THE WASHINGTON UNION,
Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,
At the UNION BUILDINGS, E st., bet. 11th and 12th.

THE DAILY UNION will be published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) and delivered to city subscribers at 12½ cents per week, payable to the collector. To subscribers by mail, at $6 a month; $3 for six months. Officers of the government, not payable in advance, will be charged $8 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, at $4 per annum for one copy; $10 for three copies; and $15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country circulation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the following prices: For one copy, $2 per annum; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $15; twenty copies, sent to one address, $25. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 260. WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859. TWO CENTS.

Special Notice to Subscribers:

Payment for subscriptions must be made invariably in advance, as the paper will always be discontinued at the expiration of the period subscribed for unless renewed. Notice will be given to subscribers when their subscriptions are about to expire.

Remittances by mail will be at the risk of the subscribers, and not of the publisher of the Union.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 day	$0 50	1 square 2 months	9 00
1 do 1 week	1 75	1 do 3 months	12 00
1 do 2 weeks	3 00	1 do 6 months	18 00
1 do 1 month	$5 00	1 do 1 year	30 00

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements in same proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in twice or thrice a week will be charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, 50 cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charged double the foregoing rates.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST.—BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Two through trains are now run daily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted,) connecting closely at Washington Junction, for Cumberland and Piedmont.

2d. The Cincinnati St. Louis, and Chicago Express Connection leaves Washington at 3.40, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 9.30, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, &c.

To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take either the 7.45, a. m., or 3.40, p. m., train from Washington, and lie over at Cumberland or Piedmont.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 3.40, p. m., train. For Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad take the same.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows:

For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 7.45, a. m., train.

For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.40, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.40, p. m., train.

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST:

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6.10 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.40 and 4.35, p. m. On Sunday at 3.40, p. m., only.

Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 8.50, a. m., and 5.30 and 5.30, p. m. On Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.

The 7.45 and 4.35 trains only will stop at way stations and for Annapolis connections.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.40, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 6.10, 7.45, and 3.40 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Ticket Office, of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
Oct 3

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntsville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Connexions to Memphis. Affording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 6¼ o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7½, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

Baggage wagons and omnibuses leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,
Washington.
June 18—tf

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will run as follows:

Leave Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m.

Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, p. m.

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 12 cents.

Whaley's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, the same time the boats leave Alexandria.

RICHARD WALLACH, President.
June 5—eod—tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGEMENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAILROAD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South and Southwest. Boats leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 6½, a. m., and 7½, p. m. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain fine breakfast on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 3½ hours down the beautiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Vernon. By the evening boat they insure a good supper and a rest of four hours in comfortable berths or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.

The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44 miles shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route, making certain connexions to

FREDERICKSBURG, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA; WELDON AND WILMINGTON, N. C.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MONTGOMERY AND MOBILE, ALA., DIRECT TO NEW ORLEANS AND ALL SOUTHERN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia, Tennessee, and East Tennessee railroads

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

Danville,	Bristol,	Dalton,
Chattanooga,	Huntsville,	Memphis,
Lynchburg,	Knoxville,	Atlanta,
Nashville,	Grand Junction,	Montgomery,
	and New Orleans.	

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the boats, foot of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINLY,
Ticket Agent.
August 17—ly

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

Reprint of the British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—whig, tory, and radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on science, literature, morality, and religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day throughout the world than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For all four of the Reviews	$8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers,
Agents for Washington,
Jan 8 No. 334 Penn. avenue.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.

"Most Wonderful and Beautiful."

WE have now on hand one of the largest and most varied assortments of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES offered in this city, on glass or paper, plain and colored, consisting of views of the principal places of the United States.

We have, also, in great variety, Elliott's celebrated groups of parlor and domestic scenes, weddings, christenings, pic-nics, &c., &c.

We also offer a fine collection of stereoscopic instruments, of various styles, manufactured to our own order. These instruments and pictures form the prettiest and most interesting present that can be offered to old or young.

TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers,
334 Pennsylvania avenue, agents for Washington of the American Stereoscopic Company. Jan 30

D. A. CARDWELL, Real Estate and General Commission Broker, has taken the office, up stairs, in No. 536 Pennsylvania avenue, where he proposes to attend to selling and buying real estate anywhere in the Union, renting out and collecting rents, and procuring houses on rent or lease, or any business appertaining to real estate, with unexceptional legal aid.

The settlement of claims of any description on the executive departments and bureaus of government and Congress, and members of Congress; especially claims of the distant and adjacent newspaper press for subscriptions and advertising, his experience being such as to enable him to furnish the necessary forms and instructions to parties having such, as well as attending to having advertisements inserted in any or all of the papers in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, on application by letter or otherwise to him; thus saving the expense of a trip to the city, and prompt returns made.

Also, the negotiation of loans on good security, and all descriptions of business which may properly be classed under the head of a general commission brokerage.

References: Hon. Wm. A. Harris, (formerly of Missouri,) Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, Col. Jas. G. Berret, mayor; Richard Wallach, esq., and the proprietors of the newspaper press generally of Washington, Messrs. J. & G. B. Davenport and Hon. J. S. Caskie, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, Allegheny City, Pa.; Col. A. T. Burnley, Frankfort, Ky., and John O. Sargent, esq., New York city. Dec 1—dtf

WM. T. DOVE & CO. are now prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored in the Plumbing, Gas, or Steam-fitting business.

(Store on 9th street, a few doors north of Pennsylvania avenue.)

Where may be found a complete assortment of chandeliers, and other gas, steam, and water fixtures. Jan 4

L. G. C. LEMAR, C. H. MOTT, J. L. AUTRY.

LAMAR, MOTT, & AUTRY, Attorneys-at-Law, Holly Springs, Miss., will practice in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson; the Federal Court at Pontotoc; the Courts of the 7th Judicial District of Mississippi; and will attend to the collection of Claims throughout North Mississippi. Sept 18—dtf

JAPAN AND HER PEOPLE—By Andrew Steinmetz, esq. 1 vol. $1 25.

The Cavaliers of Fortune; or, British Heroes in Foreign Wars, by James Grant; 1 vol. $1 25.

English Country Life, consisting of descriptions of rural habits, country scenery, and the seasons, by Thomas Miller; 1 vol.

How to Farm Profitably; or, The Sayings and Doings of Mr. Alderman Mochi.

Just received and for sale by
Feb 4 BLANCHARD & MOHUN.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT, either furnished or unfurnished, and by the year or for a shorter period, my house, on the corner of C and Third streets, occupied during the last session of Congress by Hon. Mr. Hammond, United States senator from South Carolina. Inquire of DAVID A. HALL,
Nov 6—eodtf No. 408 C street.

FOR RENT.—The Front Parlor, and Bed-Room attached, over Kidwell & Laurence's Drug Store. The most desirable rooms on the avenue, on account of the nearness to the departments and Willard's Hotel. Also, two bed rooms in third story; all furnished. Apply to KIDWELL & LAURENCE,
Nov 20—3tawtf E, near 14th street.

TO LET—The three-story brick house, No. 423 Fifth street, between E and F. Has bath-room and gas. Rent, $425. Inquire on the premises. Nov 30—tf

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MARket, with Immense Home and European Demand.

The reason why, is that by nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful, and, if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fail or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO. Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color, and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker, and much more healthy looking. I am yours, respectfully, HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 404 Vine street.

The Restoratives is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Nov 18—d3m

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FOR sale.—A scholarship in the Columbian College, for the whole term of four years, will be sold for a little more than half price to any person wishing to purchase one. The scholarship pay for room rent and tuition, which is $70 per year, I will sell for $150 cash, as the original is worth $250 or $280.

Address CATALINE, care of T. B. J., Washington P. O., D. C.
Dec 9—dtf

J. BAUMGARTEN,

No. 297 C Street, between 9th and 10th Streets,

ENGRAVER and designer in general, manufacturer and inventor of the new, improved seal presses, watch-case engraver, wood engraver, music puncher, stencil cutter, copper-plate engraver, and lithographer, is prepared to execute engravings on any metal—on gold, silver, brass, copper, steel, &c., in as good a workmanship manner as by any other establishment in the United States. The subscriber feels confident that all orders entrusted to him will give perfect satisfaction, or no charges made.

SEAL PRESSES,
OFFICIAL HAND AND BLOCK SEALS,
WATCH CASE ENGRAVER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
MUSIC PUNCHER,
STENCIL CUTTER,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER,
&c., &c., &c.
Jan 5—1yd

A. VAN CAMP, DENTIST, has returned to the city and resumed his practice.

Operating rooms and residence 407 F street, between 6th and 7th streets, 4 doors from Post Office. Oct 14—dtf

SIGN OF THE GOLD EAGLE.—Engravings—A splendid lot of which is for sale at Wagner's, 255 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Kirkwood House. Framed or otherwise.

Also, all kind of gilt picture frames. Dec 5—tf

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital $200,000!

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

The only company in Washington having such a clause in its charter.

Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest rates.

Besides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability clause of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder liable for losses.

Office—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. F. Bayly,	Benj. Beall,	Francis Mohun,
James F. Halsey,	Hudson Taylor,	Wm. Orme,
Samuel Bacon,	Joseph Bryan,	M. W. Galt.

N. B.—No charge made for policies.

JAMES C. MCGUIRE, President.
GRAFTON D. HANSON, Secretary. June 27—1y

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, RUGS, MATtings, Druggets, Curtain Materials, and House-furnishing Dry Goods, such as—

Velvet tapestry carpetings,	new designs
Tapestry Brussels do	in great variety
New styles Brussels do	super quality
Extra-heavy 3-ply do	very rich
Extra-super ingrain do	new patterns

Very heavy all-wool Dutch carpetings
Twilled Venitian carpeting for halls and steps

Velvet and Brussels do	do do

Full sheets extra heavy and very rich floor oil-cloths, cut to fit any size or shape room, hall, or passage
Mosaic, velvet, and tufted rugs and mats
Cocoa and Canton mattings
12-4, 14-4, 16-4 drugget crumb cloths
English druggets, all widths, by the yard
Very richly embroidered lace curtains
Satin laines, brocatels, and reps for curtains
White, buff, blue, and green shade linens
Stair rods, curtain fixtures, &c.

Having attended HADAN & CO.'S great Carpet Auction, which took place in New York on the 4th and 5th inst., we are now prepared to offer greater inducements than can be afforded under ordinary circumstances. Purchasers are respectfully invited to an examination of our stock. HOOE BRO. & CO.
Aug 18—dtf

R. H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and Thirteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.
Oct 28—dtf

"DINNER PARTIES."

DINNER PARTIES will be furnished to families at $3, $4, and $5 per head; or, if they prefer, a first-class French cook can be sent to their residence to prepare dinner for them at the moderate charge of $2 for his services.

Those wishing to avoid the trouble of marketing can have the best the market affords sent to their houses at cost prices.

One or more dishes will be sent to any part of the city for those who may desire it. I guaranty to furnish a better dinner than any oyster establishment in the city, at a saving of 25 per cent.

C. GAUTIER, 252 Penn. av.,
Dec 16—2moif between 12th and 13th streets.

KIMMELL HOUSE.—This nice and commodious house has just been completed, and will be open for the reception of guests on the 23d inst. This house will abound with comforts equal in every respect to any house in this or any other city. The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors at all times. I have engaged Mr. E. V. Campbell to assist and superintend the house. He is well known to the travelling community. The Kimmell House is situated on C street, between 4½ and 6th streets, in the immediate vicinity of the National Hotel, and near the railroad depot.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
Nov 19—1y* E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MANSION HOUSE,

FORMERLY THE EBBITT HOUSE,

Near corner of F and Fourteenth streets,

Dec 7—tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED.—A Spanish gentleman wishes to give practical lessons in Spanish in exchange for same in Italian and German with any gentleman or gentlemen conversant with these languages. His address can be ascertained at the Union office.
Jan 26—dtf

NATURALIZED VOTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN C. TUCKER,

OF BOSTON.

In the Massachusetts house of representatives, on Friday, February 4, there was a debate on the question of ordering to a third reading the following resolve providing for an amendment of the constitution:

No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof: *And provided further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen born during the temporary absence of the parent abroad.

Mr. JOHN C. TUCKER, of Boston, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I expected, sir, to hear from the committee, who reported this amendment, some substantial reasons why such an important provision should be imbodied in the constitution of Massachusetts. But what single weighty reason has been given to this house for imbodying in the constitution of Massachusetts an amendment so proscriptive, so unjust, and so persecuting to a large portion of your own flesh and blood, notwithstanding that you so often boast of your Anglo-Saxon descent? I am astonished to hear the puny and pretended reasons which have been given for this wanton innovation; but, sir, as long as the gentleman (Mr. Rice, of Worcester) has, for the want of better, assigned such reasons, the house will excuse me if I follow him and comment a little upon them.

I wish the house to bear in mind that this amendment is here in a peculiar manner. Why is it introduced? It is the business of the committee to show the necessity of it. How have they shown it? Why, the gentleman tells you, that if you look into one of your courts a few days before election, you will see a body of men getting out their naturalization papers. But what of that? It is the right which the law and the constitution have given them. It is for the committee to show that the right has been *abused*; and that is the question, and the only one, for this house to consider. These men have an undoubted *right* to be naturalized, and the only question is, has this right been perverted from its proper use or design? And what does the gentleman show in this connection? That on the eve of an election these alleged very ignorant men are called up to vote for some favorite candidate under the direction of some favorite leader.

I want to know if the gentleman himself does not sail under a leader. *He* does not originate anything himself; not even this amendment; but he follows his party and his party leaders both in and out of the house. I doubt, Mr. Speaker, whether the gentleman would dare to express an independent opinion upon any subject—would venture even to change his boarding-house, his parson, his tailor, or his barber, without consulting his party leaders. Don't they instruct him what tradesmen, what churches, and what theatres to patronize? and don't he do as they tell him, like a faithful, docile, and obedient party drudge, as he is? I appeal to the shrewd theatrical manager and member from Boston to say if this is not the literal fact. And yet he finds fault with the "ignorant Irish" because *they* follow the lead of designing men! I ask the gentleman to prove to this house the abuse of that constitutional privilege on their part more than on his. Has he attempted it? No, sir, he dare not.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has drawn from me, or will draw from me, the use of some strong language; but every word I say will be true. Everything which I tell you of has been witnessed by myself and many others.

The gentleman has gone into the elections for argument; well, let me follow him, and let us see the comparative abuses by this foreign population. I have lived in Boston thirty-three years; I have a family here, and expect to live here the remainder of my days, if I am not driven out of it by such bigotry and persecution as this proposed measure. I have some small property here; though I am taxed enough for that. [Laughter.] But I must confess that I never expected to see the elective franchise abused as it was in the last election. What I saw I know; and I must thank the gentleman for affording me an opportunity to tell it. Talk about abuses of the elective franchise! Why, sir, I have seen men—native-born Americans—dragged from gambling-houses; I have seen men—no, boys nineteen years of age—go up to the polls and vote; I have seen the filth of North street, the gambling-rooms, and the lewd dance-halls, scraped together, to elevate a certain person to the position of member of Congress. I say I have seen this; I say I know it. Was it the "ignorant adopted citizen" who was found there? Not at all.

Why, sir—though I regret to say it—I have also heard, on good authority, what will make this house almost shudder—and I refer to the public press of Boston to bear me out in the statement—that the very judge on the bench did leave a court of justice, and go down—down even to Clash's Saloon in North street—to make political capital for his favorite candidate for Congress. [Sensation.] If it had been a poor adopted citizen who did that, what a hue and cry there would be! But I defy any man on this floor to show me where a foreigner abused the voting privilege in the last election. I was there, and know all about it. I could go further. I have said that the lowest places were raked and scraped for voters to elect a certain republican leader to Congress. More than that; those very men were bought and paid for to go to the polls and answer to names upon the check-list of some who were dead, and others who were serving out their sentence in our criminal institutions. It happened to be my good or bad luck to be present at one of the voting places; and I had to send for eight additional policemen, because the design became apparent that these men were going to snatch the ballot-boxes in the probable event of the democratic candidate being elected. [Sensation.] The officers of that ward can certify to the truth of what I say. Now, will the gentleman show me when and where, in the history of Massachusetts, frauds like these were perpetrated, or the integrity of the ballot-box threatened by adopted citizens? It cannot be done. In view of these facts, I think, Mr. Speaker, it ill becomes the gentleman from Worcester to charge abuses of the elective franchise upon adopted citizens, while the conduct of supporters of this measure, in attaining their own party ends, has sounded the lowest depths of political degradation and infamy. Let them, sir, come before this house with clean hands, before attempting, on the miserable plea of abuse of prerogative, to disfranchise or abridge the political rights of any class of their fellow-citizens.

Having said so much, sir, upon the arguments adduced from the purity of elections, I think the burden of proof is still upon the gentleman to show the abuses that adopted citizens have committed upon the right of suffrage. Having signally failed to show this, why insist upon this amendment? I think I speak to commonsense men, and I trust I speak to charitable men;—and if I did not think so, I would not have the confidence to speak here, situated as I am, and in the party that I belong to. I know the republican party in this house are all-powerful; but that is no reason why they should not be just. Where, sir, is the danger to be apprehended from this ingress of adopted citizens? Let us examine the matter. Look at the history of Massachusetts, and what do you find? I think I will start with a few statistics for the benefit of members who have not read the State census, and I will show you how the matter stands with reference to the proportion of native to the foreign-born population. The census of 1855 gives the number of native-born at 386,579; the foreign population as 245,263. The gentleman alluded to Boston. By the same census the native population of Boston was 75,922, the foreign population—don't be alarmed—85,507, not including the children of foreigners over 21 years of age. Is not the gentleman who reported this bill alarmed at that? And yet these 245,000 foreigners are represented on the floor of this house by but a single member. From his excellency down to the very humblest sweeper in this building, my life upon it, you will not find a person of foreign birth in the pay of the Massachusetts government. And out of a population of 85,000 foreigners in Boston to 75,000 natives, but one of the former has a seat on this floor. *Is not that frightful?* [Laughter.] Does that show an intention on the part of the adopted citizens to monopolize the political power? If there was such an intention, would not the 245,000 adopted citizens in the State avail themselves of their numerical strength to secure a better representation in the State government? And yet you are alarmed about their suffrage. It is an uncommon thing to see a foreign citizen on a jury. Why, then, is this apprehension? I can see no reason for it, and no rational one has been given. And if there be none, what is the necessity of poisoning the minds of about 300,000 individuals—of insulting, persecuting, and proscribing them in this cowardly manner? In four wards of Boston the adopted citizens have the whole power in their hands. They might have sent eight representatives to this house. They have returned one. Is that an abuse of the franchise? How is it in the common council of Boston? They could have elected sixteen members there; but how many have they chosen from their own ranks? They have been content to take only three of the sixteen to which they were entitled. Is not that setting this house an example of generosity and forbearance? I am glad that this spirit animates the adopted citizens, and I trust it will always do so; and in return, and when this house sees how the matter stands, I trust it will not press this amendment.

Men will go to the polls and vote for somebody; and, sir, the choice of the adopted citizen, when he comes to this country, is limited to two parties. He is forced to take one side or the other; and he holds on to the old faith, the good old democratic faith. Why, sir, from the very first President, Washington, down to the present, the adopted citizens always gave their suffrage for democratic principles and democratic men. And what reason have they to regret it? If the gentleman from Worcester can show why they should regret it, or why the country should regret it, then there may be a reason for this amendment. They have always espoused the cause of democratic men and measures, and what else has brought this country to the proud position that it occupies—the wonder and admiration of the civilized world—but democratic men and democratic principles? Are we indebted to the policy of the elder Adams for any improvement in the government, or increase in the prosperity of this country? Had the alien and sedition laws of his administration been carried out and perpetuated in the spirit of that day, I would like to ask where now would be our patriotic pride and national progress? I repeat, that from Washington down to the present administration, the adopted citizen is always found in our political annals closely allied with democratic principles and democratic men. And would you persecute them for that, for making this country what it is to-day?

But let us reverse the picture, and in sober earnestness I put this question to the heart of every honest republican here—if you could but cajole the adopted citizen to vote for republican leaders and republican principles, would you put this proposed amendment into the constitution? Is there a man of you here who, in that case, would for a moment tolerate it? Then, Mr. Speaker, allow me to say, that notwithstanding the strength of the republican party in this house, I cannot believe them so dishonest as to be guilty of putting that amendment upon the constitution of Massachusetts—when it comes to a vote. What would be its effect? It would poison the minds and alienate the hearts of those three hundred thousand adopted citizens of Massachusetts, without doing one particle of good.

Has not the constitution already been tinkered enough, without piling more useless rubbish upon its unfortunate shoulders? A year ago a needless innovation in the shape of an amendment was piled on its back, viz: that the citizen should be able to write his name and read the constitution before he was entitled to vote. Now another political disability must be heaped on the adopted citizen, compelling him to reside in the State two years *after he becomes a citizen* before he can vote. When laws are made the supposition is that they are not only to be obeyed, but also to be respected. Does this house for one moment flatter itself that the 300,000 people in this State, which this amendment is intended to insult, can be forced to respect her constitution with such a provision engrafted upon it? If it does, permit me to say they may find themselves mistaken. The legislature of Massachusetts has already set the example to the adopted citizens, of despising and disrespecting such portions of the laws and constitution of the United States as are found disagreeable and unpalatable to the political and religious taste of New England. In the face of these notorious facts, what right has Massachusetts to call upon adopted citizens to respect her own unjust and tyrannical laws, while she herself spits upon the laws and constitution of the United States? Does she forget that it is a poor rule that don't work both ways? Is consistency so blind to the madness and meanness of party drill?

Sir, you characterize the fugitive slave law as arbitrary and oppressive, though it has the sanction of the highest constitutional authority. You do not scruple to spurn and spit upon it, to practically nullify it by your legislation, and by putting every possible impediment in the way of its execution, because, you say, it involves an unwarrantable and unnecessary infringement of the rights of those who seek protection and freedom beneath the broad Ægis of Massachusetts' sheltering sovereignty. But if, with sacrilegious hands, you commit this outrage upon the constitution of Massachusetts, and upon the rights of those who are protected by it in the enjoyment of the most precious privilege of citizenship, will you not give *them* the same ground of complaint, the same plea for resistance and appealing to a "higher law," that *you* now make use of to repudiate this offensive act of the federal legislature? Is it so criminal, so wicked, to reclaim a negro fugitive from labor, and yet no hardship, no oppression, to disfranchise a white man—one of your own blood and race, and a naturalized citizen of these United States? Sir, if you proceed to consummate this great wrong, take care that your victims do not steal a leaf from your own favorite book of nullification!

Mr. Speaker, I regret the zeal manifested by Governor Banks and his partisans in pressing this infamous amendment, the more because it revives a foul stain already fixed upon the escutcheon of Massachusetts which might otherwise be overlooked or forgotten. It is an endorsement of another act of acknowledged infamy. Sir, there is within sight of Bunker Hill another famous eminence (Mount Benedict,) crowned by the mouldering ruins of a once-flourishing religious seminary—the one bearing the proud monument of our country's civil and religious freedom; the other, alas! of her worse than southern chains and slavery—giving the lie direct to her boasted civilization, Christianity, and liberal principles. Would it not have been more worthy and becoming in his excellency, instead of proposing to rekindle sectarian feuds and national prejudices, had he suggested to the legislature the propriety of adopting some measure whereby that foul and damning stain upon the character and history of Massachusetts might be removed? Could he not perceive yonder majestic shaft of his country's pride and honor tremble and totter from its base to its apex with shame, sorrow, and humiliation, when it beholds, almost by its side, and in solemn mockery, that horrid spectre of Massachusetts bigotry and intolerance? Mr. Speaker, there are wounds that can never be healed; but charity, and patriotism, at least, should allow them to fester in silence without tearing them open and pouring in the poison of reiterated injury and insult. Let his excellency take timely warning by the fate of his illustrious predecessor. He, too, took pride and pleasure in proscribing the adopted citizen. What has the Commonwealth, what has Governor Gardiner himself, gained by this dastardly conduct? He has received, and he has merited, the contempt of every liberal and high-minded citizen, whether native or adopted. At this moment even his former satellites distrust, hate, and despise him. And if man's black ingratitude be so hateful among men, and so odious in the sight of Heaven as to make the angels blush, his excellency should have paused and considered these facts before recommending this amendment.

The proposition before the house, Mr. Speaker, reminds me of a countryman of mine, who was going down to market; and, seeing a very good-natured dog, he looked at him, and took up a cleaver and killed him. The butcher who owned the animal says, "You scoundrel! why did you kill my dog? Did he bite you?" "No," replied the man. "Did he snarl at you?" "No; but then, you know, perhaps he might!" [Laughter.] You have not shown that the adopted citizens have done you any injury, or ever threatened any. On the contrary, they have helped to make the country what it is. But yet you would kill them, because you pretend to be afraid they will harm you.

I would not engender bitter feelings upon this question in the breasts of adopted citizens. But suppose they remove entirely out of the State. The native-born and the foreign population, in their industrial relations, are precisely like oil and water in a tumbler; the native-born being the oil, and the foreign the water. Take away the water, and what becomes of the oil? It falls to the bottom, of course. And in that event the native-born citizens would be found carrying the hod, digging the drains, doing all the hard work, and sacrificing not only their ease and comfort, but their health and constitutions. When the foreigners were gone, you would not have to complain so much of your alms-houses and asylums as now. Why? Because they had to do the drudgery, and by hard labor have broken down their constitutions, so that as a last resort after a weary life of ill-requited toil for the public benefit, they must go to the alms-house to die. Their citizenship is a benefit to you more than to them. If they should leave the State in consequence of being disfranchised, not only your industrial interests would suffer, but your physical constitutions would be broken down, and you would be the papers then. Without intending to depreciate the genius and talents of any member of this house, you will allow me to suggest that the Commonwealth would be no the loser, if some of us should take the place of those humble hod-carriers who daily contribute to its substantial wealth and prosperity. [Laughter.]

I have heard flattering allusions to his excellency's address. When I heard the gentleman from Newburyport speak of it as he did, in the the highest terms, I did not compare it to the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out, but it reminded me of a famous painter who was once engaged to paint a picture for a church. The subject assigned by the elders of the church was the Red sea, with the Israelites passing over, and the Egyptians in full pursuit. The picture was painted; the elders of the church and the congregation were called together to examine it. It was hung up in its place covered with a thin veil, and all was ready. The veil was drawn, but on the picture was represented nothing but the water. They asked him, "Where are the Israelites?" "O," says he, "they are passed over." "Then," says the shrewdest of the elders, "where are the Egyptians?" "Oh, they are all drowned." [Much merriment.] Well, sir, in reading that address, I could not help thinking his excellency passed over the republicans, and that the Americans, with Governor Gardner at their head, were all drowned. [Great laughter.] That, sir, was the way I reasoned. How the poor know-nothings will get out of it, I don't know; but I suppose, in all his excellency's charity, he thought he would do something for them, if any of them happened to escape and reach the shore. And so he recommends this amendment to the constitution, and he thought if they hadn't a most awful appetite, that ought to satisfy them. [Renewed laughter.] He says, "I respectfully but earnestly recommend your concurrence in this amendment, so that it may be submitted to the people for their approval *or rejection*." If that manner of endorsement be any comfort to them, I am glad of it.

I remember, sir, when John Randolph was minister to Russia, that in his absence a Mr. Everett, a representative in Congress from Vermont, took it upon himself to charge Mr. Randolph with being unkind and unfriendly to the Irish adopted citizens. When Mr. Randolph returned and took his place upon the floor of the House of Representatives, he took Mr. Everett to task for charging him with that of which he was never guilty; and I remember the famous words he used on that occasion: "Mr. Speaker, I have seen strange and wonderful things in my day; I have even seen a black swan and a white crow; but I have never seen an Irish tory."

I, too, sir, have