The Louisiana Democrat.

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

Volume 15.} ALEXANDRIA, La., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859. {Number 7.

Professional Cards.

NOTICE.

MERCER CANFIELD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR 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.
jan12-1y ALEXANDRIA, LA.

W. B. HYMAN. A. CAZABAT

HYMAN & CAZABAT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
dec30-1y 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 1 0-1y

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. RHO[illegible]
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Office at the Court House, Alexandria, La.
March 30, 1858 1y

ROBT. E. LOFT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Alexandria, La.
Office on Third Street near the Methodist Church, [illegible] immediately in the rear of the Rapides House.
7 12-1y

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.

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.*

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

RAPIDES HOTEL.
SECOND STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.,
JOHN [illegible], 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

PICTURES! PICTURES!!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Alexandria and vicinity, that he will remain a short time with them for the purpose of taking AMBROTYPES, and MELAINOTYPES, &c.; they can be taken equally as well in cloudy as clear weather, and set in Cases, Breast-pins, Earrings, &c. His pi[illegible] need but to be seen to be admired. They speak for themselves. Those wishing a handsomely colored Picture of themselves, or friends, should govern themselves accordingly. His Gallery is in Masonic Hall. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens.
may11-tf M. A. COOPER.

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.

JOSEPH M'EVOY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
COURT HOUSE SQUARE
Alexandria, La.
N. B.---Engraving neatly executed.
May 11, 1858-1y

50 BARRELS OF LIME just received and for SALE by
je 29-tf J. WALKER.

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

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 11, 1859.-6t NEW ORLEANS.

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 application of any one yet made. It is so prepared as to require no change for recompressing. Thus obviating the only remaining difficulty at the sea board 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 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,	"	"	Harcasecket,
John Dean,	"	"	James Flint,
John C. Wilner,	"	"	Mailhouse,
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.

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—W. T. Scott, Esq.
Natchitoches—Dr. J. W. Butler.
Lake Providence—T. R. R. Hatch, Esq.ap13-4m

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.

W. K. STEVENS. D. H. M'ELROY

W. K. STEVENS & CO.,
(FORMERLY OF THE RED RIVER RAILROAD.)
Iron and Brass Foundry
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
On FRONT STREET, between the Store of H. ROBERTSON & CO., *and the Railroad Depot, Alexandria, Louisiana.*

WE WOULD respectfully announce to the Planters of Rapides and adjoining Parishes, that we have opened the above named establishment for the purpose of Manufacturing
Steam Engines,
Grist Mills,
Saw Mills,
Pumps of every description, Steam and Water Pipes of all varieties furnished and fitted to order, in the neatest possible manner.
Blow Cocks,
Steam Guages,
Mud Valves,
Steam Whistles,
—Water and Cistern Faucets.—
W. K. STEVENS'
PATENT LUBRICATOR,
and every variety of Brass or Copper Work.

Repairing done on Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Sugar Mills, and every variety of Cast, Wrought Iron, and Brass Work. Old Cylinders bored and made as good as new.

We will also furnish the celebrated—
Metalic Packing,
for Cylinders, &c.

We will also, keep on hand, and make to order, any variety of *Plows, Sweeps, Iron Axles* for Carts and Wagons, with Boxes or Tubes to suit. Also—

Blacksmithing
done in all its branches.

We are also, prepared to do
— **Wood Turning** —
of all kinds, such as Wagon and Cart Hubs, Fellies, &c.

Planters, and others, interested in the Machine Business, would do well to call and take a look at our
MACHINERY
and examine our *Prices* before sending their orders or work elsewhere, as we are prepared to do all work in our line of business as *CHEAP*, we think, as can be done elsewhere.

☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to, and thankfully received.

☞ All work done by us, warranted to give *entire satisfaction.*

We are Agents for the house of
W. R. DUNLAP & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, and we are prepared to furnish Boilers, Engines, and every description of
Machinery
of their work, at
Manufacturer's Prices,
and guarantee them in every respect.

We refer to the following gentlemen:

J. R. Williams,	A. Prescott,
T. O. Moore,	J. Innis,
M. R. Ariail,	Capt. S. Wilson,
W. M. Sasser,	Jos. Chambers,
H. Robertson & Co.,	P. T. Hickman,
D. A. Smith,	S. B. Haygood.
G. G. McElroy,	

June 1, 1859-1y

SUMMER PACKET.—The new light draught and swift running steamer
MORNING LIGHT,
of superior accommodations for passengers,
EDWARD PARKER, MASTER.
SAM. LAWSON, CLERK,
having been chartered expressly for the New Orleans and Alexandria trade, takes the place of the Piota, and will run as a regular packet during the low water season.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
June 22 A. RACHAL.

News from the Seat of War!

GREAT TRIUMPH
Of Liberty Over Austrian Despotism!!

Italy at Last Independent!

WE take this method of informing our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have, and are receiving by every boat, the finest and most
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF GOODS
ever brought to this market, comprising a well selected Stock of
Summer Goods,
Mantillas;
Parasols of all styles and colors;
English Bareges, Double Skirts;
French, do. do. do.
do. do. with Flounces;
French Jaconets;
Muslins;
and Prints of every manufacture; and a variety of Goods unusually found in a well kept Dry Goods Store.

Ready Made Clothing.
Shirts of every style—White, Colored, Linen and Marseilles.
Ladies and Gents Shoes;
Hats and Ladies Flats, &c., &c.
If you want BARGAINS—GOOD GOODS, and at the very LOWEST PRICES, be sure to call
—AT THE—
Cash Store,
Where you will find desirable Goods at
Eastern Prices,
Selected by an experienced buyer, our Stock will exceed everything in the market for
—Splendor and Cheapness.—
We have no old stock on hand, as we would rather sell BELOW COST, than keep over old Goods.
Our motto always was, and will be
Small Profits & Quick Returns!
☞ Call and convince yourselves, at
WINEHILL & GILBERT'S
CASH STORE,
June 8-tf FRONT ST., ALEXANDRIA.

Scythes and Cradles
FOR sale by
June 8, 1859. S. W. HENARIE.

BELLS.—A large lot of Bells from the smallest the largest, just received and for sale at reduced prices, by je29 S. W. HENARIE

CHEAP FOR CASH
—OR—
GOOD SHORT PAPER!
Groceries! Groceries!!

THE subscriber on Front Street, opposite the Ferry Landing, having removed from his old stand, one door below, into O. W. Nailey's building, still keeps on hand a very general and complete assortment of
Family and Plantation Groceries,
such as are usually applied for in this market, consisting, among many other articles, of—
Sides Shoulders and Hams; Corned Beef, of excellent quality, Salt, Flour, Sugar and Coffee, Tea; Tobacco, Mackerel, Sardines, Cheese, Lard, Soap, Candles, Yeast Powders, Crockery ware, Brandies, Whisky, Wines and Cordials. Irish Potatoes, Onions, &c.

"Prompt customers and low per-centage," is the proper motto. Goods might be sold much lower in Alexandria, if merchants were not compelled to tack on extra per-centage to cover the losses from bad sales; I have determined to abandon that system, and hereafter, sell only for CASH or SHORT GOOD PAPER, by which plan I shall be able to sell *LOWER* and make more money than those who follow a different practice.
June 8, 1859-y JACOB WALKER.

Castor Springs,
(20 MILES WEST OF COLUMBIA.)
CATAHOULA PARISH, LOUISIANA.

MRS. ANDERSON & SON respectfully announce to their numerous friends and all other seekers of
Health, Pleasure and Recreation
that they have newly fitted up their establishment at the **Castor Springs** and are prepared to offer better accommodations than ever to those who feel disposed to pay them a visit. The water possesses the very finest medical properties, as many heretofore afflicted with Dispepsia, Rheumatism, Jaundice, and other functional and organic diseases can testify.

The SPRINGS are situated in a pleasant, healthful, Pine Valley region, with an abundance of **Game**, and every facility will be afforded to chase and kill the silver footed deer.

The roads are good from almost any point, North, Jouth, East or West.

There are Bath-Houses provided for those who desire to test the efficacy of the water by bathing, and those who desire amusements will be furnished with *BALL ROOMS, BALL ALLEYS*, &c.

The proprietors are distinguished for their unwearied attention to the happiness and comfort of their guests, and their charges are more moderate than most places of similar resort.
June 8th, 1859.-6m

U. WESTBROOK, G. W. PASSEL.

U. WESTBROOK & CO.,
CARRIAGE MAKERS & REPAIRERS,
CORNER OF BAYOU ROBERT AND SIXTH STREET,
ALEXANDRIA,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Rapides and adjoining parishes, that they still carry on the Carriage business in all its branches,
PAINTING,
TRIMMING,
WOODWORKING AND
BLACKSMITHING.

Having on hand a large assortment of MATERIAL of the best QUALITY, they will endeavor to do all work entrusted in their hands with dispatch, and to suit the most fastidious, at moderate prices.

In addition to our former business, we will keep on hand an assortment of BUGGIES and HARNESS, which we will sell at New Orleans prices and terms.

Give us a call before sending your orders to New Orleans. July 6-1y.

$100 REWARD!

RUNAWAY from "Crighton" plantation, on Tensas River, parish of Condordia, sometime in March last, two negro men named **Charles** and **King**, of the following description:

CHARLES is twenty-three or four years of age, weighs about 140 pounds, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, rather a down look, and speaks slowly when spoken to.

KING is twenty-five or six years old, weighs about 160 pounds, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light complexion, speaks quick when spoken to; he is a very likely boy.

A reward of one hundred dollars will be given for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber in Natchez, or fifty dollars each, separately.
June 15-2m THOS. H. STANTON.

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.

JUST RECEIVED
A FEW Barrels **Old Virgin Whisky**, (best ever brought to this place.)
Otard and Cognac Brandies;
Claret Wine in Pint and Quart Bottles;
Champagne, " " " " "
Old Port and Medaira Wine, by the gallon or bot.
Syrups, Assorted;
Pure Home Made Lemon Syrup;
Dried Beef; Beef Tongues;
Mackerel in Kitts; Rice; Tea; Coffee;
Loaf, Crushed and Pulverized Sugar;
Salt; Bacon; Soap; Candles;
Macaroni, and everything for FAMILY USE, which will be sold at *LIVING RATES.*
June 8, S. W. HENARIE.

NOTICE.—If Mrs Mary A. E. Wininghan, born Mary A. E. Lambright, will call on me at the Post Office, she will learn something of peculiar importance to herself.
July 20th 1859-3t E. R. BIOSSAT.

WANTED.—A single gentleman of experience and skill in the business of managing a Cotton Plantation, and who can furnish satisfactory resident references, desires a situation.
For names and further particulars, apply to this office. june 22-tf

NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Alexandria, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of September, to the highest bidder, the right to keep a FERRY across Little River, at the place known as MILLS' FERRY. July 27,-tds G. BAILLIO, P. P. J.

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

The Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
$4 00 per annum.....In Advance.
AUGUST ::::::3, 1859.

The Naturalization Question.

A Naturalized citizen of the United States recently returned to the kingdom of Hanover his native country and was there impressed into the army. When he emigrated to America he was not enrolled in the Hanoverian army and had not been drafted for that duty. He having made complaint to his government, the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, addressed on the 8th inst., a letter to our Minister at Berlin in which the following passages occur. It will be seen that the views of Gen. Cass as to the protective nature of naturalization are given more fully than in his former letters:

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the Brittish King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither." &c., &c. The Constitution thus clearly recognizes the principle of expatriation in the strongest manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself and unworty of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out inducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native government and to become citizens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and unconditional right of expatriation. Congress have uniformly acted upon this principle ever since the commencement of the federal government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to become a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to ever foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince-potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen."

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, "no person except a natural born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizens. He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there, bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government have no right to interfere authoritively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own territories.

If this government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence under principles of universal law. Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native-American citizen to whom I have referred.

In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he is a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressors, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizen were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or national, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our own jurisdiction, that his naturanization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This government would not for a moment listen to any such an appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient; because, before the time can arrive for such service he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service.

To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my dispatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14th ultimo, I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army or were actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a soldier or sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from his crime because, after its commission, he had become a subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason.

Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militia man who was drafted and called into service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not oboy the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then returned to Pennsylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reanson the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide your conduct.

It is to be deeply regretted that the German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better for them, considering the comparitively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German States—and especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of California, on the 22d, put in nomination Milton S. Latham for Governor, and J. C. Downey, for Lieut. Governor. The first ballot, Weller 111, Latham 129, Nugent 29. Second ballot, Weller 104, Lathan 136, Nugent 29. Whereupon, Mr. L. having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly nominated.

SUSPECTED SLAVER.—NEW BEDFORD, July 20.—The ship Atlantic, which cleared from this port for the Indian ocean, has been seiz d on su picion of being a slaver.