WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

NEW SERIES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished

at Osg Dollar and a Half per copy.

No subscription received for less than six months. RATES OF ADVERTISING. ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS BREVIER.

Three insertions Two months, or nine insertions. Three months, or thirteen insertions 4 00 One year Advertisers must state the number of times they wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accord-

ing to the above. Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five lines brevier in length, will be inserted for \$5 a year:
If exceeding five lines will be charged the same as

Walesberg March 31, 1859, 29, 47

other advertisements.

Oblituary notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,

(OPPOSITE HANOVER STREET,) BALTIMORE. BASIL B. HOPKINS.

BOBERT RULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON. 37-tf KERRISON & LEIDING, -IMPORTERS-

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Who'esale and Retail, MARKE STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING,

CHARLESTON, S. C. [32-1y] HERMANN L---

ASHE & HARGRAVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, [J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor.) They will attend to the collection of all claims en-

trusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Mont-omery, Stanly, Cabarras, Union and Anson. gomery, Stanly, Cabarras, Union and Absen.

J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and

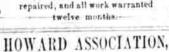
DESCRIPTION OF THOMAS S. ASHE. | J. R. HARGRAVE.

ELVANS & THOMPSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Dealers in Couch, Cabinet and Upholstery Hardware,

R. P. SIMMONS, Watch and Clock Repairer,

Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially



PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution, Established by Special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, Afflicted with Virulent and

Epidemic Diseases. THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, IN VIEW OF the awful destruction of human life caused by exual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensery for the treatment of this class-of in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL country. ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, accupation, habits

of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment. The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which now offer to the public on the most liberal terms. of Spermatorrhom, Seminal Weakness, Generatora, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse,

Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort severy vi have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themwith renewed zeal, to this very important and much deer sed cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhosa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratui-Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment aliscovered during the last year are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors EZRA E. HEARTWELL, President. GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

It's No Hoax.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHING TO CHANGE HIS THE UNDERSIGNED STATE OF THE CONTROL cessary, as persons will doubtless examine for them-selves; but will only add that it is well furnished with COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT BUILDINGS. In addition to the satural fertility of the soil, there are abundant reasons to believe it contains rich mineral deposits; it joint the lands of S. V. Simons, on which rich specimens of Lime have been discovered. yielding more than seventy-eight percent, of pure lime on a caroful analysis. It is situated within four miles of Wadesboro', and less than one mile of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, when com pleted. Five hundred to a thousand acres may be

had, as may best suit the purchaser.

Also, his LOT and HOUSE in Wadesbore', knows as the Drug Store of the late firm of Jones & Ashe. If the above property is not disposed of privately, by the 15th of November next-it will be offered at WALTER G. JONES. public auction. Wadesbore' March 10, 1859-28-tf

BARGAINS IN BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SEVERAL FINE NEW BUGGIES and TWO FINE FAMILY
CARRIAGES for sale - logether with
some SECOND HAND WORK that he is
anxious to sell. BARGAINS MAY BE HAD! This work is none of that sorry kind which floods this country.

[30-tf] J. P. SMITH. [80-41]

Wanted. TWENTY ABLE BODIED HANDS to work on Dixon Ingram's contract on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The highest cash price will be paid. Apply to
DIXON INGRAM, Lilewille.

OF ALL KINDS; GOT
at the Argus Office.

NEW GOODS

MILLION.

S. S. ARNOLD'S

CHEAP CASH AND CREDIT STORE,

WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

have ever offered in this market, consisting of ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN A Observes some solemn sentimental owl, GENERAL STOCK, AND MANY ARTICLES NOT Maxims like these are very cheaply said: TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE COUNTY. Purchasers wishing to buy good articles,

S. S. ARNOLD. Wadesbaro', March 31, 1859-29-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Is up to knavery; or else—he drinks!
Thompson, who sung about the "Seasons," said GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVANG THE LARGEST STOCK

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

That I have ever offered in this market.

THEY WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Call and examine for yourself.

SMITH & LINDSEY,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c. &c.

NEW AND FRESH DRUGS.

A large lot just received, for Family and Physicians' Uses which can be relied upon as being onntive and reng.

PERFUMERY

"Of the most choice and FRAGRANT selections. To this Lange and extensive assortment they would more especially call the attention of the Ladies and of the Young Men in our community-of course Old Bachefors not excepted.

ALSO POMADES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

Of French and English manufacture, and of every description-suitable for the most fastidious; in fact never has there been in this place such a large and beautiful assertment of the above named articles which we

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Amoutating Instruments and Dental Forceps of benevolent effort every variety. Also new style Electro-Magnetic Ma-

> N. B .- Physicians in the surrounding country can obtain COMPLETE OUTFITS without the time and EXTRA expense of sending North, and can rely upon all the Chemical Preparations as being the best that can be obtained and warranted FREE FROM ADULTERATION. The citirespectfully invited to call and examine for them- missing seventh barrel. selves, when they will find the Proprietors ever attentive, ready and willing to show their assortment to all who will favor them with a call.

REMOVAL. SPRING AND SCHMER MILLINERY.

MRS. L. HUTCHINSON TAKES THIS method of informing her customers and the indies generally of Wadeshoro' and vicinity, THAT SHE HAS TAKEN THE HOUSE OP-POSITE THE ARGUS OFFICE, where she has opened with AN EXTENSIVE AND FASHIONA-BLE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY AND MANTUA MAKING.

MISS A. HORNE, RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the citizens of Wadesboro' and
Anson, that she has taken the stand lately occupied by MRS. MARY PAUL, where she will be happy to attend to all who need her services in her line of business. She has just received an excellent assortment of

SPRING GOODS-SILKS FOR DRESSES. RIBBONS, BONNETS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., &c. And she will have always on hand a good STOCK OF MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND BONNETS. 26-51

TAKE NOTICE.

O'N AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL next, our terms for the sale of LUMBER will be, for good lumber 80c. cash, or \$1 credit, \$2 100; Refuse lumber 50c. cash, or 60c. credit; Rough Edge lumber 334c. cash, or 40c. credit. THOMAS GULLEDGE. CALVIN LILLY.

BLANKS. ALL KINDS, GOTTEN UP AND FOR SALE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

EARLY RISING.

BY JOHN G. SAXE. "God bless the man who first invented sleep!" So Sancho Pauza said, and so say 1; And bless him, also, that he didn't keep

His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—as the lucky-fellow might— A close monopoly by "patent right ! Yes-bless the man who first invented sleep,

(I really can't avoid the iteration.) But blast the man with curses load and deep, What'er the rascal's name, or age, or situation, Who first invented, and went round advising, That artificial cut-off-"Early rising!"

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed, But, ere you make yourself a fool or fow! Pray just inquire about the rise-and full, whether larks have any bed at al!!

The "time for honest folks to be abed," Is in the morning, if I reason right; And he who cannot keep his preclose head Upon his pillow till it's fairly light, And so enjoy his forty morning winks,

It was a glorious thing to ree in senson; But then he said it—lying in his hed At ten o'clock, A. M.—the very reason.
He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is, His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice. 'Tis doubtless well to be sometimes awake-

Awake to duty, and awake to truth-But when, alas! a nice review we take
Of our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth,
The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep, Are those we passed in childhood, or -usleep Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile

For the soft visions of the gentle night: And free at last from mortal case or guile, To live, as only in the angel veight.
In sleep's sweet realm, so couly that in, Where, at the worst, we only dram of sin.

So let us sleep, and give the Maker praise:

I like the lad, who, when his father thought
To clip his morning map by hackneyed phrase
Of vagrant worm by early song-ter caught,
Cried, "served him right! it's not at all surprising. The worm was punished, sir, for carry rising.

PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF ST. ANTHONY FALLS .- During the recent flood, at least one dred and fifty feet of the rock has given very Thus the position of the principal fall is nowthat distance higher up the strains than at the commencement of the freshet. The stratified rock causing the fall, lies in a horizontal potion, and varies in thickness from ten to fifte feet. This rock is underlaid by a stratum of sand of some twenty feet in thickness. The reaction of the current is rapidly wasting this bed of saul, and the result is manifested by frequent falls of large masses of the overlaying stratum of rick. When we consider the fact that this stratum of rock decreases in thickness as well as edidity the further up the stream it recedes, and that it entirely disappears some tecles hands I hat above the present crest of the fall, we can readily conceive of the probability of the entire extraction many of the magnificent fall. When we state that R one hundred and fifty feet of the rock has fallen within the Huse of a single week the rind a readily form an idea of what the tate of the fulls is likely to be.

The principle cause that has contributed to the rapid change is the concentration of the current into a circumscribed limit, by the creetion of the Minneapelis Mill Company's dam: The whole body of water has now to pass over consinthe fall within a space not exceeding two-thirds of that formerly occupied. The space grows still less the further up the fall recedes, and of For imparting a rich, glossy and healthy condition course the probability is that the progress of desto the Hair-from the best manufacturers in this truction will be accelerated. So the sublimity of Nature must bow ignominiously to the enpidity of man .- Minneapolis Jeurnal GEN. SHIELDS ON BARRELS - A short time

since, Gen. Shields, landing at Hastings on the Mississippi, compared his freight and bill of Inding, one item calling for seven barrels. Strange to say, however, the General could only find on the landing six of his barrels! He was heard counting them over several times, with the same unsatisfactory result each time. Moving the index finger of his right hand up and down in a pointed manner at each barrel, thus he soliloquized aloud, with deliberate military emphasis: "Doe -two-three-four-five-six." And shaking his head with dignified gravity, saying, "Some thing wrong here," he re commenced his count "One-two-three-four-five-six; where the -is the other barrel?" Fu'l of wrath, he . proceeding to demand the production of the mir ing cask from the officers of the boat, when lo ! on his getting up for this purpose, from where he was surveying, with characteristic dignity and gravity, his goods and sundries, it was discovered, to his infinite amosement and that of zens of Anson and the adjoining Counties are the bystanders, that he had been sitting on the tative of the great conservative elements of the if he had been born upon American soil and more—in Montgomery, Alabama, I stepped into

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS -- Maryland has a newspaper circulated of 224,000—the largest of any of the slave States. Ma-sachusetts, with a population scarcely double that of Maryland, has a circulation of 715,960, or about six to one. Its circulation is nearly equal to that of all South ern States. New York has a circulation-considerbly more than double that of all the slave States.

At the South, more than one half of the papers are political; at the North, less one third The number of copies of neutral and independent papers, printed in a year, in the slave States, is 8,000,000; and in the free States, 79,000,000; of the religious, in the slave States 4,000,000, and in the free States, 29,000,700) The number of copies of scientific papers printed in the Southern States, is \$72,000; the number in Massachusetts alone, is 2,000,000. The religious papers in the slave States, number 4,000). 000 copies annually, in New York alone, 12,000,000. The neutral and independent papers of the South is 8,000,000, in Pennsylvadia, alone, 21,000,000 .- Northern poper.

THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.-The New Y. News in an article on the Presidency, recent a Stilicho, who shall combat with the Alatic of received the aid of this foreign element, so much . They are not only granted passports to have so he puts in a vote for his own party.] antislavery, and win for the Republic a second

and never cross over for Dan. S. Dickinson. W. L G. Yours,

[From the New York Herald. OUR NATURALIZED CITIZENS. Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1859. HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS:

Dear Sir: Our attention has been called to the following astounding letter from Gen Cass, Secretary of State, in reference to an inquiry on the subject of naturalization from an adopted American citizen of Tennessee: DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WARRINGTON, May 17, 1859; Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. In reply I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction—your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim should you coluntarily repair thitles. LEWIS CASS.

This explicit abjuration on the part of the present Democratic Administrational Washington of its duty of protection in the premises has fallen upon the adopted citizens of this country "like a thunderbolt from a clear sky."

It is thus manifest that for that equal protec-

tion under the laws at home and abread to which the adopted citizens of the United States hold theuselves entitled, the nearest hope of redress must be in the Biministration which will immedistrily succeed the present one.

Believing, too, that the political forces of the country opposed to the existing Administration and the Democratic party will in all probability earny the approaching election for the Presidency and that you, sir, are a representative of those conservative national principles upon which these opposition elements may be most readily combined, we avail ourselves of your presence in this city to address you upon the important issues involved in this abaresaid letter from the Secretary of State; we have, accordingly, to ask the favor of an early reply to the following inquiries:

First-In this aforesaid official letter has not the Secretary of State misinterpreted the bond of naturalization and the duty of the Government under it?

the spirit of naturalization involve in the same absolute degree the reciprocal engagements of allegiance and protection Entertaining the opinion that foreign born

citizens of this country, of all nativities, will henceforth be a unit upon this issue between albeginner and protection, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obediant servants. Wm. B Berber, native of England.

Geo Milne, native of Scotland.

Jos. H. Ashe, notive of England. Edw. Owen, native of Ireland. Samuel Hotaling, native of United States. Fred Rauchfuss, publisher of the New York Abend Zeitung Charles Grobe, native of Germany. George Ruener, native of Germany. Henieub Fost, native of Germany. francis P. Finely, native of Germany

Martin W. Seabert, printer, native of Ger-R. Liaberman, native of Germany, T Buchnely, native of Germany John E. Gerner, M. D., Surveyer occurry,

A. Wellington Hart, Colonel, Wisconsin. V. W. Roth, Wisconsin, C. E. Meceney, Wisconsin.

C. D. Finch, Colonel Governor's Staff, Wis-Fred. A. Tallmadge, New York.

Samuel C. Thompson, New York E. L. Snow, New York. Charles Karle, Germany Valentine Benner, Germany. Peter Cook, Germany. Joseph Blanck, Germany. John S. Schowfield, Germany. John C. Tieman, Germany. Francis Heul, M. D., Germany. M. Carroll, Ireland. Lewis Kayewski, Poland. S. Ewstachi, Germany. Charles Warrel, Germany. Louis Presberg, Germany. Jonathan Jones, England. Emil Ploettner, England.

Frank Wertte, England.

Daniel C. Gallagher New York.

Chester Driggs, New York. MR. BOTTS'S REPLY. . Astor House, New York,)

June 13, 1859. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th, in which you are pleased to ask my views on one of sented to the consideration of an American

is not entitled to eccupy. his government, and of the government to the would make them. ment and capacity.

the representative men of that party which has tion is already settled. said: "Let us put at the head of our yanguard and statesman who have always relied upon and time, and how can any serve two masters at once? Pollentia." This drew the following response for election, not one should have stepped for consent (in thousands of instances) of their own Democrat. I read your article about the right kind of man for President. I know nothing I do not regret, therefore, that through the kind. about your Stillehos, your Alaries, or your l'ely- ness and confidence implied by your letter the and would it not be a monstrous proposition, that and cheap. antias; them may be good for a scrub-race; but opportunity has been so unexpectedly afforded me after they have become American citizens, and I go square up, right and left, down the middle —who owe nothing to that foreign element of have improved their condition, and their business

ciple of justice and of truth.

selves, and without reference to any international Democracy as the enemy of foreigners in every law on the subject; and under these laws there re-aspect. They may think it judicious and wise renounced allegiance to their native countries and shores, but they have nowhere nor at any time sovereignties whatever, and having taken the idea that any of our adopted citizens shall be deoath of fidelity and allegimee to the United prived of any one of the rights they may already States, they have been admitted into the Amer- have required. They have a perfect right, as ican family as adopted citizens; have subjected all others have, in casting their individual votes themselves to the performance of military ser- in the legt and their representatives, to express vice in time of war; are liable to be called upon a prefer need or whom or whatsoever party they to sacrerifice their time, convenience, comfort, please; but they have never pretended to claim health and estate, to neglect their families, and for themselv every degree of protection from their business, to hazard limb and life in protecting government that they do not fully second to the the constitution and flag of the country at home a lopted citizens, and abroad, on the high seas or in the enemy's How many of this class of our citizens may at country; and now for the first time, the monetrous this moment be traveling or sojourning in Eudoctrine has been announced from the highest rope, having left their families, their business authority known to our constitution and laws, and fetunes at Lome, either on a visit to their that there is no reciprocity in this compact; friends or on a tour of pleasure, or for the transacthat the obligations and sacrifices are entirely on tion of their ordinary putenits, who may, under the part of the foreigner, and that the governor this most extraordinary declaration of our govment will afford him protection only whilst he enument, that it may be done with impunity, be remains upon American soil, where he stands in dragged into the war now raging in Europe, is a no need of its protection, and where the laws question that must interest and startle the nation, would have furnished ample protection to his and calls for a prompt and unequivocal repudia-Second-Do not the Constitution, the laws and person without the necessity for the retunctation tion of a sentiment that, with all personal respect f the land of his nativity. But when he goes for the venerable Secretary, I must say would go abroad, even at the call of his government in far to establish a parillanamous and detestable defence of its honer, or its rights, he is builded doctrine, unworthy of the American character, and if captured, to be held and punished as a felon as cotally unworthy of this great and powerful and a traitor, and not as a prisoner of war, on excernment—a doctrine which, in principle, in-the ground that he owes a higher obligation of volves a total surrender of all that was contended allegiance and service to his native country than for in the war of 1812.

to that of this adoption, and that the framers of Who, that recollects how a Democratic Admirour constitution and the makers of our laws have istration displayed its valor at Greytown-tho

> same moment of time. mind to the conclusion that it is the policy of this Cuba-will believe for a mony of that such a government to require a foreigner, upon onth, surrender of a great principle, that has been held to renounce an allegiance, that it knows and accessered from the formation of our Constitution, knowledges to continue in existence, and that it would have been made to one of these weak and has no will or power to resist, and when by the feeble powers, that have to means of redressing outh administered, they not only renounce alles a wrong? And why should it be made to France giance to all other Powers, but are particularly or any other power on the globe, or to all comrequired to recounce allegiance to these govern- himsel? entangled in their intricacies by renouncing all may be, the less would I be disposed to yield claims to the protection of one government, with- My views on this question may be thus sumimed, as the laws themselves would prove to be

> Insion and a cheat. among us, and avail themselves of the blessigns of not offerd him prompt relief and redress. free government; and if we had ever as I have thus, gentlemen, without confining my-knowledged the claims and pretensions of desself to the particular form in which your quespotic rulers to bind and chain down the will tions are put, grouped them all in one, and have been enrolled upon our statue books.

When a foreigner has complied with the provisions of out laws, and taken out his naturalization. II Ash, Edward Uwers and others, paners which emphatically declare him to be a citthe most imperiant questions that can be pre- papers which emphatically declare him to be a cit izen of the United States of America, he is as much statesman; but in regarding me as the representated to the protection of this government as one night for evening at the South is our after-Opposition party in this country, in connection within the territory and jurisdiction of the United the Presbyterian lecture room where a slave was with the next Presidency, you attach to my posi-tion a degree of importance which, perhaps, it The questions propounded to me involve the for helping certain parties into power, and then slabs, an sticks dat hab been lyin on de bank, transcendently important consideration of the being east off as so much drift wood on the an carry them down in the current. Bymeby relative and reciprocal duties of the citizen to shore, such as the letter of the Secretary of State do water down, den a log cotch here on dis island,

They are either citizens or they are not citi- on do bushes; an' dare day lie with rin' on de or important question could have been suggested. zens. If they are citizens, then the arm of this shore an' dryin' till 'nother fresh. Jus' so date I shall nevertheless, not shrink from the delicate government is long enough and strong enough to come 'vival of 'ligion; dis cle sinner bro't in, dat responsibility you have imposed upon me, but reach and protect them in all their lawful travels ole backslider bro't back, an' all de folks seem proceed frankly and without reserve, to answer and undertakings, wherever they may choose to comin', an' mighty good times. But, bredren, your inter ogniories to the best of my judge- go If they are not citizens, then they are ex God bress your souls, by meby 'vivel gone; den ereising privileges to which they are not entitled, dis ole sinner is stuck on his ole sin, den dat ole When I first read the letter of the Secretary and for which the Democracy have been upder backslider is cotched where he was afore, on just of State, some days since, I was infinitely sur-prised that a doctrine so full of injustice and outrage (as did appear to me) should now for the they will select. So far as their trusted chiefs 'nother vivel. Beloved bredren, God bress our first time, as far as I am advised, be put forth by and responsible agents are concerned, the ques-

heretofore habitually boasted of Leing the only -But if they are still citizens or subjects of Voting in Chicago .- Inspector -" Who do friends to the foreigner who seeks a shelter on our France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Italy, you vote for?" shores; and I have been still more surprised to Spain, Mexico or other foreign States, owing alfind that a doctrine so full of novelty and error legiance and service to the Powers of their resshould not have been more generally repud ated by - perfive, nativities, how can they be sitizens, owing the public press; and I have been even still more allegiance and service to our government? No astonished that of the great number of politains, man can serve God and Mammon at the same I dellyou I vote yor der Covernor,"

courted and caressed about the time of a popu- their own homes, with the full knowledge and -who owe nothing to that foreign element of have improved their condition, and their business which I have spoken, and before which, as one engagements should take them abroad, or they butterfly that measures ten feet from the tip of of the American organization, I have been should desire to make a last visit to their father one wing to the other

held up as an inveterate enemy to all foreigners- land, they should be liable to be siezed upon and of becoming an early and earnest advocate, de- forced into the ranks of the English, French, fender, and vindicator of a great and eternal prin- Austrian or Prussian armies for five years' military service? And if this service is due, and By the constitution of the United States it is recognized by our own government as due, declared that "Congress shall have power to why have they not a right to seize upon them establish a uniform rule of naturalization" -, wherever they may be found-for, if the debt is that is to say, Congress shall have power to pass still binding, there is neither justice nor morality such laws as will, under the conditions prescribed. in an attempt on our part to deprive these govconfer upon persons born beyond the limits of craments of what they are justly entitled to. If the United States all the rights and privileges there is another government on earth that disof natural-born citizens, or thoseborn within the claims the right to protect its own citizens in a limits of the United States, except such as by foreign land, I have yet to hear of the dishonthe constitution they are expressly excluded from oring and disgraceful acknowledgment. This In pursuance of this authority, Congress has may be as it seems it is, the doctrine of the passed laws of naturalization, without regard to leaders of the Democratic party, but it is not the the usages, regulations or requirements of other sentiment of the American people, and it is not governments from which those claiming the ben- the scritiment of that much abused American effts of naturalization, have expititated them- party which has been especially held up by the several hundred thousand persons of foreign birth to restrain to some extent the too free extension who have, upon the invitation of our government, of citizenship to all who may hereafter seek our to all other foreign princes, potentates, states or proposed, nor will they now countenance, the

been guilty of the gross and stupid absurdity of that is familiar with the late demonstration maintaining that we can legitimately, consistently against Paraguay-who, that has not orgotton and intelligibly recognise the renunciation of with what indomitable energy Mexic was purallegiance, and the obligation to observe it at the sucl-and who, that understands the eager and impatient anxiety with which the Administra-How is it possible for any man to bring his tion now awaits a pretext for bitching into

ments of which there were former subjection of our taws can be mainfailed with honor, but I am for war of naturalization, then the scoper these laws are when the necessity in a without stopping to repealed the better for all parties, and especially weight or measure the size without stopping to repealed the better for all parties, and especially weigh or measure the size of the for the foreigner; and those who have become adversary; and the more powerful that according

out acquiring a right to the another, are, upon the moned up. When one plants himself under the protection of ground of fraud, entitled to a gen-protection of the American cagle, which he is eral release from the obligations they have as pledged and sworn to support and defend-when precisely what Democracy is, and has of late years and strips of this great American Union; he shown itself to be-a sham and imposition, a de- is tree to go wherever the winds and waves may lasion and a cheat.

We all know that the European governments generally deny the right of expatriation, but we had, whether he is upon water, in a palace know at the same time that this government has or a druggen; and the Power that dares to innever recognized the tyrannical and desterfers with his personal liberty, whilst he is enpotic assumption, and has therefore thrown gaged in lawful enterprise, and not offending wide open its ports, and freely extended its against the criminal or penal code of that Power, arms in generous invitation to the people, of all dishoners that eagle, and disgraces that flag to countries to leave their native homes and come which he appeals for his deliverance, if it does

of their subjects after they had passed beyond shown that I am utterly and irreconcilably optheir jurisdiction, then we should have been posed to the doctrine had down by this Adminiswithout excuse or justification in offering the tration as the tale by which it is to be governed benefits of naturalization to any, and it is pre- towards our adopted citizens-a doctrine that, eisely because we refused to recognize such ab- until I read the letter of the Secretary, I did not surd demands that our naturalization land have suppose there could be found one man in this entire nation to assert. JOHN M. BOTTS.

To William B. Barber, George Milne, Joseph

PRIACHING TO THE POINT .- Passing along

half way made citizen—a mere political machine in springs come fresh, an' bring it all deole logs, den a slab gits eutebed out de shore, an' de stieks

Van Houbleschmidtervitzen-"I votes vor der Inspector-" But which candidate?"

Van, cet., (excited)-"Dunder and blitzen, [Inspector finds he can do nothing with him,

The Mexicans claim that they have a cerward to defend and protect the rights of their fel- governments that they have no intention of re- tain cure for ague and fever. They take a small "Sir: I have long read your paper, and like low citizens, to whom they owe so heavy a weight turning, but in many cases they are encouraged bag of salt and place it at the pit of stomach. The your principles as a general thing. But I wish of obligation and gratitude for the places of disyou to know that I am a shell bark hickoryout tinetion that they hold by the suffrages and

Prof. Agassiz has received from Brazil a