriff, arrested four robbers of the Windham Bank who were going on board the steamer at Allen's Point, last night, for New York. He recovered all but \$2,000.

It is stated that the two American ships that have been seized at Barracoa, in the Island of Cuba, were loaded with arms and munitions of war. It has occasioned great excitement at Havana. Some alleged that the arms were sent by English abolitionists to the slaves, to prepare them for insurrection; others, that it was the fillibusters arming the revolutionists.

SLAVES LIBERATED.—Fifty-three manumitted slaves arrived at Beaver on Saturday, the 11th inst., on their way to a tract of land, purchased as a home for them, in Mercer county. They had belonged to J. J. Everett, of Amherst county, Virginia, who recently died, leaving them, by will their freedom, and \$1000 each to buy land. He left money, also, to be used in buying up and setting free their immediate relatives who were in possession of other masters. His executors were accompanying them to the lands purchased for them, which lie a few miles north of Mercer.—Considerable excitement was created, by their arrival.

Several persons died very suddenly in Salisbury, Md., last week, immediately after indulging freely in eating oysters. The symptoms are said to have been those of Asiatic cholera.

A despatch from Cincinnati says that, on the 17th, the tower of the new Congregationalist Church, in the course of erection at New London, Butler county, fell upon the workmen and others, and caused a lamentable loss of life, besides wounding ten persons. Robert Jones and N. Jones were killed, and ten others were crushed by the falling of timbers, and one or two it was thought, could not recover. Among the wounded is John C. Jones, a wealthy Westman, who is generally known among his countrymen throughout the county.

A Mexican, caught running away with a negro woman, was tried by a jury at Goliad, Texas, and sentenced to one hundred and fifty lashes, and branded with the letter T on his forehead. There were eleven convictions and sentences to the penitentiary, at the recent term of the district court at San Antonio. Of these, seven were Mexicans; one was sentenced for twelve years.

The English and French inhabitants of the city of Mexico had a grand illumination on the night of the 1st inst., in honor of the (false report) the taking of Sebastopol.

Two navy pensioners got into a scuffle at the Navy Asylum at Philadelphia, and one was killed.

The Bishop of London is said to be the owner of the Paddington estate, which is worth the enormous sum of a hundred thousand pounds sterling per year.

A considerable amount of snow fell in some parts of Mercer county last week.

**Naturalization Laws.**

The old Native American party of the country professed to be based upon a belief that the naturalization laws were not stringent enough, that they did not guard the great right of American citizenship with the jealous care which is essential to the perpetuity of our existence as a Republic. It was this mistaken notion that induced thousands to attach themselves to that political organization, vote for candidates holding these sentiments, and thus prepare the public mind for the advent of Know-Nothingism, with all its Anti-American and despotic features. The same men who were foremost in organizing the Native American party, were the pioneers of the Know-Nothing intolerance. They had repudiated the fruits of Native American intolerance. That assumed position had been proved without foundation in either truth or justice, and the reflecting portion of the community revolted and refused to follow any longer the lead of men who sought their own aggrandizement even at the expense of their country's peace and safety.

The temporary success of the Know-Nothing order has again revived the discussion with reference to the inadequacy of our present naturalization laws, and the necessity of their alteration. An examination of those laws, however, we think, will convince the most skeptical Know-Nothing in the land, who has brains enough to understand the force of language, legally applied, that they are sufficiently stringent to protect the country from any undue foreign influence, were even that assumed. If there are others who think differently, they must be imbued with a feeling of hostility towards those born in other lands, which we do not desire to cherish.

What do existing laws provide as the basis of American citizenship? According to the provisions of these laws, a foreigner who has resided five years in the United States, and one in a State, may present himself before the United States Circuit, the United States District, the Supreme, or the County Court, and apply for naturalization. He must, in the first place, bring two "citizens" of the United States to swear that he has lived five years in the country, and one in the State, and that he is a person "of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." A fear which he must swear to the same facts substantially himself. And if these oaths are falsely made, the naturalization is void, and the parties subject to imprisonment for perjury.

In the next place, he must prove that it has been for two years past his deliberate intention to make application to become a citizen of the United States. The only proof that will be accepted of this, if he was of age when he came to the country, is a written declaration of such intention made two years previous, before a court, signed by its clerk, and sealed with its seal.

The next thing required of him is to take a solemn oath "to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and especially to such potentate as he has previously been a subject of" (mentioning by name the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria, the Pope, the Czar, or whoever the sovereign may be, under whose authority he formerly lived.) Subsequent acts, contrary to this oath, are punishable by fine, imprisonment and death.

Finally, he must renounce his order or title of rank or nobility, if he has any such, and resign his commission, if he hold one under any foreign power.

He, his wife and children, then become entitled to the rights of American citizens, so far as holding property and voting is concerned. But he cannot hold certain office without a still further term of probation. He cannot be a representative until after seven years longer, nor a senator until nine. And none but a native born citizen can be President or Vice-President of the United States.

Search for Sir John Franklin's Remains.  
The English government have decided on two overland expeditions, the one in boats, to go down the Mackenzie river in search of Capt. Collinson, about the safety of whom there is now some anxiety; the other, in canoes, down Back's Fish River, to make further inquiry into the fate of Sir John Franklin's people; and to endeavor to obtain some more relics; and, should any of the remains of the dead be found, to place them decently under ground." The articles obtained from the Esquimaux leave not the shadow of a doubt that the remains they discovered were portions of both ships' crews. From the description of the place in which the bodies were found, both Sir James Ross and Capt. Ballot must have been within a few miles of the spot. Dr. Rice states that "from what he could learn, there is no reason to suspect that any violence had been offered to the sufferers by the natives."

**Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.**

[From the Boston Chronicle.]  
By a recent private letter from Honolulu, we learn that a messenger will leave that city very soon for Washington with a treaty of annexation, which has been drawn up in proper form, but not yet signed, as Judge Lee, who was directed by our government to witness the signatures of the instrument in question, has been obliged to absent himself from Honolulu on account of ill health, and consequently has not been able as yet to attend to the duty assigned to him.

The treaty is to be signed by all the Chiefs, and they are each to receive a pension, which ceases with the death of the recipient, with the exception of the pension to be paid to the King, which is to be transferred to Alexander King, which is to survive His Majesty. It is in case he shall survive His Majesty. To be paid understood that the whole amount to be paid in pensions will be somewhere from three to four thousand dollars per annum.

The property belonging to the present Government of the Islands is to be purchased outright by our Government for a fixed sum. The above items of intelligence may be relied upon as correct as they come from the highest authority.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 17th.]  
The Sandwich Islands will be annexed before the 4th of March next. England never seriously opposed the annexation, and the Emperor of the French, having shown his independence in refusing Mr. Soule a passage through France, will not seriously oppose our taking possession of the Pearl of the Pacific. We can waive ceremony in return for substantial politeness.