The Extraordinary Position assumed by Gen. Cass as to the Disabilities of Naturalized Citizens Abroad-The Question Examined, and Set Right.

New York, June 11th, 1859.

DEAR STR :- Our attention has been called to the following astounding letter from Gen'l Cass, Secretary of State, in reference to an inquiry upon the subject of naturalization, to an adopted American citizen in Tennessee:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 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 voluntarily repair thither. LEWIS CASS.

This explicit abjuration on the part of the present Democratic administration at Washington of its duty of protection in the premises, has fallen upon the adopted citizens of this country "like s

thunderbolt from the clear sky." It is thus manifest that, for that equal protection under the laws at home and abroad to which the adopted citizens of the United States hold themselves entitled, the nearest hope of redress must be in the administration which will imme-

diately 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, car-ry the approaching election for the Presidency; and thatyou, Sir, are a representative of those con servative national principles, upon which these op-position elements may be most readily combined, we avail ourselves of your presence in this city to address you upon the important issue involved in this aforesaid letter from the Scerelary 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 bonds of naturalization and the duty of the Government Second. Do not the Constitution, the laws and the spirit of naturalization involve in the same ab-

solute degree, the reciprocal engagements of allegiance and protection? Entertaining the opinion that foreign born citizens of this country, of all nativities, will benceforth be a unit upon this issue between allegiance and protection, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves:

Wm. B. Barber, native of England. George Milne, Scotland. Jos. H. Ash, England. Edward Owens Ireland. United States. Samuel Hotaling. F. Kaunch uss, publisher of N. Y. Abend Zeitung. Charles Grobe. George Reuner, Heincub Fost, Francis P. Finch. Martin W. Seabert, " R. Tieberman. T. Buchnoly, Henry Egez. John E. Gerner, M. D., Sur. Gen., Wisconsin. A. Wellington Hart, Col. V. W. Roth. C. C. Meseney. C. D. Finch, Col. Gov. Staff. Fred. A. Tallmadge, New York. Daniel C. Gallagher, Samuel C. Thomrson, E. L. Snow. Francis Heul, M. D., Germany. Charles Karle, Valentine Benner, Peter Cock. Joseph Blanck. John C. Tieman S. Eurtaclie. Charles Warret, Louis Freyberg, Emil Ploctiner. Frank Weette,

M. Carroll,

Your obedient servants,

Louis Kayeurke, ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., June 13th, 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 the most important questions that can be presented to the consideration of an American Statesman, but in regarding me as the representative of the great conservative element of the opposition party in this country in connection with the next Presidency, you attach to my position a degree of importance which it is not entitled to occupy.

Ireland,

The questions propounded to me, involve the transcendant by important consideration of the relative and reciprocal duties of the citizen to the government, and of the government to the citizen; than which, no higher, more interesting or more important question could have been suggested. I shall nevertheless not shrink from the delicate responsibility you have imposed upon me, but proceed frankly and without reserve, to answer your interrogatories to the best of my judgment and

When I first read the letter of the Secretary of State, some ten days since, I was infinitely surprised, that a doctrine so full of injustice and outrage, (as it appeared to me) should now for the first time, as far as I am advised, be put forth by the representative men of that party which has heretofore habitually boasted of being the only friends to the foreigner who seeks a shelter on our shores; and I have been still more surprised, to find that a doctrine so full of novelty and error. should not have been more generally repudiated by the public press; and I have been even still more astonished that of the great number of politicians and statesmen, who have always relied upon and received the aid of this element, so much coveted and caressed about the time of a popular election, not one should have stepped forward to defend and protect the rights of their fellow-citizens, to whom they owe so heavy a weight of obligation and gratitude for the places of distinction that they hold by the suffrages and support of the naturalized voters of the country. I do not regret, therefore, that through the kindness and confidence implied by your letter, the opportunity has been so unexpectedly afforded me, who owe noth-ing to that foreign element of which I have spoken, and before which as one of the American organization I have been held up as an inveterate enemy to all foreigners, of becoming an early and earnest advocate, defender, and vindicator, of a great and eternal principle of justice and of

By the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that " Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," that is to say: Congress shall have power to pass such laws as will, under the conditions prescribed, confer upon persons born beyond the limits of the United States, all the rights and privileges of network have s, all the rights and privileges of natural born citizens, or those born within the limits of the United States, except such, as by the Constitution, they are excluded from.

When a foreigner has complied with the provisions of our law, and taken out his naturalization paper, which emphatically declares him to be "A citizen of the United States of America," he is as much entitled to the protection of this govern-ment as if he had been born upon America soil, and within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. There is no such thing known to, or contemplated by the Constitution or the law, as a half-way made citizen - a mere political machine for helping certain parties into power, and then being cast off as so much drift wood on the shore, ich as the letter of the Se make them.

They are either citizens or they are not citizens. If they are citizens, then the arm of this govern-ment is long enough and strong enough to reach and protect them in all their lawful travels and undertakings wherever they may choose to go; if they are not citizens, then they are exercising

legians and service to the nowers of their respec-tive nativities, how can they be difficult owing allegiance and service to our government? "No man can serve God and Manmon at the same time," and how can any serve two mesters at once. They are hot only granted passports to leave their own homes, with the full knowledge and consent (in thousands of instances) of their own onsent (in thousands of instances) of their own evernment that they have no intention of returning, but in many cases they are encouraged to come, facilities are afforded them, or they are ent amongst us as a portion of a redundant population, for whom they can find no employment, and of whom they are glad to rid themselves; and would it not be a monstrous proposition, after they have become American citizens and had improved their condition; and their business ens ould desire to make a last visit to their Father-land, they should be liable to be seized upon and forced into the ranks of the English, French, Austrian or Prussian armies for five years' mili-tary service, and if this service is due, and is recognized by our own government as due, why have they not a right to seize upon them wherever they may be found? for if the debt is still binding, there is neither justice nor morality in an at-

f what they are justly entitled to.

If there is another government on the face of the earth that disclaims the right to protect its own citizens in a foreign land, I have yet to hear of the dishonoring and disgraceful acknowledgement. This may be, as it seems it is, the doctrine of the leaders of the Democracy party; but it is not the sentiment of that much abused American party, which has been especially held up by the Democracy as the enemy of foreigners, in every aspect. They may think it judicious and wise to estrain, to some extent, the too free and liberal extension of citizenship to all who may hereafter eek our shores; but they have nowhere, nor at any time professed, nor will they now countenance he idea, that any of our adopted citizens shall be leprived of any of the rights they may have acquired. They have a perfect right, as all others have, in casting their individual votes in the selection of their representatives, to express a pref-erence for whom or whatever party they please, but they have never pretended to claim for themelves any degree of protection from their government that they do not accord to the adopted citi-

mpt on our part to deprive those governments

In pursuance of this authority, Congress ha passed laws of naturalization, without regard to the usages, regulations, or requirements of other its of naturalization have expatriated themselves and without reference to any international law on he subject; and under these laws, there are many nundred thousand persons of foreign birth, who have, upon the invitation of our Government, renounced all allegiance to their native countries, and to all other foreign Princes, Potentates, States, and Sovereigns whatever, and having taken the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the United States, they have been administed into the American family as adopted citizens: have subjected themselves to the performance of military service in time of war, are liable to be called on to sacrifice their time, convenience, comfort, health, and estate, to neglect their families and business, to hazard limb and life, in protecting the constitution and the flag of the country at home, or abroad, on the high seas, or in the enemies' country; and now for the first time, the monstrous doctrine has been announced from the highest authority known to our constitution and laws, that there is no reciprocity in this compact; that the obligations and sacrifices are entirely on the part of the foreigner, and that the government will afford him proection only whilst he remains upon American soil, where he stands in no need of its protection and where the laws would have furnished ample protection for his person, without necessity for the enunciation of the land of his nativity; but when ne goes abroad, even at the call of his government in defence of its honor, or its rights, he is liable, i captured, to be held and punished as a felon and traiter, and not as a prisoner of war, on the ground that he owes a higher obligation of allegiance and service to his native country, than to that of his adoption, and that the framers of our Constitution the gress and stupid absurdity of maintaining that we can legitimately, consistently and intelligibly recognize the renunciation of allegiance, and the obligation to observe it at the same moment of

How is it possible for any man to bring mind to the conclusion that it is the policy of this government to require a foreigner upon oath, to recounce an allegiance that it knows and acknowledges to continue in existence, and that it has no will or power to resist, when by the oath administered, they renounce all allegiance to every other government, and are particularly required to renounce allegiance to that government of which they were former subjects?

If this be the true construction of our laws of naturalization, then the sooner those laws are repealed the better for all parties, and especially for the foreigner, and these who have become entangled in its intricacies, by renouncing all claims to the protection of one government, without acquiring a right to the protection of another, are upon the ground of fraud entitled to a general re-lease from the obligations they have assumed, as whole of Peensylvania and New Jersey to the the laws themselves would prove to be precisely what Democracy is, and has of late years shown itself to be, a sham and imposition, a delusion and cheat.

We all know the European governments generally deny the right of expatriation; but we know at the same time that this government has never recognized the tyrannical and despotic assumption and has, therefore, thrown wide open its ports, and freely extended its arms in generous invitation to the people of all countries to leave their native were caught by the night watch in the store of homes and come among us, and avail themselves of the blessings of free government; and if we had ever acknowledged the claims and pretensions of despotic rulers to bind and chain down the will of their subjects, after they had passed beyond their jurisdiction, then we should be without excuse or justification in offering the benefits of naturalization to any, and it is precisely because we refused to recognize such absurd demands that our naturalization laws have been enrolled upon our loft, but when he had ascended to the door a shot

How many of this class of our citizens may at this moment be travelling or sojourning in Eu-rope, having left their families, their business, and fortunes at home, either on a visit to their friends. or on a tour of pleasure, or for the transaction of their ordinary pursuits, who may, under this most extraordinary declaration of our Government, that it may be done with impunity, be dragged in-to the war now raging in Europe, is a question that must interest and startle the nation, and calls for a prompt and unequivocal repudiation of a sentiment, that with all personal respect for the venerable Secretary, I must say, amounts to a pu-sillanimous and detestable doctrine, unworthy of the American people, and especially unworthy of this great and powerful Government-and which, in principle, involves a total surrender of all that was contended for in the War of 1812.

Who that recollects how a Democratic Administration displayed its courage at Greytown-who that is familiar with the late demonstration against Paraguay—who that has not forgotten with what indomitable energy Mexico was pursued—who that understands the eager and impatient anxiety with which this Administration awaits a pretext for pitching into' Cuba-will believe for a moment that such a surrender of a great principle, that has been held sacred from the formation of our Constitution, would have been made to one of these weak and feeble powers that have no means of reressing a wrong-and why should it be made to France, or any other power on the globe, or to all

ombined? I profess to be a man of peace so long as peace be, the less would I be disposed to yield.

stripes of this great American Union: he is free to go wherever the winds and the waves may carry him: the eye of that Eagle watches over his known to have received \$21 yesterday afternoon if they are not citizens, then they are exercising privileges to which they are not entitled, and for which the Democracy have been under very many obligations. Let that same Democracy now determine which horn of the dilemma they will select; so far as their trusted chiefs and responsible agents are concerned, the questions is already settled.

But if they are still citizens or subjects of France. Great Britain. Austria. Prussia. Italy.

France. Great Britain. Austria. Prussia. Italy. France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Italy, afford him prompt relief and redress.

self to the particular form in which your question are put, grouped tham all into one, and have show that I am utterly and freeconcileably opposed the doctrine laid down by this administration at the rule by which it is to be governed towards our adopted citizens. adopted citizens; a doctrine that until I read the letter of the Secretary, I did not suppose there could be found one man in the entire nation to assert.

I am with great respect,

Your obed'nt serv't,
JOHN M. BOTTS.
To Wm. B. Barber, George Milne, Joseph H.
Ashe, Edward Owens and others. [From the Baltimore Patriot.]

THE COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Democrats who live on the terror of the Southern people perpetually assert that the next House of Representatives will have a majori-

y of Republicans.

It is very certain that there will be no majority for Locofocos; and after that, they think the best thing is a Republican majority; so they say there will be a Republican majority. In this they exhibit their usual regard for facts. It is well that the people of the slave holding States should know the truth. There is not a majority of Republicans in the House of Representatives. There never has been for a moment such a majority in any House of Representatives. There never was a Republican organization of the House except when the Locafores refreed to write with the American ocofoces refused to unite with the Americans in selecting an American Speaker, and in preference adopted the plurality rule, to enable the Republican plurality to elect a Speaker. The Locofocos are anxious to repeat this conduct, in hope that its fruits will be-a Locofoco President in 1860! It depends on the Southern elections whether this trick shall be successful or not. There is not now, and there cannot be, a Republican majority in the House. There is not now, and cannot be a Locofoco majority in the House-if they elect every member South of Pennsylvania. There is a third

ies which has a bit between the teeth of each The people of the Opposition in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in every district in New York, Ohio, and Indiana where a Locofoco was ousted the people of the Opposition, and not the Republi-cans, elected the present representative. There was in these districts no Republican nominations; but Americans, Whigs, the conservative Republicans, and the few honest men who had been deceived nto being Locofocos, and whom Buchanan and Douglas undeceived—these men of the people, without, and in spite of, party leaders or party or-ganization, made the nemination, and made those nominations effectual. There were thirty nine members of the House of Representatives elected, and those thirty-nine men are equally fatal to the existence of a Republican as of a Locofoco majority. This great fact Locofocos are either ignorant f themselves, or, knowing it, anxious to keep the people ignorant of it.

power standing between the two extreme par-

Then there neither is nor can be a Reputican ajority in the House. But the next best thing for the Locofocos is, to drive all the moderate Northern opposition under the leadership of the Republicans, as was done in the Thirty Fourth Congress, and it is certain the same conduct will have the same result—if the opposition at the South will only sit still and permit t. Of course if there is no considerable body of Southern men to lend countenance and strongth to the Northern conservatives, they must be driven into the toils of the extreme Republicans. But if the opposition of the Southern States will only awake to the dignity of their misssion and the decisive power of their position, they can control the organization of the House, and with it the Presiency in 1860. With twenty or twenty five men rom the South, the independent men from the North will have power enough to resist the presure of extreme Republicans, and compel them to acquiesce in a conservative opposition organiza-

There are now elected at the North one hundred and eleven opposition members besides the eight anti-Lecomptonites nominated and elected by the opposition, and without counting the six Douglas Democrats. The opposition from the South in the last House numbered fourteen. It has already gained one in Virginia, and surely the defeat of Faulkner is an omen of great significance in the South. Mr. Eustice's defection has only hurt himself; for New Orleans gave 2,000 American majority a week ago. We expect to gain at least, cersinly two in Tennessee, three in Kentucky, two in North Carolina, and two in Maryland. We expeet other gains; but we note only what we regard as certain.

These results will give us at least 24 Opposition members from the South; and with the 39 Opposition men elected wholly by a combination of the Opposition, they make a power which must be consulted and respected in the organization, strong enough to repel dictation from any quarter. The case is still stronger, for not only those 39, but the whole delegation of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were elected on the principle of an union of the Opposition. There was not one Republican nomination in either New Jersey or Pennsylvania whole of Peensylvania and New Jersey to the policy of moderation and conciliation, for the purpose of rescuing the country from Locofoco misrule and corruption. Will not the Southern people do not only this, but better?

ARREST OF BURGLARS-SPEEDY AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

On Thursday morning last about 3 o'clock two men named George Williams and Louis Kiple Mr. George Myers, of Wilmington, N. C. When the burglars perceived they were caught they made their escape by the back way and entered a stable loft. They were pursued and a Mr. Taylor attempted to enter the loft, but they fired two pistol shots at him, which drove him back. A sailor then volunteered to go up into the was fred at him, which went through his hand, and caused him to fall from the laider by which the door of the loft was reached. The burglars then came out and were arrested. The County Court being in session, they were on the same day handed over to that tribunal, and tried for the offence. The trial was concluded on Friday, when they were convicted on five separate indictments: The first for stealing a knife belonging to Mr. Taylor;-the second for stealing a bullet mould belonging to Mr. Spalding ;-the third for stealing a gold locket belonging to Mr. Holmes; the fourth for stealing a pencil case and other jewelry belonging to Mr. Risley.

The judgment of the Court was that they should sch receive 39 lashes and six months imprisonment for each offence, making for the whole 195 lashes, and two years imprisonment, they getting their first whipping Friday morning and being discharged after their last.

Their offence, although technically larceny, was really burglary and an attempt to murder. Their punishment will be a warning.

PROBABLE MURDER. A white man, named Thomas Wilson, living at Mr. John Scarborough's place at Marlborough, some 12 or 13 miles from town, was found dead this morning near the northern edge, on the Little Bridge road. Mr. Wilson's skull was broken in near the top of his head. The deed had evidentcan be maintained with honor; but I am for war ly been committed by some person or persons, and when the necessity arises, without stopping to his body afterwards placed where he was found, weigh or measure the size or strength of the adver- as he was in a sitting posture, with his back sary, and the more powerful that adversary may against a pine tree, his head hanging a little to the left side, his legs straightened out, and his hands My views on this question may be thus summed lying quietly in his lap. There was no appearance up:-When one plants himself under the protect of a struggle anywhere in the neighborhood, tion of the American Eagle which he is pledged which confirms the belief that he was placed there and sworn to support and defend; when he enrolls after he was killed, which is supposed to have been his name upon the ample folds of the stars and after 12 o'clock last night. The wound was evi-

Wilmington Herald.

support and vote to Judge Douglas for President become invaders. Their purpose seems to be to of the United States if that gentleman receives retreat until they have concentrated themselves in the nomination of the Charleston Convention. But the strongest positions they can find in Lombardy, it is not so certain that all the voters of this District who have heard Mr. Scales make the declaratton alluded to, have reflected upon the fact that tary skill has been engaged, at intervals for centhe Illinois Senator is one of the most uncertain turies, and during the past ten years almost withmen upon the subject of slavery among the host of aspirants for Presidential honors. And yet, such is literally and underiably the true state of the case. In years gone by, when there existed no strong tetes-du-pont have been constructed, and the purpose of the purpose of the the veteran Archduke Maximilian d'Este, who question of the numerical supremacy of the Democracy," Mr. Douglas was not backward in econding the efforts of Senator Mason, of Virginia, and other Southern men, in defending and protecting the "peculiar institution," And why? Because, in the event of his receiving the nomination for the Presidency at any subsequent period, he calculated the importance of securing the Southern "Democratic" vote. Hence the interest e pretended to feel in maintaining the constituional rights of the South.

But more recently a sad change has come "o'er the spirit of his dream." The Northern "Demo-cracy" have cut away from their brethren of the South, and become the allies of the Black Republicans of the North and West, which will, in all probability, nay almost inevitably, enable the latter faction to outcount their pro-lavery associates in delegates in the approaching Charleston Convention. The "Little Giant of the West" contemplated this state of things some time ago, and that he might be enabled to take advantage of it, forthwith commenced arranging the wires and practically re-defining his position. His first rand move in a new direction was to discover that the Missouri Compromise was grossly unjust and insulting to the South, and to persuade the Southern "Democracy" and the Northern "Demcoracy" and Republicans, (the two latter being in the secret,) to unite and rescind that long-existing aw, which had given peace and security to the Union for years, and in its stead to substitute another compromise. And what has been the effect of that Douglas-Black-Republican arrangement? Simply to exclude the Southern people with their slaves from all present and future par-ticipation in the benefits and advantages resulting from the common possession of the Territories, and effectually compelling them to remain in their present circumscribed limits, or practically admit that their claim of a right of property in slaves is and ever has been a hideous falsehood, and the constitution itself a living lie! And Judge Doug-las knew that such would be the fruits of his compromise before either the Southern "Democracy" or the people of his own State had perceived the cheat. This was evidenced by his declaration when justifying his Congressional course to the eople of Illinois. When asked, while delivering a speech to an immense assemblage at Chicago, we believe, why he had originated and been instrumental in securing the passage through Congress of an act so fatal to the wishes and efforts of he "friends of freedom," he in substance replied that it was a measure that would speedily accomplish their purposes and defeat the projects of the slavery propagandists of the South, by forever pre-venting the further extension of slavery! This is only one of the many diabolical and vil-

the slaveholders of the Union by Douglass and his "Democratic" coadjutors. But we neither have the space nor the inclination to follow them through the elaborate catalogue of acts of injustice and perfidy of which the people have been made the victims. Indeed, we had, it is likely, not thought of the matter at all at this time but for meeting with the following paragraph from the nen of the Editor of the Sunny South, an out-andout "Democratic" journal, published in the City of Aberdeen, Miss. It at least shows that some f those persons who have been so wofully cheated v Douglass are coming to their senses, and begin roperly to appreciate the man. The South says The papers inform us that Hon. Stephen A. Douglass passed through Mobile last week on his way to his plantation in Mississippi. If we reember aright, Mr. Douglas, during the contest n which he was engaged last summer, denied ownng a plantation and slaves in Mississippi. At east, he contradicted the rumor that he owned slaves, and threw upon his son the stigma which was attempted to be fastened upon him. Mr. Douglass is doubtless on a political peregrination.

the opinion of the Enterprise News: We do not believe that he could beat a free negro for President, even with the endersement of a National Convention." And this is the man for whom the "Democrat-" candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of slaveholding North Carolina avows his willingness and determination to vote, for President of these United States! Has Mr. Scales taken leave of his senses, or does he think the voters of this District are a pack of demented boobies? We regard this avowal by him as sinonymous with the declaration to slaveholders, that he does not want their votes. but that if they insist upon supporting him, he will deceive them by aiding in first making Doug-

anti-slavery recommendations. Will they, then, support Mr. Scales, the declard friend of Stephen A. Douglas, a man who will old slaves in the South to catch Southern votes, and who has already damned the prospects of the South in the Territories to secure Northern votes?

las President and then sustaining in Congress his

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. We continue to condense from the Newbern Progress, which brings us the doings of Wednesday. The session was opened by Prayer. His Excellency Gov. Ellis was invited to a seat on the

Rev. C. H. Wiley announced addresses to be delivered before the Association by Prof. Hubbard Ex-Gev. Swain, Rev. Mr. Dougherty, and Prof. Jones of Greensboro' Female College, the last written by Mrs. Jones.

W. W. Holden, Esq. was nominationed for President of the Convention by Gov. Ellis, who accompanied the nomination by some eulogistic remarks. Mr. H. was unanimously elected.

Mr. Holuen, on taking the chair returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and commented in feeling and appropriate terms upon the objects contemplated in the establishment of the Educational Association. He concluded by pay ing a grace fucompliment to the town of Newbern and the county of Craven.

John P. Ross, of Mecklenburg, H. Norwood. of Person, L. Branson, of Lenoir, Rev. Neal McKay, of Harnett, C. W. Smither, of Catawba, and D. S. Richardson, of Wilson, were appointed Vice Presidents. J. D. Campbell, of Greensboro', Recording Secretary, and C. C. Cole, of same place, Corresponding Secretary.

A series of by-laws was adopted It was agreed to go on an excursion to Beaufort Professor Hubbard's address, which is highly spoken of, was delivered between 11 1-2 and dinner-hour. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy requested for the use of the association.

Mr. Wiley reported that the North Carolina Journal of Education was not successful as an enterpise, and must fail unless some means could be

devised to render it aid and comfort. Mr. Pool, editor of the Beaufort Journal, introduced a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the desirability of having some uniformity in the textbooks used in all the departments of North Carolina schools, and providing for the appointment of a committee to take the whole matter under consideration-gather information from educators and publishers, and report the result of their investigations to the next annual meeting of the as-The preamble and resolutions were adopted, and

S. D. Pool, Rev. I. M. Jones, and Rev. C. H. Wiley, appointed the committee to carry out their Ex-Gov. Swain delivered his historical lecture at night in the Presbyterian Church. His lecture embraced the times of Gov. Tryon, and touched incidentally upon the educational system of that

AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLDS. AUSTRIAN STRONGHOLDS.

MR. SCALES AND STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

It is doubtless known by every voter in the Sixth Congressional District, who has heard Mr. Scales make a speecif during the present canvass, that he frankly avows his intention to give his that he frankly avows his intention to give his tance in that quarter should the French in turn tance in that quarter should the French in turn

> These positions are the chain of fortresses running east and west on the north of the Po. Miliout intermission, in striving to render Piazenza, Mantua, Ferrara, and Comacchio impregnable.— At Cremona, Casal Maggiore, and some other places on the left bank of the Po, (in Lombardy,) built the round towers in the neighborhood of Linz, is now busily occupied in fortifying Bres-cello, a Modenese town, which is at a very short distance from the frontier of Parma. The fortifications of Guastalla, in the Duchy of Modena, are being repaired, and Austrian troops have re-cently entered the place. Entrenched in these positions the Austrians might safely expect to bid leflance, for a time at least, to any force that could be brought against them. They would be like Montcalm at Quebec, or like the Russians at Sebastopol, but, unlike the former, they would not rashly abandon their forts for the field, and, unlike the latter, they would not labor under the disdvantage of inferior ordnance and small arms.

With these fortresses as the base of operations they can sally out to scourge and devastate Lombardy on the north, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany on the south. Their power cannot be broken in Italy so long as they hold them, nor can any French victories, however rapid and brilliant they may be, assure a permanent conquest while these fortified towns bristle along the Lombardo-Venetian frontier. That to this complexion the war will come at last seems anticipated, for, besides augmenting their garrisons and strengthening their works, the Austrians are pouring into their storehouses the provisions they have plundered from the Piedmontese, as if intending to be prepared for protracted sieges, which, if they do not exhaust the energies of the assailants, or the patience of those who have to "pay the piper," will, at any rate, ensure delays favorable to renewed diplomatic negotiations .- Albany Evening Journal.

The wife of G. W. Potts, of Pettsville, Pa., fell dead with fright, on Thursday last, during a thun-

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C. DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND THREE QUARters per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, been declared this day out of the profits for the last six months, payable to the stockholders (less the tax to the State of twenty-five cents on each individual share) at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C. THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCK. holders of this Bank will be held at their Bankholders of this cary, on the first Monday in July next. (june 11—j'ly 8.) C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

The first Monday in July falling on the fourth, the meeting of Stockholders will be held on Tuesday the fifth.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r. the fifth.

TOTICE .-- Persons receiving Freight at this Station must, in all cases, pay charges Office Hours-From 6 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, WILL. H. FINCH. Agent N. C. R. R. Raleigh, May 18th, 1859.

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

STAUNTON, VILGINIA. THIS INSTITUTION, located thirty-five miles by rail, west of the University of Virginia, was incorporgentlemen in one of the healthiest regions of the State The Buildings have been recently enlarged to acommodate the increased patronage, are comfortably furnished and will accommodate eighty boarding pu pils. The Board of Instructors consists of eight gentlemen and four ladies, all experienced teachers The Music Rooms are supplied with twelve first Vocal and Instrumental Music, under experienced Professors. The Recitation and Lecture Rooms are furnished with the best means of illustration. Papils south of Virginia, can remain during vacation in the Institute. The influence of the salubrious and in vigorating climate of this region upon the constitution. during the important period of its development, has As regards his political prosperity, we entertain seen witnessed in numerous instances. TERMS:-Board and English tuition for the annual session. \$200.

Registers with full information, sent upon lication to the Principal, Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, staunton, Va. Board of Visitors :-- Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Hon. Vm. Ballard Preston, Hon. G. W. Summers, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Hon. John Letcher, Hon. G. W. Thompson, Hon, R. C. L. Moneure, Prof. John B. Minor.

Staunton, Va., June, 1859. iune 11-sw3mpd SAM'L T. IREDELL. M. D. IREDELL BROTHERS.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. DAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE

Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Pancy Toilet articles. N. B.—Particular attention given to orders. Raleigh, April 29th, 1859.

BRUSHES.--HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL,
Dusting, Scrubbing, Wall, Floor, Window, Shoe,
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IREDELL BROTHERS. HEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO. —An extra quality on hand.
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A LE AND PORTER—A fresh supply just arrived. IREDELL BROTHERS. DRANDY, WHISKEY AND WINES-OF superior quality for Medicinal purposes.
IREDELL BROTHERS. Raleigh, April 29th, 1859.

Spirit of the Age copy on inside until forbid. RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY. THE next term will commence the 14th of July For particulars apply for catalogue. T. H. BRAME, President.

Raleigh, N. C., June 11, 1859. june 15-3t SMYTH, STONE & BANKS, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 94 and 96 Sycamore Street.

PARTICULAR PERSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &C.

PETELSBURG, VA.

THOMAS SMYTH. H. J. STONE R. R. BANKS. mar 5-wasw ly CHAS. W. PALMER WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARmers generally to his Patent Drain Brick .-

This brick is specially suited for draining lands, and answers every facility of iron or wooden pipes, and at a far less cost to the purchaser. Mr. Palmer confidently believes, that if this brick was fairly tested, it would not only meet the wants of those who have lands to drain, but would be preferable in every way to any mode of drainage hitherto tried. Mr. Palmer would also call the attention of the community to a very superior quality of Oil Hearth-Brick, which he will offer for sale, and will be ready to deliver in a few days. The oil brick is 12 inches square, and made of the very best pipe clay.

N. B. All orders addressed to Mr. Palmer through the Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.

NOTICE. T APPRARING from returns made to us, that more than one million of dollars have been sub-scribed to the capital stock of the BANK OF NORTH. CAROLINA, notice is hereby given that the Stock-holders in said Bank will meet in the City of Raleigh on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, for the purpose of organizing the corporation according to the provision of the charter. JOHN W. KLLIS,

D. W. COURTS, C. H. BROGDEN.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company BARTFORD, CONN.

provided A. D. 1810. Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000 500,000 300,000

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1859. \$43,455.22 Cash on hand in Bank, Cash in hand of Agents and in transit, Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value, Bills Received, smply secured, 230,413.00 2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, 2,200 " " New York, 710 " " Boston, 74 620 00 10,000.00 100 Shares Bank of State of Missouri, State and City Bonds, 6 per cent, 74 245.00 Rail Road Stocks,

16,250.00 14,035.00

DIRECTORS. H. Huntington, Непту Кепеу, Calvin Day, Albert Day, John P. Brace, ames Goodwin, Charles Boswell. Charles J. Russ.

United States' Treasury Notes.

H. HUNTINGTON, President. TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary. O. C. LYMAN, Assistant Secretary. WM. N. BOWERS, Actuary. This old reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most

ther kinds of property, on its usual satisfactor; Particular attention given to insuring Farm Proper-y, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected. and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at low rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the only authorized Agent for Raleigh and

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds currer in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assure ay prefer.

Raleigh, N. C, April 29, 1859. june 18—1y.

Office Western N. C. Rail Road, SALISBURY, JUNE 18, 1859.

SUMMER ARBANGEMENT.

Nand after Wednesday, the 15th inst., a train of cars will leave Salisbury daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4:30 P. M., or soon after the arrival of the North Carelina cars, carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba River, where it will be met by comfortable and commodious 4 horse post coaches, which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.—
Returning, the train will leave the Catawba River at o'aloek, A. M., after the arrival of the Western coaches, and reach Salisbury at 7:15, A. M., in time to reakfast and connect with the N. C. mail go On the Banks of the Catawba, the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion, is prepared to entertain the traveling public.

By this route passengers going West will leave Sal-isbury in the evening and reach Asheville the next evening; also, coming east they will leave Asheville in the morning and arrive at Salisbury the next morn-ing; and, besides being comfortably accommodated, they will have an opportunity of witnessing a great variety of the beautiful and picturesque. The trains will run according to the following

schedule: ARRIVE AT LEAVE Third Creek, 5:15 Salisbury, 4:30 Third Creek, 5:20 Statesville, 5:55 Statesville, 6:05 Catawba River, 6.45 RETURNING.

LEAVE ARRIVEAT Catawba River, 5:00 Statesville, 5:39 Third Creek, 6:25 Statesville. Third Creek, Salisbury, JAMES C. TURNER. Eng. & Superintendent.

june 18-1m.

Salisbury, June 12. PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

STOKES COUNTY, N. C. THESE well-known and popular Springs, situated n the County of Stokes, 2 miles from Danbury the county site, claim a share of the attention of the bealth and pleasure-seeking public of North Western Caro

ina, and the State. The Proprietor has effected great improvement in the arrangement of his House, and is now able to accommodate 300 boarders with ease and comfort. The Scenery of this section is regarded as unsurpassed in beauty by any to be found in the State.— Though not so wild, broken and romantic as that of the extreme West, there is a quiet loveliness about it, charming to the beholder. The Springs gush immediately from the base of one of the noble hills compo sing the Sauratown Mountains; the most prominen and attractive peak of which is Moore's Knob, distant miles. In the vicinity of the Springs is situated, also, that beautiful natural curiosity,

THE CASCADE, A visit to which always repays the trouble. Every possible convenience for the amusement and comfort of guests will be provided.

TRAVELING FACILITIES. The Proprietor will run a tri-weekly line of Coache from Salem during the season, thus insuring to visitors from a distance, direct and easy transportation, without annoyance or delay. Distance from High Point to Salem, 18 miles. From Salem to Springs, 28. TERMS:

One man per month, " " L Day, 1 50 Children under 12 Years and Servants Half Rates.

These popular Springs are invaluable for their Medicinal qualities. They have cured Scrofula, Dyspephad failed. THE SEASON OPENS JUNE FIRST. PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

May 27, 1859. june 15-3m. DANCY & HYMAN, GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 124 PEARL STREET,

JOHN S. DANCY. NEW YORK. O. H. CHALKLEY,

LEATHER, SHOE-TRIMMINGS, OIL, TAN NERS TOOLS, &C., AND IMPORTER OF FRENCH CALF-SKINS, 13th Street, between Main and Carey,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Is now in receipt of a large and excellent stock Goods appertaining to his business, to which is invited very Low For CASH, or to punctual customers. Richmond, Feb. 26, 1859.

CAROLINA CITY STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

HAVING been appointed by the proper authority Commissioners to open books and receive sub-scriptions to the stock of the Carolina City Steam Navigation Company in the city of Raleigh, we hereby give notice that books will be opened for that purpose at the store of Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, BUFUS S. TUCKER, JNO. W. SYME,

CHAS. L. HINTON, W. H. HARRISON C. W. D. HUTCHINGS. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,

MILITARY ACADEMY. the plan of the Virginis and S. Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the superintendent, .

COL. C. C. TEW, jan 29-1y Hillsberough, C. N. LUMBER---LONG LEAF PINE.

THOSE WISHING
NO. 1 LONG LEAF PINE,
CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST BOTH

AT A LOW PRIOR FOR CASH:

T. H. SNOW.
The highest cash price paid.

T. H. S. J. H. S. June 4.

WH

June 10th, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 10 c'elock, A. M., 10th July next, for the sale to the highest bidder of \$200,600 N. O state Bonds, issued under an act entitled "An act authorising the Public Treasurer to sell the Bonds of the State for certain purposes." The above bonds will be issued in sums of \$1000, \$500, \$200 or \$100 and the guit mychasers, bearing date 1st July 1970. cach to suit purchasers, bearing date 1st July, 1859, with compons at the rate of six per cent. per annum attached, payable semi-annually. Those of \$1000 and \$500 will run thirty years, and the \$100 and \$200 ten years. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the payable at the Treasure profess to have them at the Treasure profess to have them at the Treasure

N. C. SIX PER CENT. STOCKS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT of N. C.

the party prefers to have them at the Treasury of the State. These bonds are exempt from taxation for my State. These bonds are exempt from taxation for my purpose whatever. Successful bidders upon being informed of the sceeptance of their bids, can deposit the amount of their bids to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor. Secretary and Comptroller of State and the The bids will be opened in the presence of the Gov. ernor. Secretary and Comptroller of State and the President of the Bank of the State. The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part, as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

ju 15.-td. D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

WILLIAM WATSON, Upholsterer & Paper-Hanger. FAYETEVILLE STREET, (Next Door to Farmer's Hall,)

RALEIGH, N. C., s new receiving his SPRING GOODS, consisting of GILT. VELVET, AND COMMON PAPERS, and borders to match—all of which he will put up ; the neatest manner, both in town and country. Also, Transparent and Paper Shades, Cornices and Curtain Bands,

Picture Cords and Tassels, Lounges, Hair, Shuck and 2000年以前,2000 2000年 Cotton Mattresses. THE PALMLEAF SHUCK MATTRESS.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, superior to the ordinary SHU K MATTRESS. All of which I will sell at the lowest prices for cash. or to six months | motual customers. WILLIAM WATSON. mar 28-3m

Patent Mica

AND FIRROUS CEMENT ROOFING This erment consists of strong glutinous substances, mpregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with dica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will WARRANT IT WATER PROOF.

t also reflects the rays of the sun, making the build. ing much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will ther crack nor rot. IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE. and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.

GENERAL OFFICE, 318 BROADWAY, New York. N. B .- Coment for sale by the barrel, with full prined instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States. june 15-3m\$m smp4co. J. D. & CO.

PULLIAM & BETTS, AUCTIONEERS FOR SALE OF NEGROES ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, Franklin Street, Richmond, Va. PORTERS ALWAYS AT EACH DEPOT.

ALBERT C. PULLIAM, D. K. WEISIGER,)

L WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman

at Madras, to his bro-CONNOISSEURS, ther at Worcester Tell LEA & PER Only Good Sauce. RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in and applicable to India, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-atable as well as the EVERY VARIETY

most wholesome Sauce that is made." BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! In gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing, &c ; LEA & PERRINS, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

imparts aiquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the On the Dinner Table, Families are discontinuing the use of a castor, and substituting a cruet of LEA & PERRINS' WORCES-TERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

405 Broadway, New York A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct shipment from England. aug 14—1v2ce TIN FOIL AND METALIC CAP MANU-FACTORY.

No. 38 Crosby Street, New York.

JOHN J. CROOKE & CO. ARE MANUPACTURING UNDER THEIR PATENT ROLLED TIN FOIL, PLAIN, PRINTED, OR EMBOSSED, SUITABLE FOR WRAPPING Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese, Spices, etc.

brilliancy and strength to the imported article. METALLIC CAPS, For sealing Bottles, Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required. Also, Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania Metals.

Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior is

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Phosphates Lime, and are sole Agents for ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO. This Guano is warranted to contain 8 per cent of Ammonia, 45 to 50 per cent Bone Phosphate of Lime, and is composed of one-half best Peruvian Guano, onehalf fine-ground Bone and the best Phosphate Guano, and is prepared by new and improved machinery. by which it is reduced to a uniform fine powder, and is in

the most perfect order for immediate us

I prepare but one quality, and that is the best, and I guarantee that, as a fertilizer, it is not excelled by any Guano or Guanos now offered to the farmers of Its Ammonia and Bone Phosphate of Lime are in proper proportions to produce a rapid and vigorous growth, and will leave the land in an improved state

and a perfect uniformity is guaranteed. FRANCIS ROBINSON. AVING accepted the agency for he sale of "Robinson's Maniplated Guano," we are now prepared to supply this superior fartilizer in lots to salt purchasers.

Would be pleased to have farmers call and examine the above and give it a trisi.

THOMAS BRANCH & SONS. mar 26-w*sw8m

T OAF SUGAR-CHAMPAGNE_ WHITAKER'S.

DINE LOT OF WHISKIES

to a reference was also TAINE LOT OF BEEF AND SAUSAGE-