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at head of first page.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1866.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS. It seems from late published di patches that the crisis is about to come with our neighboring republic of Mexico. Our latest advices from that priest-ridand down-trodden country represent that Maximilian has determined to ceed, without further delay, to establish permanently, his imperial throne. It is also represented that the Liberals, in some instances, are giving way under

speedy assistance from without, the MAXIMILIAN dinasty will prove a fixed To the Editors of the Baleigh Sentinel : fact before the dawn of snother year. opened an office in New York city where which argument you may suppose is contained he is crowded daily, with applicants for service under his banner in Mexico. It tion first of the proposed Constitutional Amendin New York have taken his loan of of the assumptions and plausible statements con-\$5,000,000 and that a firm in that city has been commissioned to buy six steamers

for the use of the Liberals. This begins to look war-like, and necessitates immediate action on the part of the United States, or a final abandonment of their long cherished its consequent early ratification by the General Assembly of North Carolina, in a spirit of mutual "MONBOE doctrine" of which we have heard so much, recently. Old SANTA ANNA, as he is familiarly known, can get plenty of fighting men in the United mony with the government and people of the States to lift MAXIMILIAN out of his boots in a little or no time, but then what ment brought a hoarse, ugly growl from the Lion of Great Briton which caused the heads of authority of our government at Washington to tremble and is essential to preserve us, in peace, a united quake, and hurried up compliance with the neutrality laws by putting a stop to the incursions of belligerents across the Canada line ; and should SANTA ANNA sail from New York harbor with a fleet of six ships and ten thousand men, it might not be many moons before France would be thundering at the gates of our would be thundering at the gates of our and of neutralizing the effects of much constitu-capitol, or pouring led and fire into the tional learning, which, I fear, "hath made thee brick and morter structures which guard mad," I proceed to review your first assumed po-the approaches to the harbors of New sition, to wit : York and Boston. But what shall the United States 'do? Shall she stand still and permit a small dependent communities, exercising self-govern-Prince, until recently, unknown to history or fame, to plant a monarchy at our very door in utter defiance of a long and deeply rooted determination on the ing but Republics should spring up on not only not tenable, but it is false in point of free "persons of color," born in North Carolina, our borders? When we take this view fact. of the subject, it would appear that the crisis is upon us as well as upon our

trine, whose business is it. And besides, tion of the proposed amendment does not viosuch territory may answer us a very lently arrest from the States this inherent and reserved right, to wit : "to define and determine good purpose a few years hence, for we entertain the opinion that as our colored is another position assumed that, to use your population become educated and begin to learn the arts of civilization and science of government, they will naturally desire to occupy habitations in a the fact that citizenship is determined by the States themselves, and by them only." State separate from the whites, where

tion that the clause, "the United States shall

guarantee, &c.," was inserted as the history of

the Debates in Convention show, out of jealousy

of a status forming a monorchical government like

servation of their own internal peace and quiet,

the privileges or immunities of their own inhab

itants, who are citizens of the United States."

to do it, to bestow upon all negroes the right of

States are entitled ?"

suffrage? Is not that a privilege or immunity?

"Any person being a recognized citizen of any one of the States, is by consequence a citizen of the they can have laws and regulations of their own making, and enjoy to a fuller United States, and entitled to the same immuniextent, the fruits of their own labor, ties and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of These Southern States having such a any one of the States, subject to the municipal regulations of the State in which he domiciles and mild and pleasant climate, and their soil n pasidas ?? I pass over what is written in relation to Mr.

tion, offer inducements to foreign immi- Thad. Stevens' view, and to the duty of the gration from more northerly regions, United States to guarantee to each State a Re-To Sunsommens,-Persons wishing our paper left at which in time, will prove irresistible, and once the tide sets in, it will rush with such force as to crowd the colored population further in the direction of no For subscription and advertising torms see tables the Equator, and will force the govern- that of Great Britain, which had been so lately ment to look them out a home where by treaty thrown off; that the clause is strictly

they can live in peace and quiet under their own "vine and fig tree, none dar-

ing to molest or make them afraid." This is, an age of advancement, on every page of which, to the closely observing mind, is written progress, in large and legible characters, and however speculative the foregoing suggestions may appear to the casual reader in head his own army in person, and pro- the great book of events, we predict that tional law to be applied to the "conquer

the pressure, and it may be that without [[COMMUNICATED.] October 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN : I do not propose to accept you On the other hand, SANTA ANNA has challenge to another, "to show the fallacy of this entire argument, or any portion of it," in your editorial of the 29th ult., in relation to see is also said that three banking houses ment. But, I do choose to review freely some ained therein, and to answer the questions which you have put to me, notwithstanding they have so that as to show the disingeniousness of the editor who put them.

Well, Mr. Sentinel is the last, "Now, we ask Let me promise that I rejoice at the prospect soberly," &c., the drawling effort after so severe of a free discussion of the Constitutional Amendstudy of the principles of constitutional law, or ment proposed by the present Congress, and of had you not any just conception of the meaning of the words drawled out? or did you use certain words for the purpose of misleading the concession and compromise, -for the sake of the "people," "freemen," or "free inhabitants. peace of her people, and their restoration to rethe favorite words and persons signified thereby lations of "sincere, cordial and universal" harn our constitution ?

It is not true that " the history of the nation United States. To this end, I would freely defixes definitely the fact that citizenship is de- me to use it. I did so, and have now worn them steadily vote whatever of influence I possess, and use whatever of lest ling I have acquired. And, con-is there any "reserved right" to define and would France say about the much talked scious as I am that that influence is as small as determine who shall or who shall not be citizens. of neutrality laws? It has only been a fortnight or two since the sympathy of American citizens with the Penian moveyour severe criticism would suggest. I would of the United States are either natural born citiboth were greater than they are, that I might zens, or naturalized citizens. The latter class employ them, now, to promote the growth of a sound and healthful national sentiment, which constitute the larger portion of the citizens of the several States and of the United States, and vet no State has the power to make such citizens. people. I know, or believe, that the Federal Congress may naturalize free negroes who are Union will be preserved, any way ; that national sentiment will prevail over sectional sentiment, foreign born. May it not naturalize all free negroes in the States lately in rebellion if all the and patriotism will triumph over treason, though inhabitants of such States became aliens by your yours, and the lives and property of millions of consequence of war? hers, may have to be sacrificed in any mode, All persons, white men and tree " persons of as the means to these ends. In the hope of olor." women and children, who were subjects somewhat checking great influences whose tenof Great Britain at the time of our transition lency is, without design, to oppose these ends, from a State of dependence on the crown, be-came citizens of the several States in which they were resident and of the general government to which they gave their allegiance. All aliens re-mained such until the "disability of alienage" "No one will question that, in the beginning, was removed by act of Congress, when thereby the States, or more correctly speaking, the origithey were made citizens of the general governnal thirteen States, were sovereign States or inment and of the particular State in which they should reside. All slaves remained slaves until ment in , all respects as separate and indepenthe "incapacity of slavery" was removed by acts dent nations of emancipation, when they became citizens of,

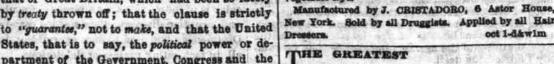
ally requires other citizens to perform." Would Congress pass a law declaring right of suffrage" an " immunity" for the purpor of exempting from serving in office, or performing any other duties, da ? If so, would any constitutional lawyers, except the Editors of the Sentistrue it as confering a politinel, interpret or con cal right to vote, or to hold office in North Caro-UNION. lina ?

> MARCHING ONI CONSTANTLY advancing in public favor, through United Sistes, the British Colonies and Span

Special Notices,

Flourish of Trumpets Proclaim its Success, that standard article, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE publican form of government with the observa-

> Is now far ahead of any preparation of its class. People of Fashion, at length thoroughly understand the terrible consequences entailed by the use of metallic and caustic on, and admit the superiority of this famous stable Dye.



President, is the sole and exclusive judge or DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. arbiter to decide when a State Constitution is FARMERS, FAMILLES, and others, can purchase no emedy equal to Dr. TOBLAS' Venetian Limiment for Republican in form, and what Constitution preery, colic, croup, chronic the matism, sore throats sented to them is Republican in form. Let me othache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises suggest that you, Messra. Editors, turn over "soberly" this decision of the Supreme Court in old sores, headache, musquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it your Constitutionally learned minds in conneccoording to the directions. Bz. TOBIAS-Dear Sir : I have used your Ven tion with Thad. Stevens' doctrine of interna-

iniment in my family for a number of years, and be ed" States lately in rebellion. I come leve it to be the best article for what it is recomm finally to this: "But this amendment not only that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is takes away from the States this reserved and invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommo for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction. inherent right, but it confers upon Congress the power directly to legislate to prevent the States CHAS. H. TRIMNER. from adopting and executing any law or regula-

QUARRETOWN, N. J., May 8, 1866, DIRECTIONS.-Take a teaspoonful in a wine glass of tion (which they may deem essential to the prewater every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with the liniment. To allay the or the enforcement of order) which shall abridge thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth, about the size of a marble every ten minutes. It was warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists, price "Now, we ask soberly, if under this section. 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt st., New York. oct 1-d&wim Congress may not pass a law, if the States refuse

A LLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Whooping-Cough Cured.

What would then hinder Congress from passing CATUGA, Hinds county, Miss, a law declaring that the right of suffrage is an T. ALLCOCK & Co.-Gentlemen : Please send me an immunity to which all citizens of the United other 6 dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for whooping-cough. They act like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had had them.

Send as soon as possible, and oblige, Yours respectfully, JOHN L WILLIAMS, P. M.

ARRORS OF YOUTH.

Druggists.

ang 21-3m

of the United States.

Aug. 12, 1865.

AMERICAN

4. "Wm. Ellery."

marks or price.

ASTHMA CURED. Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring street, New York, writes

Jan. 1. 1856 : I have been afflicted with asthma for up wards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men. I was advised by a friend to try one of Allcock's Porous Plasters. I said I had tried several kinds o lasters without any benefit, and supposed they were all alike. My friend gave me one of Allcock's, and urged



Wholesale Grocers,

So far as we are concerned, we depre-ereign State," &c.? Not previous to the Revocate war, and would exhaust every lution, for then her people were a colonial demeans recognized in the widest scope of pendency upon the crown of Great Britain. Not to such a hazardous alternative ; but we could not consent to jeopardize the nation's pride, or bring reproach upon her time honored principles even to avoid a be "free and independent,"—by recognition of collision at arms

believe that NAPOLION is just at this time. 1787, and Nov. 21, 1789, its assent to the ratifiin a frame of mind suitable to the joining of battle with the United States for any cause so trivial as that of rendering MAXIMILIAN secure in his new and illgotten Empire. The time for the French. to have defied the Americans passed eration in which her people had through their away with the down-fall of the Confederacy, and our faith leads us to believe now, that a slight exhibition of pluck on the part of President Jounson and Secretary SEWARD might settle the matter on amicable terms and save the fice of principle or a distructive dolli-

sion at arms. In any event, however, we cannot see that of the respective States ; making rules for that our government can be a looser, directing their operations," &c., &c. See Articles even should she be forced to vindicate of Confederation.

her MONROE doctrine by a resort to "In the beginning" was not when the State lege or immunity. A law of Congress which arms, for any agreement she would enter ratified the present National Constitution, on should declare that the right of suffrage is an into with Mexico would doubtless result in large accessions of territory to our that not been a "sovereign State, de.," in the raised as to the right to vote, a law passed in never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times in large accessions of territory to our sense predicated and assumed since. Not on the pursuance of the constitution, and no body of against the Company or their agents, and that if after frontier.

This sentence appears to have been written if born in, the State which emancipated, and, "soberly." Yet, constitutional lawyers and "by consequence" of the United States. And. part of the American people that noth- and deny its truth. The position assumed is by ordinance of the Convention. Are not all

-To illustrate, take North Carolina as one of quence," citizens of the United States? This the original thirteen States. At what period in follows from your position assumed. neighbor of sunshine and flowers. - so her history may it be predicated, even for the The term "citizen," as understood in our law.

is precisely analogous to the term subject, in the common, law. Manumitted villains in England were good subjects of the King, why are not emancipated slaves citizens of the "soversign" State, and "by consequence," citizens of the honorable diplomacy, sooner than resort even, as might be most plausibly maintained on State, and "by your assumption, was the State during, her United States? be determined, whether citizenship passed with and as an incident to that sovereignty which passed from the crown into the people of the

We are not, however, of those pho considered while withholding, between Sept. 17, United States, and the people of each State, a part hereof, and has since been acquired by naturalization, &c., or how, otherwise, the question is one of conflict, as made by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the State Courts, and ought to be settled as section first of the amendment proposes to settle it. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States of America," under the Articles of Confed-States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. are citizens of the United States and of the States delegates expressly, on the 9th July, 1778, agreed in which they reside." This definition would that the most important elements of nationality settle the conflict of law in relation to this subshould reside in the confederacy. It was spproved and authorized that "the United States

The qualifications of electors, who shall, or who in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and shall not vote, the "right of suffrage" is a matter exclusive right and power of determining on for each State, and, as it is so now, by express peace and war, except in cases of actual invaprovision of the Constitution of the United sion, &c., mentioned in the 6th article ; of send-States, so it will remain after the ratification of United States from a humiliating sacri- ing and receiving ambassadors ; entering into the proposed amendment, which affirms this treaties or alliances ; of regulating the alloy and right. Congress, therefore, cannot pass a law, value of coin, struck by their own authority, or by in pursuance of the Constitution, to violently wrest

from the State this right, should the State refus the government of the land and naval forces, and to bestow upon all negroes the right of suffrage. The right of suffrage is a political right, and widely distinct or different from either a privi-

But, however, the question of citizenship is to

NOISELESS MAGHINE! It requires FIFTY PER CENT. LESS POWER to drive

NEWBERN

