

The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 4.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 9, 1855.

NUMBER 24.

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TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be made for three months; and THREE DOLLARS if payment be made for six months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (10 lines of 12 type) for the first week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week. Short notices and Specials are charged 25 cents per line, and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

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Poetry.



The following choice piece of California poetry, as it appears in the Atlantic, we take from the Atlantic. It applies to the latitude of North Carolina, but is pretty anywhere:

THE DEAD ONES AT HOME.

One of my friends is very fond of his wife. Her lips are like fresh budding roses; Her smile like the softest of flowers; Her eyes like the purest white diamonds.

Her locks upon her lovely brow, Rest with a sweet fantastic lightness; And in her eyes' bewitching glow, We dream of Heaven and all its brightness.

Her voice is like the song of birds, When spring puts forth her fairest flowers; And sweetly from her graceful words, As from a brook through summer bowers.

Over her mild, angelic face, The rays of soft affection beam; And her sweet form's angelic grace, Excels the poet's wisest dreaming.

Look on her soft and snowy hand, Behold her straight particular fingers; And as upon a fairy wand, Your eye would there forever linger.

Like the young fawn's, her tiny foot, Touches the earth with fairy motion; Like a little warbling note, Upon the stillness of Ocean.

Oh! for some spell of magic power, Love long Arabian and enchanted; To bear me to the gentle flower, For whom my soul so long hath panted.

Alas! three thousand stormy miles— Three thousand miles of stormy miles— Behold me from the spot where smiles Virginia's fawn, earnest daughter!

But if the angel, which was seen, Once on a time, by Bulwer's Ferry, Touches some heart with angelic grace, Three drooping hearts would soon be merry.

Oh! sweeter than his sweetest flight, Touches the earth with angelic grace, Unmindful of the day or even! Unmindful of the day or even!

Like the lightning's vivid flash, Across the wide world, driven frantic, Across the broad, storm-tossed Atlantic!

From its dark land I would away, And, by the angel's winged grace, Swift as the sun's descending ray, Alight within the old Dominion.

Miscellaneous.

MATCH-MAKING:

UNCLE TIM'S FIRST AND LAST.

"Nephew! nephew!" cried Uncle Tim, starting from his easy chair.

Frank heard his uncle but was rather disinclined to answer the call. He was about to go out with his cousin Isabella; the horses were at the door, Isabella's little foot was upon his hand in progress to the saddle; and then, just at that critical moment came the loud call.

"Nephew Frank!"

"Don't you, said Bel, with a pleading look. How can I help it?"

"Pretend that you didn't hear him." "That will be all very well, but see! there is his good humored visage looking down upon us from the second story window. In to me he only wants to bind up my girth fast. I wish to Heaven that he would get one of the servants to do it. Ever since I done it once when the men were all about, he has got the notion into his crazy head that no one but myself understands the operation." And Frank tied the horses to the post, and prepared to attend the summons.

"Nephew!"

"Yes, sir—coming?"

"Be quick, Frank," said Bel.

Frank entered the house and found that the uncle had no thought of the girth. In fact the old fellow had been revolving over in his mind a new and more pleasant variety of his usual social life, if he should turn out to be a fortune teller. So when Frank entered, Tim wheeled up a seat for the young man opposite his own chair, commanded him to sit down, and then prepared to broach the momentous subject.

"Nephew!"

"Well, uncle?"

"You're getting to be quite a large fellow."

"I ought to be, considering that I'm twenty-two."

"You're handsome, too, though you may not have known it before."

"Oh, yes I know it, for cousin Bel told me so the other day," answered Frank, smiling and tipping with his riding whip his impatient leather boot.

"Well, Frank, I think it's about time you thought of getting married."

"You don't say so?"

"I do, I do," said Uncle Tim, lighting his pipe, for he began to get slightly excited.

"I think you had better marry some rich person, and then you can set up an establishment."

"An establishment?"

"Yes. You know what I mean by that. Dogs—guns—horses—and everything of that kind," and Uncle Tim drew a large mouthful of smoke, as if to attest how perfectly he was satisfied with the picture of rural felicity he had drawn.

"You see, nephew," he continued, "that although I am going to make you heir, yet your cousin Bel must come in for half of my property. This will make your share about one thousand pounds a year, not quite enough for a spirited young man to live upon. So I want you to marry."

"Whom shall I marry?" Frank asked, as if it were a matter of perfect indifference to him.

"Why, I've been thinking of Squire Golding's daughter."

"She don't care anything about me, and besides her father hates me."

"That makes no manner of difference. If you work it right you can make her like you, and then all the fathers in the world couldn't keep her back. There's nothing under Heaven so hard to manage as a willful girl. And to hearken, nephew, if the Squire tries to make a fuss and prevent you from coming together, persuade the girl to run away with you. I'll lend you my chaise for the purpose, and if you succeed I'll buy you the best pack of hounds in the country."

"Thank you, uncle, you're very kind," said Frank, as he moved toward the door.

"And so nephew, I'll consider it settled. Send Bel to me, I want to talk with her."

In a few moments, came Bel. With a blush, she took a seat and waited for the conference to begin.

"Bel!"

"Well, uncle?"

"You're very beautiful."

"So cousin Frank told me."

"I want you to get married."

"Lor, uncle?"

"I want you to set your cap for young Squire Golding."

"Oh, fie, uncle. You know that old Edwards wouldn't hear to any such thing. He prides himself upon his high family, and would rather shoot his son than have him marry a poor girl like me."

"You needn't take the father into account at all. You can easily captivate the young Squire, and then if the father objects, run!"

"Lor, uncle."

"Yes, run off. Why, bless you, its more common than you have any idea of. To let you into the secret, Frank is going to run off with Squire Golding's daughter."

"Did he really promise to do so, uncle?"

"Not exactly, for he seemed rather bashful; but he didn't make any objections, and I know that he will try to please his uncle."

"Well, uncle Tim, if Frank runs off, I'll run off too. And Bel departed with a slight smile on her beautiful face."

"Things go on better than I expected," muttered Uncle Tim, as he puffed away at his pipe. "I thought I should have to argue a long while with them, but they don't seem to dislike the idea. My only fear now is, least when they have married they'll forget all about me and never come to see me, and that will make me feel very lonely, indeed."

Two weeks afterwards, while Uncle Tim was finishing his two o'clock glass of Madeira—he always would drink Madeira, although the doctor repeatedly told him that it didn't agree with him—Frank rushed in looking very silly.

"What's the matter, Frank?"

"I've done it, uncle."

"Done what?"

"Put my head in the noose. In five, uncle, I've taken your advice, and am going to run away with my lady love."

"Bless you, Frank. I knew that you would try to gratify me. You'll want the chaise, I suppose?"

"Yes, this afternoon."

"Well, take it, and make yourself a happy man."

Frank had scarcely departed when came Bel.

"Uncle?"

"Well?"

"Uncle?"

"Well, I say! Why don't the girl speak out?"

"I'm going to run away, this afternoon."

"Indeed! How curious!"

"Why?"

"Do you know that your cousin is going to do the very same thing, at the very same time? What a curious coincidence!"

"Silly!"

"Where do you meet your lover, Bel?"

"By the hazel grove at the bridge."

"Well, well, my girl, you make me happy."

"But, uncle, there's one thing yet. Suppose we should be pursued?"

"True. But I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll send off this very minute for Squire Edwards to come and drink Madeira with me, and I'll take care and keep him here; and while I think of it I'll do the same service for Frank, and invite Squire Golding also."

Here Frank entered, and told his uncle that the chaise was ready and that he was come to bid him good-bye.

"Good-bye, Frank. Luck go with you. There's a hundred pounds for you. It isn't much, but then you know you'll come back with a fortune. Frank, do you know that Bel is going to run away too?"

"Is it possible? What a curious coincidence!"

"Just what I was myself saying but a minute ago. Now I want you to drive her round to the bridge."

"She's to meet her lover there, and its full two miles off. I'm afraid she'll be too tired if she walks."

"Of course, I'll drive her round there," said Frank and both the runaways left their uncle's presence, and were soon riding off in the direction of the bridge.

Madeira. Uncle Tim was in a capital humor. He laughed continually, and so abundant with wit and anecdote that Squire Golding agreed with Squire Edwards that they had never met such a pleasant host.

"Talking about partridges, said Uncle Tim, 'How near to a house do you think one would venture to come?'"

"Not within half a mile," said his guests simultaneously.

"And would you believe that last night my nephew actually shot one before this window?"

"Impossible!"

"A fact! The bird was a plump one, and was roosting upon that tree, just as a hen would. You can see the branch from where you sit, but if you'll come to the window, I'll point it out to you. Hallo! shouted Tim, as the three worthies approached the sash."

"What's that?"

"Not another partridge?"

"No! But those persons walking together?"

"Who are they? Why, my son and Squire Golding's daughter, said Squire Edwards."

"Strange!" said Uncle Tim, trembling so much with agitation, that the guests began to think that the gout was making another visit.

"Why is it strange?" remarked Squire Golding. "They are to be married next week, and I see nothing improper in their walking together."

Uncle Tim smiled the rat, but he prudently said nothing. Yet for the rest of the afternoon he was remarkably taciturn, so that the guests began to find their visit as stupid as it was before interesting, and soon took their leave.

Still Uncle Tim, smoked his pipe in silence until evening, when a rattling of wheels in the court yard, announced the return of the chaise. In a minute, Frank returned with Bel leaning upon his arm.

"Ah, you young rascals!" said Uncle Tim.

"You're not angry with us, are you, uncle?" said Bel.

"Angry! To be sure not. I've been wondering why I never thought of tying you together before. My only object in wanting each of you to marry, was that you might have an establishment of some two thousand pounds, and here I've been beating about the bush when the true way was directly before me."

"And you won't forget the promised pack of hounds?" Frank suggested.

"Forget them! I'll give you hounds, horses, everything except my pipe!"

"Nay," continued Uncle Tim, a moment afterwards thinking it a proper occasion to be facetious. "I'll give you my oldest friend, the goat, if you want it."

The Philadelphia Ledger tells the following good story: "A few days since one of the drivers of a team used for hauling cars on the Market-st. railroad, caught the son of a tavern keeper on one of the cars which was in motion. He took the boy off and gave him several cuts with his whip. Some of the tavern keeper's neighbors saw the act, and made quite a noise about it, and informed the father of the boy. He (the father) let on to be very indignant and told them if they would show him the driver he would settle with him. The driver was watched for, and when seen, the father was informed of it. The team was stopped and the driver invited into the tavern, and asked if he was the man that had struck the boy. 'Yes,' replied the driver, 'and I shall do it again if I catch him on the cars.' The indignant father put his hand violently in his pocket and drew out a dollar, which he gave to the driver for the good service he had performed."

AMERICAN LADIES IN JAPAN.—We are informed by Capt. Burrows, of the ship *Lizie Jarvis*, from Hong Kong, that some time before his departure from that port, the news of an American trading vessel (a brig or schooner) had arrived there having on board some merchants (Americans) and their wives, and that the Japanese authorities had opposed the landing of the ladies. When the *Young America* left there the vessel had sailed. No reason is given for the ungracious conduct of the Japanese; though being famous sticklers for the letter of the law, they probably argued that Commodore Perry had made no mention of women being entitled to the international privileges mentioned in the Japanese Treaty.—*N. Y. Express.*

WHY PASSMORE WILLIAMSON OUGHT TO BE HUNG.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard relates the following story, which he says is no made up affair, but a literal fact. I have frequently during these discussions heard the name of Passmore Williamson toward Col. Wheeler's servants characterized as "filthy," but I never until yesterday fully understood the import of this phrase. Two men were arguing this question, one of whom was a merchant of church-alley. The discussion was brought to a declaration from the latter as follows: "Williamson ought to be hung. Any man who would be guilty of such conduct just at the opening of the fair trade, deserves no pity."

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—There is now living near Mt. Vernon, Kentucky, a man named Elijah Denney, who is one hundred and eighteen years old. He is a native of Currituck, North Carolina. He was present at the siege of Savannah, and the battles of Kennesaw Springs, King's Mountain, Camden and Monk's Corner. He is said never to have experienced an hour's sickness.

THE OLDEST FARMER IN THE WORLD.—Mr. Razzers Bagley has purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Minnesota Territory, which he intends settling upon and improving. Mr. Bagley is now *landed* and *seem* years old, and is still an active and industrious pioneer, in the enjoyment of excellent health. A patent was shortly issued to him from the General Land Office.

From the *Elkton Ky. Banner*.

HOW ARE CITIZENS MADE? CAN A STATE, CONSISTENTLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, COPEL AN ALIEN-BORN (NOT NATURALIZED) THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE?

This is a question of vital interest, involving the great subject of States Rights, and the means by which the reforms proposed by the American party, in regard to foreign influence, are to be accomplished. In view of the high authority against us, and the example of seven States of the Union, we are still inclined to espouse the negative of this position; at least unconvinced by fair argument and sound logic that we are in error. We enter the discussion in search of truth, and when we discover its light, we will follow its guidance.

Chief Justice Story, in his opinion on the Constitution, after speaking of the striking diversity observable in the original Constitutions adopted by the Colonies when they separated from Great Britain, continues:

"In some of the States, the right of suffrage depends on a certain length of residence and payment of taxes. In others, upon the possession of a freehold, or some estate of a particular value; or upon the payment of taxes, or performance of some public duty, such as service in the militia or on the highway. In two of these States, the Constitutions will be found that the qualifications of the voters are settled upon the same uniform basis. So that we have the most abundant proofs, that among a free and enlightened people, convened for the purpose of establishing their own forms of government, and the rights of their own voters, the question as to the due regulation of the qualification, has been deemed a matter of mere State policy, to be arranged upon such a basis as the majority may deem expedient, with reference to the moral, physical and intellectual condition of the particular State."

This statement is clear and conclusive that a State alone and exclusively has the right to fix the qualifications of its voters. But does Justice Story mean to inculcate the doctrine that a State has the power to confer the right of suffrage on an alien? If the States have such a power, why give to the General Government the authority to pass uniform laws of naturalization?

We lay it down as a fundamental principle that naturalization confers citizenship; for whatever definition of a citizen we may assume, it is certain, an alien is not a citizen, and allegiance can only be removed by naturalization.

Again, suffrage is a privilege enjoyed by citizens only; otherwise we could have for our midst a degraded class of voters exercising the elective franchise in a government under which they could not claim the privileges and immunities guaranteed to citizenship by the Constitution of the United States as expounded by our own courts; such as "the rights of protection of life and liberty, and to acquire and enjoy property and to pay no higher impositions than other citizens, and to pass through and reside in the State at pleasure." This is an anomalous position, never contemplated by the framers of our Constitution. It involves and absurdity to say that a man has a right to vote in a government whose protection he has no right to claim, and in which he has no right to present a petition. Then we must admit that suffrage is a privilege of citizenship. Consequently, until an alien becomes a citizen by compliance with the laws of Naturalization as established by Congress, he cannot constitutionally exercise the elective franchise.

To separate citizenship and the right to vote and give to a State the right to incorporate those who are not citizens among its voters would be ruinous in its consequences. It would give to some States an undue preponderance in the General Government, and even place the election of our President in the power of alien men who would not be bound by the Constitution of the United States.

For instance, New York gives thirty-six electoral votes, which in a close contest, decides a Presidential election. The strength of the parties is nearly equal and the contest is determined by the foreign vote. Thousands of these arrive daily, and if the State can confer on them at all the right of suffrage, it can do it the day after their arrival. The consequence is manifest.

This is a most interesting subject at this time, and our columns will be open to a concise article on the other side.

AMERICANS IN AUSTRALIA.—An Englishman writing from Australia to Paris, says:

"The Americans are by far the best men in this country. At Ballarat, according to the census commission, the population is 22,000, of whom only 240 are Americans. In order to drain the water from the deep sinkings, and also to wash the stuff, there are seven steam engines, and machines, of these four belonged to, and were solely worked by Americans. All the great contracts are taken by them, the lines of stages taken to and from the 'diggings' that are accessible by wheels, and few are not, are all Yankee; the coaches either Troy or Albany built; the harness and all from the same country. In coming into the bay you will notice that all the fine ships are American; the best hotels are theirs; in fact they are improving our people out of the place altogether."

A YANKEE QUEEN.—Louis Napoleon, it is said, wishes to quarrel with the King of Naples, in which event he will put his cousin, Lucien Murat, formerly a Florida planter, on the throne of Naples. The best recommendation of Murat to such a position, is the possession of a handsome, energetic and intelligent Yankee wife, who would play the Queen with as much dignity as if she had been bred to that distinction in a court, and not in the everglades of Florida.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Some members of Santa Anna's family his sister and brother-in-law passed through here yesterday, on their way to New York. The President is expected to follow them shortly.

Gen. S. Houston's Public Endorsement OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

INDEPENDENCE, TEXAS, July 23, '55.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of yesterday's date was presented to me early in the afternoon. At the present time, I feel no hesitancy in expressing my opinion in relation to the American Order, or its principles. I feel that my fellow-citizens, in whose service I have been so long engaged, are entitled to my views, which may, in their opinion, in any way effect the public interest. At an earlier period of the State canvass, it might have been charged upon me that I was endeavoring to influence the elections in our State; but as the election is so near at hand that my opinion cannot have general circulation, I cannot be charged with interference. You may rest assured that, in relying on my candor and sincerity, you will meet with no disappointment. Owing to the heated state of the public mind, the influence of Federal patronage, and the desperate efforts which are making to smother the American sentiment, and quiet the heavings of the American mind, I expect to receive a full share of vituperation and abuse. A belief, too, that the election in Virginia has strangled the efforts of the American people in regaining the legitimate rights and vindicating their inherent principles, is, to my belief, fallacious. I regard the result in the Virginia election as highly encouraging to the principles of the Order. The efforts used within that State were of the most heroic and untiring order, aided and backed by Federal patronage. In a party contest in that State, an interference on the part of the Federal Administration would have been an outrage. As it is, the old orthodox State of Virginia has received and recognized the right of Federal interference in their State elections. The Democracy of Virginia will yet awake to the proper appreciation of the rights of their Commonwealth and the extension of Federal power.

In treating a subject which has been so generally and elaborately discussed as that of the American Order, it would be difficult to present any thing original in the way of argument; hence, my aim will be, to offer my deductions and conclusions from the facts and arguments of others and to glance at the causes which have given rise to the present excitement. The movement I regard as one growing out of a great crisis in the affairs of our nation, and the precursor of a sound, healthful and vigorous nationality, which will be commensurate to solve and carry out the great principles of the free government, and to preserve the liberties of the country from being destroyed by the machinations of demagogues and factious, whilst they continue to chant the *Syren song* of "no danger," at the same time they cry out to be "aware of the danger of secret societies." It is true that secret societies have always been dangerous to despots and tyrants. They have even denounced and proscribed Masonry. The Pope, with their potentates, have crushed the ancient order in their dominions. In our own country we have seen portals leading into its sacred temple for a while closed and deserted. Secret societies have been dispelled by the light of reason, and it still continues to extend the blessings of its principles to thousands of disconsolate widows and orphans. The opponents of the American Order exclaim, "It is a political association, and therefore ought not to be secret."

I reply, yes, it is secret, and its name denotes its objects. Is it the first secret political society which has been organized in the United States? It is as well known as any other historical truth, that Gen. Washington and many of his compatriots of the revolution were members of the *Indulgent Society*, in which, if I am not under misapprehension no man is eligible to membership even now, unless he is a native American, since the horses who fought in the revolution passed off the stage of life. Was not this a secret society? Was it not purely political? Was not Gen. Washington, at the time of his death, president of this society? I should really like to know what the Anti-Americans think of this scrap of history. They cannot deny it. Then I will ask them, what danger has grown out of this secret political society? Is this the only secret political society which has existed in our country for more than half a century? The Columbian order—known as the *Tammany Society*, highly influential, maintains its existence without danger to the liberties of the country.

Gen. Jackson was a member of this society, and I know prominent statesmen throughout the nation who are members of it, and as I myself am one, and understand its principles, I can assure that they are patriotic and national. What say the Anti-Americans to these facts?

Can any sane man believe that Gen. Washington or Gen. Jackson would have united with an association or order not purely American? Would either have entered into any political league, when secrecy was enjoined, if he had not approved of the principle of secrecy in political associations? From my knowledge of the character of Washington, the sacrifices he made for his country, united with his fervid patriotism and preference for every thing American, I cannot doubt for one moment, if he were now living, he would cheerfully sanction the principles of the American Order. From my personal and familiar knowledge of the principles of Gen. Jackson, I am confident that, were he living, to counteract the policy of European potentates and statesmen on our shores their refuse population of convicts and paupers, to pervert our ballot-boxes and populate our poorhouses, would most cordially sanction and inculcate the principles of the American Order. The instances which I have given of secret political associations, are not the only ones which have existed in our country, and which have been and continue to be practiced by the two political parties. Are not secret caucuses continually held by the po-

litical leaders of both parties in Congress? "Oh, yes," it will be answered, very true; but there is a necessity for it. We have to take care of our parties, to form plans for the people to carry out. If we did not make platforms for them, they would not know how to vote upon important subjects. This explains much of the opposition to the present move of the people. The action of the American order is only the pulsations of the American heart, which force liberty through the hearts of the masses, and will cause them to reclaim that power and influence which the arts of demagogues and assumptions of "party leaders" have appropriated to themselves and generally allowed the people to cast their votes in accordance with their own decisions, whether secret or open. Should the American Order be secret, as it were, if our liberties are to be preserved, many good, easy souls, who feel seated in power, will have to yield that power which has been used to directing the people to carry out their duties prepared in caucus and proclaimed by conventions. The cry of Abolition has been raised by the Anti-American party in the South, for another purpose than to alienate their fears and strangle the American feeling. Have not the two parties, for years past, charged each other with being identified with Abolitionists as it suited party interest? The American Order has given their platform to the world.

From 1850 to 1854, Abolition appeared to have died away. Its notes were seldom heard; or if heard, not heeded. The compromise of '54 had silenced agitation, and the last Congress, at its meeting, though composed of nearly three hundred members, claimed but four avowed Abolitionists in both houses. Now they are formidable in numbers! Was it not brought about under the present Democratic Administration, which came into power by a greater majority than any preceding one, where there was a contest? Is it not powerful?

What first broke it down and built up the Free Soil and Abolition parties, against it? Was it not the Nebraska Bill? Does any one acquainted with the facts doubt it?

Was not that measure contained in a Secret Congress of seven persons? It surely was. And endorsed by the President, and by his influence carried through Congress, in violation of the platform of both political parties, proclaimed at Baltimore. Had not the President given reiterated pledges that he would discourage the agitation of the slavery question in and out of Congress and elsewhere? Were those pledges redeemed by him? Was not this measure the first thing to renew agitation since 1850?

No candid man can suppose the contrary. It was regarded by moderate men as the North—good Democrats, who always stood by the South—as a breach of good faith, and they either opposed the Administration, or would not give it their support. This measure caused audible expressions of disapprobation by many who aided in electing the President; but there were other causes, and all united, gave rise to the American Order. The selection of the President's Cabinet, although it was highly exceptional to the Democratic party, they made an effort to swallow it. General discontent was growing up in the country. This feeling was aggravated by a report that an agreement was made between a Catholic Bishop and Gen. Pierce, conditioned that Gen. Pierce was to receive the Catholic vote, and in the event of his election, a situation in his Cabinet should be given to a member of the Catholic denomination. Nor was this all. Foreigners were selected to fill important missions to foreign governments to the exclusion of distinguished American statesmen. About this time it was ascertained that an unusual number of convicts and paupers were thrown upon our shores from European prisons and poorhouses. The belief obtained that these classes of emigrants were thrust upon us by the policy of foreign governments, who never can bear us good will so long as we remain a free and independent people. These facts, in connection with general discontent towards the Administration, and threats made in Catholic newspapers and periodicals, seemed at times to arouse the people, and admonish them to prepare for the approaching contest. The cry was then raised by the anti-American, that the object of the American Order was the propagation of Catholics and foreigners. This I deny. The threats and denunciations came from Catholic journals, which gave the alarm to Protestants and Americans. The design of the American Order is not to put down Catholics, but to prevent Catholics from putting down Protestants. The members of the Order would not, nor do they intend to interfere with the Catholic religion, or their mode of worship; but at the same time we are not willing to place power in the hands of those who acknowledge or owe temporal allegiance to any foreign Prince, King or potentate. Again, it is said that the principles of the American Order proscribed foreigners, and are intended to extend the period of naturalization. I do not regard this principle as proscriptive. I understand foreigners are to be protected in the full enjoyment of all their civil rights, and of exercising whatever religious opinions, or mode of worship, they may prefer. No one wishes to abridge those privileges.

The possession and exercise of political rights are distinct matters. Females and minors possess and enjoy civil rights yet are not capable of exercising the political right of suffrage. That is a constitutional right of all qualified natives. The extension of that right to those who are not natives is a matter of grace and favor with the Congress and of the Constitution. Congress has the power to invest foreigners with the right upon such conditions as may be thought proper and expedient for the well being of the Republic.

The teachers of the modern school, who claim to be the old Democrats or patriots in the country, admit "that some modification of the naturalization laws might be well enough." They take care not to say how far they are willing to go. Are they willing to extend the period of probation to twenty years? If they are not, I am. If such laws were passed, they could not affect those who are already naturalized, and who

enjoy the full benefits of our institutions. Nor would it prejudice the claims of those who might have reached the American soil, at the time of the passage of such a law. Such a measure, I should think, ought to be hailed by naturalized foreigners and those whose chains to naturalization have commenced, with as much joy as if they were native Americans. If not on their own account, they should at least hail it on account of their children. The foreigners who have been naturalized in our country are generally