THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION. JUDGE BLACK ON THE RIGHT OF EX-

31.8 × 10.04

PATRIATION.

Attorney General Black "as, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, rendered an opinion in the case of Christian Ernst, a native of Hanover, and who emigrated to this country in 1851, when he was about nipeteen yrarof age. This subject was recently made the basis of a communication to our Minister at Berlin, who was instructed to demand the release of Mr. Kernst.

It appears that he was naturalized last February and in March, after providing a regular paraport, he went back to Hanover on a temporary visit. He had been in the viliage where he was born about three works when he was arrested, carried to the nearest military station, f reed into the Hanoverian army, and there he is at the present time, unable to return home to his family and business, but compelled, against his will, to perform military service.

The Attorney General mays that this is a case which makes is necessary for the government of the United States to interfere promptly and de-cisively, or acknowl-dge that we have no power to protect naturalized citizens when they return to their native country under any circumstances whatever. What you will do must of course dopend upon the law of our own country as control-led and modified by the law of nations the constitution of the United States and the acts of Con-

The natural rights of every free person who owes no debts, wild is not guilty of any crime, to leave the country of his birth, and in good faith, and for an honest purpose-the privilege of throwing off his natural allegiance and substituting another allegiance in its place-the general right, in one word, of expatriation, is incontertible. know that the common law of England denies it : that the judicial decisions of that country are opposed to it, and that some of our own courts, misled by Bridsh authority, have expressed (though not very decisively) the same opinion. But all this is very far from settling the question. The municipal code of England is not one of the sources trom which we defive our knowledge of international law. We take it from natural reason and justice, from writers of known wisdom, and from the practice of civilized nations.

All these are opposed to the dectrine of perpetual allegiance. It is too injurious to the general interests of mankind to be tolerated. Justice denied that men should either be confined to their native soil or driven away from it against their will. A man may be either exiled or imprisoned for an actual offense against the law of his country, but being born in it is not a crime for which either punishment can be justly inflicted. Among writers on public law the preponderance in weight of authority, as well as the majority in number, concur with Cicero, who declares that the right of expatriation is the firmest foundation of human freedom, and with Bynkershock, who utterly denice that the territory of a State is the prison of her people. In practice, no nation on earth walks, or ever did walk, by the rule of the common law. All the countries of Europe have received and adopted and naturalized the citizens of one anoth-They have all encouraged the immigration of foreigners into their territories, and many of them have aid-d the emigration of their own people .-The German States have conceded the existence of e right by making laws to regulate its exercise. Spain and the Spanish American States have always recognized it. England, by a recent statute, (7 and 8 Vic.,) has established a permanent system of naturalization in the very teeth of her common law rula. France has done the same, and besides that has declared in the code Napoleon (Art. 17,) that the quality of a Frenchman will be lost by naturalization in a foreign country. There is no government in Enrope or America which practically denies the right. Here, in the United States, the thought of giving it up cannot be entertained for a moment. Upon that principle this country was populated. We owe it our existence as a nation. Ever since our independence we have upheid and maintained it by every form of words and acts. We have constantly promised full and complete protection to all persons who should come here and seek it by ouncing their patural allegiance, and transferring their fealty to us. We stard pledged to it in the face of the whole world. Upon the faith of that pledge million of persons have staked their most important interests. If we repudiate it now, or spare one atom of the power which may be necessary to redeem it, we shall be guilty of perfidy to gross that no American can witness it without a feeling of intolerable shame. Expatriation includes not only emigration out of one's natural country, but natualization in the country adopted as the future residence. When we prove the right of a man to expatriate himself we establish the lawful authority of the country in which he settles to naturalize him, if the government please. What then, is naturalization ? There is no dispute about the meaning of it. The derivation of the word alone makes it plain. All lexicographers and all juries define it one way.-In its popular etymological and lawful sense it signifies the act of adopting a foreigner and cloth-ing him with all the privileges of a native citizen or subject. There can be no doubt that naturalization does pro facto place the native and adopted citizen in precisely the same relations with the government under which they live except so far as in the express and positive law of the country has made a istinction in favor of one or the other. In some countries immigration has been so encouraged by giving to adopted citizens certain immunities and privileges not enjoyed by natives. In most, however, political favors have gone the other way .--Here, none but a native can be President. In some of our States, foreign born citizens are ineligible to the office of Governor, and in one of them they cannot even vole for two years after they are naturalized. But if these restrictions had not been expressly made by positive enactment, they certainly would not have existed. In regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights at home and abroad, we have no law which divides them into classes, or makes any difference whatever between them. A native and a naturalized American may therefore go forth with day was set and all necessary arrangements made for the ceremony. equal security over every sea and through every land, under Heaven, including the country in which the latter was born. Either of them may be taken up under a debt contracted or a crim committed by himself, but both are absolutely free from all political obligations to every country but their own. They are both of them American citizens, and their exclusive allegiance is due to the government of the United States. One of them never did owe fealty elsowhere, and the other at the time of his naturalization solemnly and rightfully, in pursuance of public law and municipal regulation, threw off, renounced, and abjured forever all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate. State and sovereignty whatever, and especially to that sovereign whose subject he had previously been. If this did not work a solution of every political tie which bound him to his native country then our naturalization laws are a bitter mockery and the oath we administer to foreigners is a delusion and a snare. There have been and are now persons of a very high reputation who hold that a naturalized citi-zen ought to be protected by the government of his adopted country everywhere, except in the country of his birth; but if he goes there, or is country of his birth; but if he goes there, or is caught within the power of his native sovereign; his act of naturalization may be treated as a mere nulity, and he will immediately cease to have the rights of an American citizen. This cannot be true. It has no foundation to rest upon (and its advocates do not pretend that it has any) except the dogma which denies altogether the right of ex-patriation without the concent of his native sov-oreign, and that is unionable, as I think I have ereign, and that is untenable, as I think I have

mined upon returning to his native country and resuming his original political status. The Bararian government so far from ignoring his netura-lighton, expressed a doubt whether he could be bec. re infooted thure.

But the most decisive fact which history records s the course of the British and American govern. ments during the war of 1812. The Prince Reent proclaimed it as his determination that every native born subject of the British crown taken prisoner while serving in the American his lawful sovereign. This was undoubtedly right, wording to the common law doctrine. The king f England had not given his assent to the expaation of these pe ple. If the Prince Regent and a right to arrest naturalized Englishmen, Se tchmen or Irishmen in Canada, (as the King of Hanover arrested Mr. Ernst in his dominions.) and compel them to fight for bim, he certainly had a right to hang them for fighting against bi u.-But Mr Madison denies this whole doctrine and all its consequences. He immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring that if any naturalized citizen of the United States should be put to death on the pretence that he was still a British subject, two English prisoners should suffer in like manner by way of retaliation. The Prince Re-gent's proclamation was never enforced in a single nstance. A principle which ur government successfully resisted under such circumstances will

scarcely be submitted to now. The application of these principles to the case of any naturalized citizen who returns to his native country is simple and easy enough. He is liable line any body else, to be arrested for a debt or rime, but he cannot rightfully be punished for the non-performance of a duty which is supposed o grow out of that allegiance which he has abured and renounced. If he was a deserter from the army he may be punished when he goes back, ecause desertion is a crime. On the other hand, if he was not actually in the army at the time of his emigration, but merely lisble, like other members of the State, to be called on for his share of military duty, which he did not perform because he left the country before the time for its perform-ance came round, he cannot justly be molested .--Any arrest or detention of him on that account ought to be regarded as a grave offense to his country. What acts are necessary to make him part of the army-what constitutes the crime of military desertion-whether a person draited, conscribed or notified, but not actually serving, may be called a deserter if he fails to report himself-

these are questions which need not be discussed intil they arise. But it may be said that the government of Hanover has a right to make her own laws and execute them in her own way. This is strictly true of all laws which are intended to enforce the obligations and punish the offences of her own peo-400 cannon. le. But a law which operates on the interests and rights of other States or people must be made advanced. and executed according to the law of nations. A Sovereign who tramples upon the public law of he world cannot excuse himself by pointing to a rovision in his own municipal code. The muniipal code of each country is the offspring of its wn sovereign's will, and public law must be

aramount to local law in every question where ocal laws are in conflict. If Hanover would make a legislative decree forbidding her people to migrate or expatriate themselves upon pain of eath, that would not 'take away the right of expatriation, and any attempt to execute such a law upon one who has already become an American

citizen would and ought to be met by very prompt THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE. By mail from New York we have some additional details by stcamer Indian arrived at Que-

PRUSSIA. The Times-has re-appointed an own correspon dent at Berlin. Until some time has elapsed, his assertions must be taken somewhat on trust. The Prussian proposals, he says, are now in the hands ranks should be tried and execut d as a traitor to of Russia and England. With England Prussia has been unsuccessful, but she has more hope of Russis, and the writer is of opinion that the Czar is not likely to take any active part against Germany, By the end of next week the Prussian Army will be in full march. The Guards will be stationed so as to be ready to march at a moment's notice, either to the Rhine or Silesia; on the Lower and Middle Rhine 160,000 will be stationed-80,000 at Dusseldorf, 40,000 at Cologne, and 20,000 at Coblentz. This latter force she proposes to support by the Ninth and Tenth corps of the Federal army. When these preparations are complete, Prussia will probably make her proposals to France. Should she do so, they will most unquestionably be refused, and then Prussia will be compelled either to support her diplomacy by bayonets, or to eat her leek. The Berlin correspondent of the Times gives an

outline of the peace propositions of Pru sis, which seems also to be known in France, as the main feature is adverted to by the Paris correspondent of the Advertiser, who says King Leopold is desirous of proposing to the diplomacy of Europe that Venetia must be a separate independ nt State The erection of Venice into a separate kingdom he deems advisable. He even proposes to effect this settlement with the consent of Austria, which he engages to obtain if the crown be bestowed upon remains. Emperor of Austria, and the husband of King Leopold s daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

The Times correspondent says of the Prince of Prusia, that although he has never given any proof of strategic ability, he is nevertheless impressed with the idea, so prevalent among crowned heads, of being a great Captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as a Generalissimo the army of the Germanic Confederation. It is sgain currently reported in well-informed

quarters that the Emperor intended to return to Paris in the middle of July.

The vintage is expected to be superior in quality, but not abundant. The harvest in Algeria was completed.

Flour was dull and nominal in Paris. Wheat had declined 50 cents on the week.

The corps d'armee of Pelissier, to observe the frontiers of the Rhine, was to be completed and established in contonments by the 13th of July. It consists of 160,000 infantry, 120,000 cavalry, and

The Bourse was buoyant and the three per cents

The Times' Vienna correspondent says there was something unusual going on between France, Russia, and Turkey, and would not be surprised it Turkey should turn against Austria. Four Russian corps d'armee are already placed contraries.

on war footing.' All officers on limited leave have been ordered to join their regiments. A levy of recruits is shortly expected.

THE LATEST FROM ITALY.

arming of the citizens had also been ordered.

Arrival of the City of Washington. ONE DAY LATER.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian. PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE. In 1856, when the Presidential canvass was progressing, the people of our section of the Union

information of the action of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, who assembled in were appealed to, with great earnestness, to vote for Mr. Buchanan "to save the South." Then, as Greensboro' on Thursday last. Gov. Morehead presided over the meeting of ow, the cry was that no other party but the Demthe stockholders, and Messrs. C. P. Mendehall cracy could defend Southern interests and preand E. R. Stanly were Secretaries. erve the peace of the Union. And notwithstand-Mr. Sloan, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported that. 7,189 shares of stock ing repeated deceptions of the same sort before,

the Southern people gave the Democracy another trial, and cast an almost manimous electoral vote The reports of the President and Directors and trial, and cast an almost unanimous electoral vote of the Finance Committee, were then read, receivfor Mr. Buchanan. ed, and ordered to be printed On motion of Dr. Nesbitt, the stockholders pro-But what is the result? Are Southern rights upon any more secure basis than before? Is the ceeded to the election of four Directors. On the

first ballot the vote was, Charles F. Fisher 6,648; peace of the Union better estat lished ? Giles Mebane 6,322; Alexander McRae 5,344 Not at all. On the contrary, "agitation" is still the order of the day. Agitation and nothing but agitation, on the subject of slavery, distracts Ralph Gorrell 3,148; Gen. R. M. Saund rs 1,695; F. Fries 1,685 ; A. Hargrave 967 ; J. M. Morehead 816 : Rufus Barringer 639 ; H. Phifer 612 ; the people of the Union, and tends to their divis-D. Coleman 469, and some scattering. Messrs. ion into sectional parties. The fair promises that Fisher, Mebane, and McRae elected. Mr. Fried were made have been broken; and the grand rewas not a candidate. The stockholders ballotted suits which officious place-hunters informed us again, but there was no election. On Friday would ensue from Mr. Buchanan's election, have morning they ballotted again, when the vote was, altogether failed of practical realization ..

Gorrell 2,446 ; Saunders 2.080 ; Mendenhall 1,194 ; Not alone in general promises, but in particu-Coleman 478. Mr. Gorrell then rose and lar pledges, have we been disappointed. Kanwithdrew his name, but it was sgain put in nomisas was to be saved to the South by Mr. Buchination by one of his friends. Mr. Dortch withanan's election. And although Kansas came bedrew the name of Gen. Saunders, and Mr. Gorrell fore Congress with a pro-slavery Constitution, was then elected. and there was a Democratic majority in both

John W. Thomas, Esq, of Davidson, rep-Houses, she was not saved to the South, but was resented the State in the meeting of the stockholdriven off to wait until she should become a Free dors

From the North Carolina Standard.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILEOAD.

We are indebted to a friend for the following

State. When it came to the pinch of the hill, the The Directors on the part of the State for the Northern horses of the Democracy "baulked," and ensuing year are Messrs. Daniel M. Barringer. Kansas rolled back to the bottom where she yet Philamon B. Hawkins, S. Hargrave, Paul C.

Cameron, W. T. Dortch, R. P. Dick, John I. Sha-Another Convention is now sitting in the Terver, and Dr. J. D. Bellamy. ritory, which will make it a Free State, and thus

On motion of Dr. Hines, it was resolved that and thus only, will it be admitted. A State with the President and Directors be directed to erect a pro-slavery Constitution has about as much chance of being incorporated into the Union by telegraph line along the entire Road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, for the use of the Road. the votes of the Northern Democracy as a jejune Mr. Mendenhal' moved that the individual

fox has of being voluntarily admitted to the privistockholders of the Road be permitted to make a trip with their families, free of charge, once a Moreover, since Mr. Buchanan's election two year, during the week the meeting of the stockadditional Free States-Oregon and Minnesota-have been made members of the National Union holders is held. Rejected, after some debate. We learn from the Report of the Directors that -to this extent increasing the already preponderthe total receipts of the Road, for the last twelve ating power of the North. Instead of Mr. Buchanmonths, smount to \$387,634 30, or an increase an's election saving Kansas to the South, it has not over the corresponding period of the last fiscal only lost it, but has lost Oregon and Minnesota year. of \$50,631 28. During the fiscal year just closed, the State has been paid one instalment of too-for there was no necessity for admitting either of them. Instead of a gain of one State to three per cent. on the million of preferred stock. the South, as we were promised by Mr. Buchanby a declaration of a dividend for January last; an's election, we thus have a loss of three. And, and the same amount has been declared and orvery likely, Nebraska and Washington will swell dered to be paid as the remainder due for the fisthe number before Old Buck takes his final de

cal year making siz per cent. per annum up to parture from the Presidential mansion. June 1st 1859. The sum of \$25,000 has slso been What is the use, then, of relying upon Demo set sside as a sinking fund to pay the eight per ratic promises and professions? They are cent. bonds of the Company ; and in addition to made only to be broken. They do not even posthis, a dividend of two per cent. to the stockholdsess the merit of the Delphic oracle, of being susers was declared, payable on and after the 1st of ceptible of two interpretations. They are to be August. interpreted only after the fashion of dreams-by

POLITICAL.

The question is, whether the people of the South TENNESSE.-The "Opposition," according to will continue to be humburged by them. According to the philosophy of the author of Hudibras, the Nashville Whig, and other reliable journals in the pleasure is as great, in being cheated as to that State, are making a good fight in the present cheat" But we imagine the people of the South cunvass. The Whig states that it has the most have been cheated so often that all pleasurable sensations derivable therefrom-certainly, the reliable information, verbal and written, from the

charm of novelty-must be thoroughly dissipated. | counties nearest the Capital, and that large gains

Be cautious!

any merchant.

THREATENING ASPECT OF OUR AFFAIRS WITH MEXICO .- The editor of the New Orleans Pica-

yune has been favored with a private letter to one of his most respected fellow-citizens, which seems to portend a speedy rupture with Mexico The letter was written on the 3d inst., at Minatitlan, Tehuantepec, where the U.S. Minister, Mr. McLane, was then paying a visit to the U S. Consul, Mr. Allen, and conveys the intelligence that our minister had failed to come to any proper and creditable arrangement with the Juarez gov ernment, as he had failed to obtain just satisfue felt uneast tion from that of Miramon; that he in his position, and considered any further at tempt at a reaceful solution of the Mexican question useless; that in this sense he had plainly written home to his government, as also he had notified the government of Juarez that if they do not come at once to an understanding with the United States, a resort must be had to arms; and finally, to sum up all, that as no proper response was expected, war between the two countries was inevitable. We have suspected for some time that events were tending in that direction. A war would be a sort of coup d'etat, that the Administration might turn to good account:

SUDDEN DEATH .- Mr. Caleb Turner, brother of H. D. Turner, Esq., of this city, died suddenly at the residence of John S. Field, E-q., in Merklenhurg county, Va., on Friday night last. Mr Turner was on a visit to his old and tried friend, Mr. Field, and, up to the time of his retiring to bed, was in his usual health. In this city, and in Mecklenburg, where he died, he was well known and highly respected -- Raleigh Standard.

For full information, apply for Prospectation REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, S.M. fane 29-St GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE Annual Commencement will be on' the 27th

and 28th of June. The Fall Session will commence

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Our course is thorough-both solid and ornamental -

20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d Tues-

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Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of

the vermin kind. THE importance of a reliable article of the kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems day in January, and close May 31st. 1860. with these snnoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them -company of botanists, from the Horticultural Sprieof Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that ail insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very seen dropped dead. This fact was made use of o guard their night camps from these intruders .--Juantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. you, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically repared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medis and Letters Patent have been obtained from the Governments of England, France, Germany, and Rus-

Letter from the President of the U. States. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington,]

orticultural colleges and societies.

ia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and

January 31st, 1858. "MR. ENANUEL LYON,-Dear Sir: I have the pleas re to inform you that the R val Commission of the Vorld's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, for exterminating insects. etc. "MILLARD FILLMORE, Chair van."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

It is Free from Poison.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858. Mr. E. Lyon,-Dear Sir : We have Analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders, and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but cer tain death when infialed by bugs, aute and insects. JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LAURENCE REID, burg. Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York LAW COPARTNERSHIP, RALEIGH, N. C. H. W. MILLER and G. W. BROOKS, AVING ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TO-GETHER in the Practice of the Law in the County Courts, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. They will attend the County Courts of Wake, Johnston, Nash, Franklin, Granville, Person and Orange. OFFICE on Fayetteville Street, above the Lawrence Hotel, where one or the other may be constantly Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Fermers' Club have itested it thoroughly. It will destroy lo-custe, grashoppers, ants, moths, burs, and ell vermin. found. TOTICE .- THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership under the firm

Board, exclusive of washing and lights \$6 per month. English \$5 to 15. Music on Piano and Galtar \$20 -No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fact or Servents, Ornamentals, Latin and French, \$5 osch. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teach-

ers is complete. For further particulars and Catalogues address J. W. THOMAS, President Board Tra-tees. June 17, 1859. jube 22-w9t.

A Female College for Lease.

BOPOSALS are invited for a LEASE of the LOU. ISBURG FEMALE COTLEGE for a term of years. The college building is large and commodious, built of brick, well heated and ventilated, and aspable of accommodating eighty young ladies, besides a Corps of Teachers. It is furnished throughout, and bas all ecussary out buildings attached. Fitusted in a lealthful locality, in the midst of an intelligent and eminently moral community, with a large home patronage, it esents every advantage for a large and flourishing.

For further in ormation, apply to either of the un-For further in orbitis, N. C. JONES FULLER,

Pres ni. of the Directory, WM. F. GREEN, Sec. june 11-wif.

Standard, National Intelligencer and Washington onstitution copy, and forward necounts to us at Louis-

WII-L re-open, after the Summer recers, on Wed-nesday the 14th of September, 1859 The 9h. titution occupies the highest, and in all respects the most desirable location in the city. The hulldings, anned expressly for the School, are wrrned by mans f hot water furnaces, thus recuring the two fold ad. vantage of a larger influx of pure sir and a bland fum. mer-like temperature. A la ge airy room, occupying one entire story is set apart for Calisthenic exercises

and the cult.vation of personal groces. The Principal is assisted by ladies of rare qualificaons for their vocation. The ablest masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Plans Ford, Harn and other accomplishments.

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elamation. Hanover probably has some municipal 1 gisla ion of her own, by which the right of expatria-

tion is denied to those of her people who fail to comply with certain conditions. Assuming that to the 7th inst., (one day later), arrived here this uch a regulation existed in 1851, and assuming also that it was violated by Mr. Ernst when he came away, the question will then arise whether the unlawfulness of his emigration makes his act accounts. Ancona has been declared in a state of siege of naturalization void as against the King of Han-Per telegraph from London to Queenstown we wer. I answer, no-certainly rot. He is an American citizen by law. If he violated the law have the following: London, July 7 - The Paris correspondent of of Hanover, which forbids him to transfer his alegiance to us, then the laws of the two countries the London Times says, the Minister of War and ire in conflict, and the law of nations steps in to Marshal Pelissier have bad another conference, lectde the question upon principles and rules of for the purpose of concerting measures to complete its own. By the public law of the world we have the undoubted right to naturalize a foreigner. An eighth division is in course of orga An eighth division is in course of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the army in Italy. whether his natural sovereign consented to his A despatch from Trieste, dated July 7th, says migration or not. In my opinion the Hanoverisn government cannot justify the arrest of Mr. Ernst by showing that he emigrated contrary to the laws of that country, unless it can also be secret political society at Messina, and several arproved that the original right of expatriation de- rests have been made. Advices had also been reends on the consent of the natural sovereign .- | ceived from Ancona to the 30th of June. Gen-This last proposition I am sure no man can estab- | eral Caltermatten had taken command of the town and declared it in a state of siege. A general dis-

He was a man of about 40 years, but his appear-

er and the gentleman above alluded to, and a

final engagement entered into for marriage. The

having the plighted ones joined in wedlock .-

rites, an old couple entered. They were formerly

of the girl's heart" her own legitimate father.

For a moment, all was amazement and sadness,

but on the state of things being fully realized, the

affair had resulted as it did. The love that had

before burned so brightly between the twain, had

new become a flame as inextinguishable as the

fires of Vesuvius. A queer world this.-Albany

nodel of her sex.

landard, July 14

A SINGULAR AFFAIR -Some fifteen years ago An address from the Sardinian Admiral to the man named George Brist'l left this city for the people of Messina had been issued. shores of the Pacific. At the time he lett he had The Paris correspondent of the London Times wife and one child, the latter only three years says that letters from the headquarters of Prince old They re-ided in the town of Westerlo. At Napoleon state that another great battle was exthat time his wife and child were living with her pected on the banks of the Adigo. The A strians father. Some two years after, the father and mothare believed to have two hundred thousand men er of the woman died, their estate disposed of to in line. satisfy mortgages, and Mrs. Bristol and her child Fresh Fresh battalions are organizing at Paris for thrown upon the cold charities of the world for a Italy.

linvig. She was very feeble in health, and of The London Times also says the French will act ourse was unable to take care of herself. only on the offensive.

The mother and child came to this city, where Reliable information had reached Vienna that they lived for five years, at the expiration of which | Garibaldi's men and violated Tyrol by entering ime the mother died and the girl was left alone the Tonale pass. Prince Windischgratz has been n the world, to do as hest she could. Being now sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian government bout ten years old, and a smart, active, good look- with this fact. ng-girl, she soon found a situation in a respectable

A Frankfort letter announces that the Austrian family. Here she remained till she was 15 years government, having been compelled by the battle old, when she bound berself out to a milliner .of Solferino to despatch to the seat of war those She served three years at that business, and had troops which it had in reserve in the Tyrol, that become mistress of her profession. Now, the province being consequently menaced by the instrangest portion of this revelation is to be told. vasion of Garibaldi's corps, it intends to propose The girl is now over 18 years old, and a perfect to the Diet, in virtue of the treaty of Venice, which requires the German States to guarantee During this long interval it must be remembered each others German territory, to send the Germin that the girl lost all track of her father. Her besuarmy into the Tyrol.

Kossuth has issued a proclamation calling the y attracted the attention and admiratio nof a spruce ooking gentleman who met her on Broadway .--Hungarian nation to arms to struggle for liberty, and he announces that he will soon be among nce did not indicate that he had ever seen over 25 them. ammers. An acquaintance was made between

The Invalide Russe discusses the possible complications of the war. Prussia, it says, has called out an army of three hundred thousand men which will be reinforced by a federal contingent of one

hundred and fifty thousand men, and it is with On the appointed day, the pair, accompanied by their respective friends, met for the purpose of. such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France and to hasten the conclusion of peace. But such an armed Just before the minister commenced the marriage mediation constitutes a part of an ultimatum. Is not France entitled to reply that the conditions of neighbors of the Bristol family, and had watched peace ought to be proposed by all the Great Powthe girl grow up from infancy, and were anxious ers conjointly-not by Prussia alone; and that such an armed mediation made by a single power to see the choice she had made in a partner for ife. Imagine the surprise of all about when the is equivalent to a declaration of war. But when, couple above referred to recognized in the "man to maintain the Austrian possessions in Italy, a German army of one million of men shall be put in motion to attack France, can Lord Palmerston's and Russell's administration remain indifferent scene turned to one of joy. An absent father had recovered a lost daughter, and the assembled throng of friends were highly delighted that the spectators of a new confederation ? The English ministry will most certainly not allow a new war to begin without first exhausting all her powers of persussion.

Frankfort, July 6 .- It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia on the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, on the 14th, were the following : First .- The junction of the Ninth and Tenth

M. BLONDIN'S LAST WALK .- Yesterday, Blonorps d'armee to the Prussian army. din walked his rope at Niagara for the last time, Second -The appointment to the command in in the presence of an immense multitude of peoand of the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian ple. About two thousand Buffalonians were present, besides some ten or fifteen thousand persons

corps d'armee. Third .- The placing of all the reserve continfrom other places. Blondin walked the rope from gent troops in readiness to march. the American to the Canada shore backwards, and Berne, July 6 - News has been received here

when near the centre of the river waited until the from Bormio that a corps of three to five thousand steamer " Maid of the Mist," came beneath, bring-Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valing Travis, the great shooter. Blondin held his telline, but several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdini's Corps had repulsed them from Bormio hat at arm's length, and Travis, standing on the steamer, fired a pistol ball through it. The bat was lowered to the boat that the marksman might and driven them as far as the first Canton of the Stelvia. The Austrians suffered severely.

lickens tells of a debtor who was confined in the Fleet prison so long, that when his obligation was NEW YORK, July 18 .- The steamer City of discharged he refused to go, and avowed his deter-Washington from Liverpool via Cork with dates mination to remain there all his life. He had become so accustomed to incarceration that he rather preferred it to being at liberty. In like man-

leges of a poultry yard.

ner, it may be, the Southern people have been so A battle was daily expected on the Adigo at last often deceived by Democratic promises that use has become second nature, and they really enjoy the quadrennial swindle, as being in the nature of pleasureable entertainment.

> It is, however, according to an old proverb, an exceedingly long fane that has no turning ! And therefore we may reasonably expect that in course of time, the veil will be pulled aside, and the Southern people will come to see their duty; not through a glass darkly, but in the full sunlight of the blessed Whig truth. So mote it be !

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA-NAR-ROW ESCAPE OF AMERICANS. A letter from Rome to the New York Post

Mr. Stockton, the United States Minister at Rome, is taking energetic measures for obtaining satisfactory reparation in behalf of a highly respectable American citizen, who was in Perugia at the time of the conflict, by which he was a sufferer to a conside able amount. This is Mr. Edward Newton Perkins, of Boston, who had arri ved in that unfo-tunate town from Rome, on the 15th instant, with Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Doane, widow of the late Bishop of New Jersey, Mrs. and Miss Clements, and two servants, and was staying at the Hotel de France, with the intention of looking for a villa in the neighborhood as a summer residence. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th after the town had been taken. and when Mr. Perkins and his party had sat down to dinner, a band of soldiers invaded the hotel, rushed into the dining room, and killed the waiter before the eyes of the borrified ladies, shot the master of the hotel also, and proceeded to destroy the furniture and carry off all that was valuable

and portable. Mr. Perkins and his party saved their lives by scaping with the mother of the hotel-keeper into an adjacent bed-room. containing a secret passage, into which they all crammed and remained hid

TAKING OBSERVATIONS OF THE ENE-MY FROM A BALLOON.

A letter from Castelnedolo, Italy, states that the allies are about to avail themselves of balloons in taking observations of the movements of the Austrian army. The brothers Goddard had arrived there and made an experimental ascension to the height of seven hundred yards. Napoleon I. atthem. Now, however, aeronauts pretend to have succeeded in regulating the movements of their balmany successful ascents seem proof of a certain

proficiency. The letter, after speaking of the great importance of the new auxiliary to an army, says:

What, for instance, would not the Austrian general at Mortara have given had he been able to peep over the Po and see those endless battalions and squadrons hurry off thence to the Sesia, or if ne could have seen them passing this latter river in thousand, while the fight at Palestro was going on. He might have brought up his whole army within twelve hours and attacked the allies on their march, while, perhaps, half of their army was on one and the other on the opposite bank of the Sesia.

If, then, the experiments of Messrs. Goddar's are successful, the intelligence department of the allied armies will have acquired a most fruitful source which may stop up this source in a second:

may be relied on in the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Congressional Districts, not only upon the Gubernatorial vote, but in the respective delegations State and National.

The Whig also publ'shes letters from fifteen counties, which furnish most encouraging accounts of the canvass. One writer from Knox county, states that within the two last months "he has travelled over nearly every county in East Tennessee, and that there is a determination that John Netherland shall enter Middle Tenressee from the East with a majority of thousands." In Hardin county, there are many refractory Democrats on account of the enormous expenditures of the government and they are supporting the "Opposi-

tion" ticket throughout. THE CONSERVATIVE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY TALKING OF JOINING THE OPPOSITION .- The Athens (Tenn.) Post, a spirited and influential paper, says that it is rumored to the effect that

there will shortly be a meeting of prominent Democrats of Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, to take counsel upon the boadition of the party, and to discuss the excediency of letting the Charleston Convention go by default. The feeling is, that the party in the free States has become so Free Soilized that they utterly despair of electing a sound Democrat in 1860, and regard a union with the Southern Opposition and the conservative men of the North and West as preferable to having a President of Abeliticn proclivities forced upon them. It is said that this movement only awaits the termination of the elections in Tennessee and Kentucky, and should the result be as is now anticipated, it will immediately go forward.

THE PEACE INSTITUTE.

We learn that the stockholders of the Peace Institute, a Presbyterian Female School proposed to be established in this City, held their first meeting on the 14th inst.

More than half of the stock was represented in for fourteen hours. At the end of that time they ventured out, and surveyed with dismay the wreck left by the military plunderers. Amongst the Chair, and Mr. T. McGee appointed Secretary. booty they carried off was the best part of Mr. Re-olutions were offered by D. G. Fowle, Esq., Perkins' and the ladies' luggage, consisting of and unanimously adopted, providing for a comseven trunks and eight carpet bags, and contain- mittee to obtain letters of incorporation ; also deing much valuable property, watches, jewelry, and claring the title of the corporation shall be "The objects of art purchased in Rome. The actual loss | Peace Institute;" also the capital stock \$50,000; amounts to about \$2,500, but many things, such also, providing for a committee to report by-laws as Mr. Perkins' private papers, can never be re- for the government of the corporation ; also, for a

> Cuty, would be a suitable site for the proposed buildings; also, calling on the subscribers for

twenty per cent. to be paid by the fifteenth day of August. Messrs. H. D. Turner, T. McGee, and D. G. Fowle, were appointed a committee to procure

letters of incorporation for the company, The Reverends J. M. Atkinson, Neill McKay, tempted to acquire information of the enemy's po- W. L. Miller, T. G. Wall and Rufus Barringer, sition by these means, but in the then state of Esq., a committee to prepare uy-laws for the coraeronautic experience not much could be made of poration ; and Messrs. Giles Mebane, G. H. Wildard.

> published at Atlanta, Georgia, can stand the Administration no longer. In a late issue it pro-

(which have never been carried out) his administration, as far as the South is concerned, has not only been a blank, a cheat, a fraud, but one of ir-reparable injury. His Kansas and Nebraska policy has been most mischevious and detrimental to

the most vital interests of the South. His object has been to hold together the so called " National Democratic Party," that is now abolitionized at

ospital, says, "he bas expelled all the bugs, ants roaches, moths, etc., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardener and house-keeper must have a diffect aterest in an article of this kind. R ference can be nade to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Ho. tels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American In-stitute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L M. Pease, of the Five Points Mis on, etc., etc. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,

But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 conts; regular sizes, 50 cents and

1ª and 15 Park Row, New York.

R. A. YOUNG & BRO.,

93 Sycamore Street,

Petersburg, Va.

jan 26-wtf

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Follow directions. Use freely and thorughly; BARNES & PARK,

Also, the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

GROCERIES!

with a general assortment in their line :

1000 Kegs Cumberland Nai's assorted.

500 Sacks Marshall L. P. Salt.

with the full name of the firm,

January 21, 1859.

sep 29-wlv\$sc

den II-tf

20 Hhds new crop New Orleans

150 Barrels Molasses and Syrups.

175 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffees.

20 Hhds new Bacon, Sides and Shoulders.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c. CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S 'LINENS,

hould see that the articles they purchase are sealed

Richardson, Son & Owden,

ame of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, re

ardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the Ame

can consumer and the manufacturers of the genui

while purchas rs can be imposed on with Goods of

Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable,

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agente, 36 Church St., New York.

W. H. MCD. & CO.

Ragle Beck, Wake co., N. C.

Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made and style of Arrangements are now made through Messrs. Banks & Park of New York, to have it sold throughout the

"E. LYON."

foo the purpose of transacting a General Grocery and Commission Business, and have taken the Store No. 93 vorid. Many worthless imitations are advertised .--NEW Yong, Kovember 8th, 1858. 'In retiring from business, I have sold all my Inat Powders and Pills, Letters Patent, and the secret

Petersburg, Jan'y 1st, 1859.

Mr. R. A. Young returns his sindere thanks to his friends for the liberal encoursgement_extended to him while a member of the late firm of Pritton, Todd. & Young, and pledges himself that no effort shall be spared to serve them satisfactorily in his new enter-Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and prise. are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through

jan 5-wtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- GATES COUNNTY .- Court of Pleas and Querter Sersions, May Term, A. D. 18'9 .- Ann Jones, widow of James Jones, dec'd., vs. the heirs of James Jones.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs of James Jones, deceased, defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State, wheremade in the Paleigh Register for six successive weeks, notifying the defendants is appear at the next term of this court, to be held for said county, or the third Monday in August next, then and, there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be tak n pro confesso as to them and henry accordingly. Witness, H. L. Eure, Clerk of said Covrt, nf-Gates-

HENRY L. EURE, Clerk. Pr. Adv. 84. july 9-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLANA -- PITT COUNTY-In Equity, to Fall Torm, 15-9-Ed. ward C. Yellowiy, Trustee, es. Samuel H. Langley,

In this case, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff filed in the Clerk and Master's office, that the defendants, James D. Doughty and James Neison, are either non-residents from the State, or vise are so absent from their usual several plades or abode, that process cannot be personally served on them, it is there-) and those desirous of obtaining the Genuine Goods, fore ordered that publicate n be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, commanding them, and each of them, to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Greenville on the let

> said Court at office, this 8th day of July. A. D. 1859. NEEDHAM B. COBB, C. M. L.

2	(Pr. adv. \$6.)		july	16 - 6#.
57.1	ALCONOMIC PROPERTY OF A	The second second	O. H.L. MALEURA & LT.	175

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be sued upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, polifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithtwenty acres of valuable land, near the residence the county of Johnston, at the Court House in Smith-of the late Judge Seawell. The land is covered with field, on the 4th Monday of August next, then and original growth, and presents one of the most eligible there to plead or replevy, or he will be proceeded against as well as besutiful bullding sites to be found in the in the same manner as if he had been served with prothere to plead or replevy, or he will be proceeded against

office in Smithfield the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1839. THOS. D. SNEAD, Click.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- JOHN P. P. Clark .- Attachment .- Charles W. Lee sum-

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that P. P. Clark, the defendant in this cause, has removed be youd the limits of this State, or so abscouds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law connot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publica-

der, J. M. Atkinson, D. G. Fowle, (and on motion ALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, WITHIN A MILE OF THE CAPITOL. the chairman was added to the committee) to pur-THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE chase a suitable site for the buildings, and contract A DISGUSTED DEMOCRAT. vicinity of this city. Being situated just without the corporate limits, it would enjoy all the immunities

nounces against it thus :

"Save and except the foreign policy and as-

R. A. YOUNG & BROTHER,

Sycamore street, one door above Powel's Histei, where they would be pleased to see and serve their friends. R. A. YOUNG,

D. J. YOUNG.

ertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK .--This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article e put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my

Petition for dower. upon it was ordered by the court that publication be THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER TO THE

trade the following Goods on very liberal terms, 200 Bushels Cuffee, Crushed and Powdered Sugars. ville, the third Monday of May, 1859.

the Bang of the State of N. C. and others.

s a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are reppared, season after season, and sealed with the

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- JOHN. STON COUNTY-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1859.-Dibble & Brothers ... A. B. Moore -Original Attachment.

L Moore, the defendant in this cause, lives beyond

Witness, Thomas D. Snead, Clork of snid Court al of a residence in the city, while it would not be subject to city taxation. For farther particulars, apply to Thomas Jenkins, Raleigh, N. C., who will show the property. W. H. HOOD.

June 25th, 1859. (Pr. adv. \$4.1 juna 29-4w. STON COUNTY-Court of Pleas and gearter Sessions, May Term, 1859 .- De Roget & Brown es.

moned as Garnishee.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA-ALA-MANCE COUNTY .- Court of Pleas and Quaster ions, June Term, A. D. 1859 .-- C. F. Faucett ve Thos. G. Brown-Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Chos. G. Brown, the defendant in this case, is a nonresident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next torm of our said court, to be held for said county at the court house in

tion be made in the Raleigh Register for sit weeks enccessively, notifying said defendant to appear at the

loons with tolerable accuracy, and certainly the for their erection as early as practicable .-- Stan-The Southern Confederacy, a Democratic paper

of information. There are, of course, cannon bal's the North and down-trodden and dejected at the which may stop up this source in a second; but South. We then call upon them to shake off the

committee for purchasing a site for the Institute also, expressing the opinion that the lots owned by the Hon. K. Rayner and Dr. T. D. Hogg, utuate outside and near the northern limits of the

Neither is it is view supported by the practice of the world. I need not say that our neturalization laws are opposed to it in their whole spirit as well as in their express words. The States of Europe are also practically committed against it. No govern- ment would allow one of its own subjects to divide	barrow across. The wheel had a groov- fit the rope, and the handles of the vehi- uspended by a cord around his neck — d his balancing pole with him while	mail steamers had been requested to prepare to carry armaments. MARKETS. Liverpool, July 7 Cotton-Sales of Wednes- day estimated at 15,000 bales, nearly all of which	artillery has now and then considerable difficulties in touching bodies that move slowly, or not at all, so there is very little chance of its being able to hurt an object flying through the air.	might superior to demagogues, cheats and political parasites." To which the Nashville Banner, Whig, organ adds the following :	in August next, to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered. Witness, John Faucett, Clerk of our said court at office the first Monday after the fourth Monday in Mar. 4 D 1859 INC FAUCATT C.C.	Monday of August next, then and there to pend replevy, or judgment pro confesso will be enter
ters. In Europe, as well as here, the allegiance demanded of a naturalized resident must have been always understood as enclusive. There are not many cases on record, but what few we find are uniform and clear. One Alberti, a French- man, naturalized bere, went back and was arrest-	is to be the last walk at Niagara. Blon- r Cincinnati this morning, but will re- e Falls next week to remove his rope.— of me he will come to this city to see what about suspending a rope over the Gene- -Buffalo Advertiser, 15th.	The market to-dsy, Thursday, closed firm but quotations are nominal. Corn is very dull with an increased demand for yellow. Provisions clos- ed dull, but the market generally unchanged. Consols closed at London at 93 [‡] a 93 [‡] .	less of Delaware, who was convicted in Petersburg, Va., of slave stealing and sentenced to forty years' imprisoment in the penitentiary, died at that in- stitution a few days since, having, at that time, thirty-nine years to serve. His capture, it will be remembered, created much excitement, and he narrowly escaped lynching when he was	South were sufficiently warned in 1856, that the Democracy only designed to put upon them a. "blank, a cheat, a fraud," and an "irreparable injury;" but "they would be dupes and victims and they are."	either to or from the Railroad Depots, in this city, can always be accommodated by Yarborough Four Horse Omnibus. The Omnibus will always be found by pas- sengers at the Depot upon the arrival of either of the trains. Persons in the city will be conveyed to the Depot in time for either train, if they leave their or-	June 25th, 1859. (Pr. Adv. \$6.) in 23-6w. TO DRUGGISTS. A GRADUATE OF THE MEDICA A Department of the University of New York, and a practitioner of seven years' experience, desired situation as clerk in a wholesale Drug establishment He wishes a situation of this kind for the reason, the
he was discharged when his national character as an American citizen was shown. A MrsAmther, F. Wright	position is united in favor of Col. Wm. to for Congress, against Hon. Lucius J. the late democratic Representative, who	Some time since it was stated that a diabolical attempt was made in Cleveland to blow a man's head off, by leaving on his office table some fil- berts charged with detonating powder. The fel- low has been discovered, tried, convicted and sen-	burg. Captain Robert Cunningham, father of Miss Ann Cunningham, the Southern matron of the Mt. Vernon Fund, died in Laurens District,	and is now fairly before the people. He says he would not have declined in the first place if he had not thought himself in the way of an aspiring rela- tive whose claims he was un willing to dispute. But	ders at my Stables. Carriages, Buggies and Horses for hire upon accom- modating terms. Persons attending the city with Horses, Drovers, &c., will find my Livery Stables eligibly situated and my tarms satisfactory. B? of avear of Market Sgaare.	The 'most satisfactory references given, bein as obaracter and qualification.