The Louisiana Democrat.

TERMS----$4 00] THE LOVE OF COUNTRY IS THE LOVE OF GOD. [IN ADVANCE.

Volume 15.} ALEXANDRIA, La., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859. {Number 4.

Professional Cards.

NOTICE.

MERCER CANFIELD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will practice his profession in this and the adjoining Parishes. Office on second street, opposite Court Yard Square, one door below McCloskey's store.
Office at Alexandria, La. ap13

J. ORSBORN. W. P. SHROPSHIRE.

ORSBORN & SHROPSHIRE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
WILL practice their profession in this and the adjoining Parishes.
Office in Alexandria, next Door to the Post Office. m18-1y.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
WM. B. LEWIS. JNO. C. LEWIS. EDWARD T. LEWIS.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. W. B. & J. C. Lewis, is this day dissolved, and a new one substituted therefor between Messrs. W. B., J. C. & E. T. Lewis, who will practice their profession in the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, Natchitoches and Catahoula. One of them will always be found at their office in Alexandria. Feb 23 '59-1y

H. S. LOSEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL practice his profession in this and adjoining parishes.
Office 3d door below the Alexandria House.
janl2-1y ALEXANDRIA, LA.

W. B. HYMAN. A. CAZABAT
HYMAN & CAZABAT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
dec20-1y Alexandria, La.

EDGAR E. VOORHIES. JAMES GRAHAM
VOORHIES & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Thirteenth and adjoining Districts. Offices in Alexandria and Marksville, La. [aug 10-1y

LAW NOTICE.
J. H. & THOMAS OVERTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of their profession, will attend regularly the District Courts of the Parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, Rapides and Avoyelles, and the annual sessions of the Supreme Court at Alexandria and Opelousas. .... Office at Opelousas, La. ap27

J. N. RHORER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office a the Court House, Alexandria, La.
March 30, 1858 1y

ROBERT B. LOTT
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Alexandria, La.
Office on Third Street near the Methodist Church, and immediately in the rear of the Rapides House.
anl2-1y

GEO. S. D. ANDERSON, M. D.
ALEXANDRIA, LA.
☞ Office one door south of the American Office, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Lamm.
August 17 1858-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH ADVANCED on Cotton, or will purchase at the New Orleans quotations, one cent per pound off. S. W. HENARIE.

FOUND.—I HAVE a Gold Watch and Chain, found at A. McNutt's, which the owner can have by applying to
may11-tf E. JOHNSON.

F. G. RANDOLPH & CO.,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 50 COMMON STREET,
Dec15, 1858-1y *New Orleans.*

JEWELRY.
THE undersigned has just received a select assortment of first class Jewelry which he will Sell at New Orleans prices.
ALSO, a lot of fine French and Swiss Clocks—modthly and weekly, which for beauty of finish and accurateness of performance are unrivalled.
Dec8-tf JOSEPH McEVOY.

200 BUSHELS COW PEAS for sale by L. MAGRUDER.
May 4, 1859-tf

LANDRETH'S SEEDS
Of the Fall Crop of this Year.
JUST RECEIVED—Button or Onion Toys, and a general assortment, at
ST. JOHN & GROVES.

COTTON SEED.
500 SACKS BOYD'S COTTON SEED—For Sale. Apply to
jan26-tf S. K. JOHNSON.

RAPIDES HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.,
JOHN BOGAN, Sr., Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he can be found at the "OLD STAND."
His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.
Attached to the Hotel is a
☞ STABLE ☜
kept by himself, where Horses and Buggies can be procured at all times. Also, Horses left to his care will be well attended to.
Alexandria, January 26 859-1y

200 ACRES of Bottom Land for sale. Apply to Dr. G. S. D. ANDERSON.
Alexandria, May 18, 1859-tf

CHAS. H. MYERS & BRO.
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, &c.
No. 72 Exchange Place,
Mch 16-1y BALTIMORE.

Notice to Creditors and Debtors.
DEBTORS of the Estate of W. H. Adams will come forward and make immediate payment. Creditors will deposit their claims made out in proper form, either with myself or my Attorney,
MERCER CANFIELD. B. McFEELY,
Alex., May 25, 1859. Administrator.

FASSMANN'S
IRON HOOPS AND TIES
FOR COTTON BALES.
Price 6 cents per pound—25 per cent, less than Rope.
ANY one considering the advantages of Iron over Rope as a material for binding cotton bales will be surprised that it has not been adopted long since. In its security against fire there is an overwhelming reason for its adoption.
The Presses in the Seaport cities have been the main cause of its not being generally adopted; but, now that objection is removed generally, and the Orleans Press, the largest in N. O., give it the preference over rope. The Fassmann Iron Hoop and Tie is the improvement of one of the proprietors, and is adopted from the fact that it is found after long experiment, to combine the greatest merits in simplicity and facility of aplication of any one yet made. It is so prepared as to require no change for recompressing. Thus obviating the only remaining difficulty at the seaboard cities.
The hoops are sent of any length from eight to ten feet and a full guarantee given that neither the Ties nor Hoops shall break. And further, that all cotton bound in them shall be received on the same terms, at the Orleans Press as rope bound cotton. The weight per bale is about the same as Rope, or at one pound more or less.
To show the opinion Ship Masters have of it, we give the following, among numerous commendations we have:
The undersigned masters of vessels having had cotton compressed with Fassmann's new Iron Hoops and Ties, hereby recommend the same. The bales being well compressed, and the buttons or hoops never break when thrown down in the Ship's hold or when stowed:

L. L. Condey,	Capt.	Ship.	Moses Davenport,
A. Robinson,	"	"	Madras,
James Tomas,	"	"	Henry,
A. Talbot,	"	"	Hareaseeket,
John Dean,	"	"	James Flint,
John C. Wilner,	"	"	Mulhouse,
H. Koppenholdt,	"	"	Ella A. Clark,
L. P Merill,	"	Bark,	Kimball.

The price of Hoops and Ties at N. O., is 6 cents per pound, and all orders will receive prompt attention. Liberal deductions made to merchant's for city acceptance. F. BELCHER, AGENT.
may4-6m. 12½ Commercial Place.

1859 Summer Travel! 1859.
Comfort, Safety and Pleasure!
TRAVELERS FOR THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST, TAKE THE MEMPHIS —AND NEW ORLEANS—
U. S. MAIL PACKETS,
CAPITOL.....J. D. CLARKE, Master.
BELFAST.....W. WRAY, "
J. SIMONDS.....J. F. SMITH, "
MESSENGER..... "
INGOMAR.....B. PARIS, "
Leaving New Orleans every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., viz: The CAPITOL, every Monday, passing Red River early on Tuesdays, and one of the other boats every Wednesday and Friday, passing Red River on Thursdays and Saturdays; so well and favorably known to the Traveling Public, as possessing all those qualities which render traveling agreeable, and make the traveler feel at home and at ease to Memphis, thence for *New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Virginia Springs, Atlanta, Nashville, &c., &c.*, by
Memphis AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD
And Connecting Railways.
The Express Trains of which leave Memphis every day at 8 P. M., making *CLOSE AND CERTAIN CONNECTIONS* through the entire Route, and passing over a region of country famed for its *Magnificent Scenery! Its unprecedented Healthiness! Its delightful Summer Resorts! Its celebrated Springs and Fashionable Watering Places!* Affording to the Pleasure Tourist—to the man of Business, and to familes seeking Recreation and Health during the Summer, ADVANTAGES SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROUTE! ☞ From and after JUNE, there will be *Two Trains Daily.*
Passengers for St. Louis, Louisville, and other points up the River, connect at Memphis with Fine Packets or Railroads, at their option.
☞ Tickets Good for any length of time! Allowing the holder to stop at any point *from Memphis, on*, at his pleasure. Baggage checked through from Memphis.
Passing through Slave Territory, the Railroads from Memphis offer the advantage of no annoyance, or risk in the Conveyance of Servants. The Roads are First Class, with Heavy T Rail Tracks, wide guage, and comfortable Cars.
☞ For through Tickets and correct information, apply to J. H. FRELIGH,
General Agent, Memphis Packet Office,
Under St. Charles Hotel—left wing.
WM. INSLEE, Passenger Agent.
May 1, 1859.-6t NEW ORLEANS.

Bell Cheney Springs.
THIS delightful watering place, situated in the Parish of St. Landry, in a beautiful rolling Piney Woods, distant about 36 miles from Opelousas, will be opened on the 15th of June next, for the reception of visitors.
These Springs are favorably known among the people of Western Louisiana as mineral waters of great efficiency in Chronic Diseases of various kinds—their medicinal virtues having been fully tested by innumerable cures they have performed.
The services of an excellent Cook, a good Steward and polite and attentive Servants have been secured, and a fine Band of Music engaged for the season.
Two lines of Omnibusses will connect with the Opelousas boats on and after the 15th of June, to take passengers to the Springs.
Persons visiting the above establishment may have their letters and papers sent to them to "Bayou Chicot, P. O." and we will send for them.

Board and lodging per month....	$35 00
" " " week.....	10 00
" " " day.....	2 00

Children and Servants, half price.
PATIN & DELAHOUSSAYE,
June 1-2m PROPRIETORS.

LEROY C. MORRIS,
(Private Secretary to the Governor.)
General Collecting Agent.
BATON ROUGE, LA.,
RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the above capacity. All orders entrusted to him for the collection of claims against the State, of what ever nature, will be promptly and faithfully attended to, and at a reasonable rate of compensation.
☞ He will also attend to the entering of Lands, where parties desiring the same, will furnish him with the requisite data as to locality, number of township, range, etc.; also, to the redemption of lands sole, or forfeited to the State, for non payment of taxes.
REFERENCES:
Baton Rouge, La—Gov. R. C. Wickliffe, and Hon. A. S. Herron.
Iberville Parish—Ex-Gov. P. O. Hebert.
New Orleans—Gen. M. Grivot, Gen. John L. Lewis, Hon. A. O. Ogden, Gen. Jno. Armstrong.
Carrollton—Dr. T. Scott, Esq.
Natchitoches—Dr. J. W. Butler.
Lake Providence—T. B. R. Hatch, Esq. ap13-4m

The Democrat.

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JULY : : : : : : : : : 13, 1859.

DAWGS.

Some rhymester expressed his sympathy for the "under dog in the fight." He was replied to by one who celebrated the sterling qualities of the "upper dog." Another congratulates the outside dog as follows:

You may prate of your upper and bottom dog,
And blow an alarming sight,
But, as I've found, the safest dog
Is the outside dog in the fight.

He never desires to be counted in,
Thus showing an instinct bright;
He saves his grinders for polishing bones,
Does the outside dog in the fight.

Mr. Heenan may try as long as he likes
To damage his foeman's sight;
But the pleasant position of looking on
Has the outside dog in the fight.

Utterly heedless if in the strife
The might prevail or the right;
The appetite's good and tranquil the life
Of the outside dog in the fight.

When danger threatens, the rapid way
That he runs is refreshing quite;
And simply evince she sound good sense
Of the outside dog in the fight.

And here's to his healthy and happy days,
Luck send him abundance of prog,
And drink to the hero of private life,
A health to the outside dog!

Jumpkins, who likes dogs *as* dogs, gives utterance to his peculiar convictions in the following awful "strain:"

If a "feller" must be a dog
It matters never a mite
Whether he's top dog or bottom dog,
Or spectator dog in the fight.

This world is much of a canine world,
And as often must we meet
With trading, talking, biped dogs
As with dogs that have four feet.

I hate the coward outside dog
Looking safely on at the show,
But I won't praise the upper dog,
Nor pity the dog below.

A dog is good in a dog's place
Wherever that may fall,
But the best thing yet for a sensible man
Is to be no dog at all.

He may keep, feed and bondle dogs,
Or bet on fights for pelf,
But 'tis a silly thing for a white man
To act like a dog himself.

I never could be a dandy dog
With hair put up in curls,
Like a sleek and lazy poodle pup
That is petted by simple girls.

I wouldn't lie on a silken rug
Nor wear a collar of gold,
To cringe around a master's feet
And bark when I was told.

No, I'll never consent to be classed
Along with dogs like these,
And claim for myself the glorious right,
To kick them whenever I please.

FORTUNE AND VIRTUE.

From the Italian of Benedetto da Cingoli.

BY ELIZABETH MARY ALLISON.

Virtue forever still resplendant shines:
Perishing and frail are other earthly things;
Virtue that bliss bestows which life refines,
Yet dreads not death, to guilt such terror bring,
It is not wealth, or rank that virtue makes,
As deem the vulgar and weak minded throng.
Fortune her fickle favors gives and takes,
And oft leads vice triumphantly along,
Can some dull clown into Crœsus change,
And a plebian to a monarch turn,
And so bedeck and metamorphize strange
The idols, can their feet of clay discern,
Yet cannot sway one great and lofty soul,
Since Virtue spurns at accident's control.

EDUCATIONAL.

One of the prime agencies which has ever been at work in preventing that unity of sentiment in the South which would give a resulting consequence of strength, of that unconquerable strength which is only found in the combination of moral and material force working in entire harmony, has been the sending of youth abroad for education from the lack of the native educational facilities whereby might be instilled, as the inseparable and paramount principle of instruction, an intelligently patriotic sense of that animating genius and spirit of devotion to her interests which should inspire to constant activity in their behalf all the true sons of the South. Sent abroad, they imbibe sufficient of the poison of opposing sentiments to render them too often lukewarm during their after lives, and more injurious than open enemies. But the South is awaking to the importance of such considerations, and there is every reason to believe that, ere many years, the cause of complaint and appeal will be removed, for a spirit is abroad, and hourly gaining strength, which will not be laid until its end is attained—the establishment of such first-class education institutions as will do away the necessity of sending youth to seek their *alma maters* abroad, and to gain from them a finished education at the expense of injured principle.

Among the institutions which, upon its own merits, is appealing to our social, kindly and our material interests, as individuals and in common, is that which is chartered under the title of "Dolbear Commercial College of the city of New Orleans," but which is not, as its designation would indicate, solely devoted to the peculiar branches which constitute a commercial education. The views of its prime founder, and of its administrators, as expressed in the instrument of charter, are more liberal and enlarged, for they contemplate a more complete educational institution, to be established and endowed with a capital stock of a quarter of a million of dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. We do not imagine that an institution could be more admirably planned to ensure the largest usefulness, for its special aims are to impart thorough practical instruction in the various departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Mechanics, and when the objects announced in the charter are sustained by the requisite fund, the Department of Mechanics and Agriculture will be organized on the same enlightened scale which has heretofore enabled the Commercial Department to build up so noble a reputation for usefulness.

During the twenty-five years of its prosperous existence it has continced to send forth annually numerous matriculates thoroughly accomplished in the details of mercantite business experience, in penmanship, in languages, classic and modern, in mathematics, surveying and navigation, whose diplomas are the sufficient and unquestioned endorsements of their ability and accomplishments, for the fame of the college is familiar throughout the country, and all know that its diplomas must be deserved before they are received. They cannt be obtained merely because the student has gone through a stipulated routine of studies, for the system of the college is that whoever enters pays to learn, not for trying to learn; and after he has entered he can remain until he does learn what he contracted for without further charge, be the time longer or shorter. Thoroughly qualified professors are in charge of every department, and every department is in a separate apartment, of which there are nine in the commodious college building.

Sidce its establishment, this institution has educated thousands, the careers of many of whom have been most successful, and who owe their advancement in life to the capital of a good education with which they were furnished by it. Its graduates may be found in the most prominent business positions in this and other States, and are ever proud to acknowledge the debt they owe it. For a quarter of a century its founder has labored in its cause, and finally hails the proximate period which shall witness the fruition of his desires—the permament establishment, on an enlarged scale, of the institution—that it may not die with him, or sink for the lack of his sustaining energy. It has lately been duly chartered; and it now only remains, to insure the end, that the stock be taken up. Not only will this stock prove an indubitably good pecuniary investment, but it will confer valuable privileges, a stockholder being entitled to the advantages of the institution in his own person, or he can transfer the right to one who would become a student. A Board of Administrators, composed of eminent citizens, are authorized to receive subscriptions; and it is no longer an individual but a public enterprise; and the title by which it is now known, "Dolbear Commercial College," can be changed by vote of the stockholders to any which they conceive appropriate, though we can see no occasion for an alteration; for it is certainly due the devoted perseverance and public spirit of the founder that his name should be associated with the realized fruition of his long labors. Meanwhile the college continues in prosperous operation, with the usual numerous attendance of pupils acquiring a practical education.

Southern Literature.

The following earnest appeal to the gifted men and women of Louisiana is extracted from "Echoes from a Pine Forest" as published in the N. O. Mirror of June 18th.

But a quieter subject lies before us, not without a certain importance—the establishment and support of a proper local literature.

Have we even the pretense of one? Is there another State in the Union so utterly devoid of the wish and effort to register its annals? With the single exception of the writings of the Hon. Charles Gayarre, a work admirable in its intentions, and well executed, who can point to a single Creole attempt to rescue from oblivion the past of our native State—to explore its resources, or prophesy the promise of its coming years?

A literary undertaking in Louisiana generally drags out an unhonored and ephemeral existence, and perishes from the mere want of one tithe of that encouragement which is so liberally extended to the books and periodicals of other States. "Can any good come out of Louisiana?" is the doubting principle which rules our actions. Genius, talent, and education are not uncommon among us; but, genius, talent, and education here seem to forget that true loyalty to the natal soil, which has in all ages, and among all nations, been the moving spring of energetic action.

We know of one Creole (may these lines meet his eye) a man of extraordinary and versatile intellect a polyglot of languages—a scholar, even according the De Quincy's version, that is, "one who depends not alone upon an infinite memory, but also an infinite and electrical power of combination, bringing together from the four winds, like the angel of the Resurection, the dust of dead men's bones into the unity of breathing life."

And yet no work worthy of this brilliant and matured mind has enriched his native State.

For *him*, its beauties, its needs, its past, present and to come have no insignificance or interest beyond a passing thought. And thus with many others who might, could, and should raise Louisiana to the station which her rich abundance merits. Unworthy brood of the Pelican, who will not even render thanks for the rich heart blood which the mother's breast pours so freely forth!

Is our sun too pale, our soil too barren, to give vitality to brighter and purer creations of the mind than we get hot and reeking from the Northern press?

We accept its travestied pictures of Southern life, its bald, meagre outlines of Southern scenery, and "never look the gift horse too curiously in the mouth." To be sure, with some few exceptions, the Creole man is painted as ignorant, vicious, and brutal, and the Creole woman as a cross between a Circe and a Messalina, but *always* an ill-intentioned and mischievous appendage of any decently respectable household. But what does that matter to our superb indifference? We buy their books, shrug our shoulders, and submit to the award of the great tribunal. Well they know, (that Northern clique) that from it no appeal has ever yet been taken—too well alas. We know why it is that Southern talent has hitherto found no voice, in which to express an indignant denial of the weakness and vice generally attributed to the Louisianian.

Countrymen and countrywomen why should this be so? We want no *cacoethes scribendi*, no deluge of weak vaporish trash such as we can always get by cart-loads from our Northern friends, but our beautiful and beloved Louisiana calls loudly for interpreters to read aright the real, truthful, earnest life of the South. To gather from her mighty rivers, her sunny lakes, and broad flowery prairies, some home echoes, fuller and more enduring than any which have yet sounded in our ears. To render forth in fitting guise the old knightly histories, with their self-sacrifice and patient toil, which won this goodly heritage from its primeval solitude.

The much loved soil where a mother's voice first sounded in our infants ears—where our youth sorrowed and rejoiced, hoped and believed in the great possibilities which now, alas, seem dim and afar where our Southern hearts drew a fuller and completer life from these genial Southern skies. Surely in common loyalty it is only right that a struggle should be made to clear a way through the wilderness, and leave landmarks to show that human beings have lived and loved, wrought and sung, smiled or wept in the humblest cottage in despised Louisiana.

No empty fame for the pioneers in this work. Slow steps and much entangled by undergrowth—much impatience too that God's sunlight will not at once stream in, broad and full, upon the teeming earth.

But courage, brothers! Let us be content to gather and compare—to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, if by these humblest of labors, a few stones of the foundation of a noble structure may be laid. More skillful hands in time will shape the dome and polish the shaft of which we will have gathered the rough materials.

But still there is dignity in our labor!

The dignity of believing that Louisiana will yet take a stand in the ranks of mind, worthy of her high gifts. The dignity of lending our own efforts to arouse from their lotus-eating slumbers, the rich full utterances which might swell throughout the length and breadth of the land, and teach the slanderer that the Louisianian is not always a vicious *faineant* nor his soil alone the God-accursed abode of reptiles and birds of prey. (Other climes can show a truer breed.) Nor are we always walking in the thick black night of Gehenna, and raving and blaspheming, and being a crying nuisance upon the face of the earth. Whose voice will help this protest?

Euthanasia! a happy death! Is it not written in that calm, tranquil sunset, which with the consciousness of duty fulfilled, goes so peacefully to its rest? Shall it not be written over our own graves, if we have earnestly, and in fearless faith wrought out our own appointed tasks—never forgetting by whom they have been set—never forgetting unto whom the full account must be rendered?

Over the Louisiana sod under which we hope some day to rest; the blue skies we have loved so well will look calmly down; the flowers will spring in their familiar beauty; the birds carol their wild glad notes, and amid these precious sights and sounds of home, our truest epitaph will be that we have loved them all. Aye, and with a passion which made us seek that our brothers should love them too, and tell of their harmonious and God-leading influence in more eloquent language than has ever yet escaped from our own inmost heart. So mote it be.

Naturalized Citizens:

Their Rights and Liabilities in their Native Countries.

A naturalized citizen resident of Tennessee, having written to the venerable Secretary of State making some inquiries as to the extent of the protection which his citizenship of the United States would afford in his native country, France, where he proposed to visit, General Cass replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1859.

Your letter of the 13th inst., 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 brief note is explained in another addressed by the Secretary to a naturalised citizen residing in Cincinnati.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 14, 1859.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department, to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix LeClere, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscriptions, as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by draft as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens, returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers.

Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the Court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated that this Government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that, "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his lifetime a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any other Government whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the Minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian Government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were existing at the period of their emigration.

If at that time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertions; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfrindly towards the United States. This question can not, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The following letter was addressed to a Prussian gentleman resident in California, by our Minister in Berlin:

Dear Sir:—Yours of Feb. 3d is before me. You are liable to be arrested anywhere in Prussia for not performing your military service.

I do not believe that while residing in Bremen, Hamburg, or any of the free cities, they have the right to take you. This, however, is a disputed question. Thus far, they have not been able to compel those cities to deliver for such offences.

At this time efforts are making to remedy the present state of things, growing out of the claim of military service on citizens of our country (America) I hope something will be done which will meet your case and others of a like character. I would suggest the propriety of your presenting a petition setting forth your case, asking leave to return. In that way you may obtain the views of the Government, and determine whether you will return or not. I shall be happy to serve you.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

The following letter from General Cushing, Attorney-General under President Pierce, is published in the Boston papers:

BOSTON, 18th June, 1859.

SIR—In response to your inquiry as to what legal condition you, born in Turkey, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, will have in Turkey during a proposed sojourn there, I state:

The laws of the United States do not admit the indefeasibility of natural allegiance. The assertion of the right of self expatriation is one of the principles of the fundamental public law of the American Union. We hold that the power to change domicile is of universal natural right, subject to such conditions as may be requisite to reconcile the general with individual interests. These conditions are the exercise of good faith in the time and circumstances and in the purpose of the change of domicil, the actual consummation of the purpose, and the discharge of all *subsisting* obligations in or to the country left. Such, according to my understanding of the matter, always has been, and still continues to be, the doctrine maintained by the American Government.

It being material to you, however, to possess official assurance on this point, I have presented your case to the notice of the Secretary of State; and I have his answer to the effect, that, in the case of a person emigrating to the United States, and becoming naturalized here, with no *present* liabilities to his native country, military or other, existing against him *at the time of his emigration*—in such case, the law of nations, or the opinion of the American Government, gives no right to any foreign country to interfere with him, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself, and unfriendly to the United States.

And therefore, subject to the reservations above stated, you will be entitled in Turkey to be regarded as a citizen of the United States.

I am, respectfully, C. CUSHING.

MR. ALEXANDER SIDI.

DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS.—We quote the following observations from the Boston Post:

Democrats of the country may differ in opinion about certain men, measures, and even principles, but after all their discussions, they will finally unite in securing success for their regular organized action. The voice of the majority will be heard through this organization and that voice will be regarded in every State in the Union. Our opponents may flatter themselves that because some in our ranks scold—some bolt—some sell themselves to the enemy—the integrity of the Democratic *party* is broken—its fidelity shaken. Its progress is steadily onward, and no threat or device can turn it from that course which has already led it to victory after victory, and which will yet crown it with triumph superior to those it has before achieved."

☞ At a Convention held at the Court House of the parish of East Baton Rouge, Andrew S. Herron and Robert L. Knox were nominated to represent that parish in the next Legislature.